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NATIONAL ELECTRICAL ESTIMATOR

By Mark C. Tyler

Edited by Richard Pray

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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.



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.....	\$31.28 per hr.
Taxable Fringe Benefits at 5.59%.....	\$1.75 per hr.
Taxes & Insurance at 19.53%.....	\$6.45 per hr.
Non-taxable Fringe Benefits at 4.94%...	\$1.55 per hr.
Total Labor Cost.....	\$41.03 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 \$41.03 per hour.

For example, if the Craft@Hrs column shows L2@.250, the Labor Cost column will show \$10.30. That's .250 manhours multiplied by \$41.03 per man-hour and rounded to the nearest ten cents.

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 2021, with projections to mid-2022 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-2022. 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 equipment. 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 ½" 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 filters 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 1¼" and 1½" 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 ½".

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 ¾" or ½" 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 procedure

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

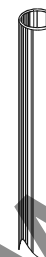
Be sure to make allowances for the vertical portion of every conduit run that stubs up or down in a wall. The floor plan doesn't show the 4 or 5 feet needed to run from the slab to the wall switch or panel. Even worse, if the job is a warehouse, the stub up to a switch or panel may be 15 to 20 feet.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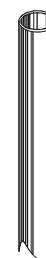
EMT conduit in floor slab or multiple runs on a trapeze

1/2"	L1@3.25	CLF	36.70	133.00	169.70
3/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	69.20	144.00	213.20
1"	L1@4.00	CLF	116.00	164.00	280.00
1-1/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	176.00	185.00	361.00
1-1/2"	L1@5.50	CLF	217.00	226.00	443.00
2"	L1@7.00	CLF	266.00	287.00	553.00
2-1/2"	L1@9.00	CLF	433.00	369.00	802.00
3"	L1@10.0	CLF	531.00	410.00	941.00
3-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	772.00	451.00	1,223.00
4"	L1@12.0	CLF	784.00	492.00	1,276.00



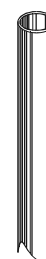
EMT conduit in concealed areas, walls and closed ceilings

1/2"	L1@3.50	CLF	36.70	144.00	180.70
3/4"	L1@3.75	CLF	69.20	154.00	223.20
1"	L1@4.25	CLF	116.00	174.00	290.00
1-1/4"	L1@5.00	CLF	176.00	205.00	381.00
1-1/2"	L1@6.00	CLF	217.00	246.00	463.00
2"	L1@8.00	CLF	266.00	328.00	594.00
2-1/2"	L1@10.0	CLF	433.00	410.00	843.00
3"	L1@12.0	CLF	531.00	492.00	1,023.00
3-1/2"	L1@14.0	CLF	772.00	574.00	1,346.00
4"	L1@16.0	CLF	784.00	656.00	1,440.00



EMT conduit installed in exposed areas

1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	36.70	154.00	190.70
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	69.20	164.00	233.20
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	116.00	185.00	301.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	176.00	246.00	422.00
1-1/2"	L1@8.00	CLF	217.00	328.00	545.00
2"	L1@10.0	CLF	266.00	410.00	676.00
2-1/2"	L1@12.0	CLF	433.00	492.00	925.00
3"	L1@14.0	CLF	531.00	574.00	1,105.00
3-1/2"	L1@16.0	CLF	772.00	656.00	1,428.00
4"	L1@18.0	CLF	784.00	739.00	1,523.00

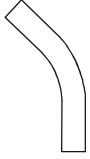


Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT conduit installed in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include typical bending, boring out 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.

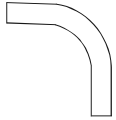
EMT Hand Benders are on page 27.

EMT Fittings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
EMT 45 degree elbows					
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.31	2.46	7.77
1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.68	3.28	9.96
1-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	11.30	3.28	14.58
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.30	4.10	18.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.90	6.15	41.05
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	52.10	8.21	60.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	69.20	8.21	77.41
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	82.00	10.30	92.30



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
EMT 90 degree elbows					
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.80	3.28	10.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.46	4.10	12.56
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.74	4.10	13.84
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.30	6.15	20.45
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.90	6.15	41.05
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	52.10	8.21	60.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	69.20	8.21	77.41
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	82.00	10.30	92.30



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 \$41.03 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)

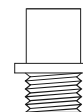
Diameter	EMT steel	ENT plastic	PVC 40	Rigid steel	Intermediate rigid steel	Rigid aluminum
1/2"	30	11	18	79	57	30
3/4"	46	14	23	105	78	40
1"	66	20	35	153	112	59
1-1/4"	96	—	48	201	114	80
1-1/2"	112	—	57	249	176	96
2"	142	—	76	334	230	129
2-1/2"	230	—	125	527	393	205
3"	270	—	164	690	483	268
3-1/2"	350	—	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	.46	2.05	2.51
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.82	2.46	3.28



Die cast set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.28	2.05	2.33
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.46	2.46	2.92
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.86	3.28	4.14
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.52	4.10	5.62
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.07	4.10	6.17
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.76	6.15	8.91
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.25	6.15	12.40
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.59	8.21	15.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.01	8.21	17.22
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	11.30	10.30	21.60



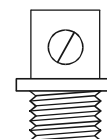
Insulated die cast set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.46	2.05	2.51
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.70	2.46	3.16
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.26	3.28	4.54
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.52	4.10	6.62
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.07	4.10	7.17
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.12	6.15	10.27
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.20	6.15	17.35
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	13.10	8.21	21.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	16.70	8.21	24.91
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.30	10.30	28.60



Steel set screw EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.69	2.05	2.74
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.12	2.46	3.58
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.96	3.28	5.24
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.09	4.10	8.19
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.96	4.10	10.06
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.45	6.15	14.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.80	6.15	33.95
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	32.70	8.21	40.91
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	42.90	8.21	51.11
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.30	10.30	59.60

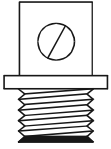


Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector or expanded elbow installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the connector 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.

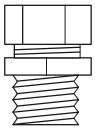
EMT Connectors

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Insulated steel set screw EMT connectors					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.92	2.05	2.97
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.48	2.46	3.94
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.46	3.28	5.74
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.93	4.10	9.03
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.23	4.10	11.33
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.50	6.15	16.65
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	47.00	6.15	53.15
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	58.40	8.21	66.61
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	78.40	8.21	86.61
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	85.70	10.30	96.00



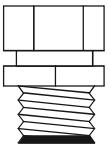
Die cast compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.46	2.05	2.51
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.82	2.46	3.28
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.32	3.28	4.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.17	4.10	6.27
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.85	4.10	6.95
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.53	6.15	10.68
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.68	6.15	15.83
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.80	8.21	20.01
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	15.70	8.21	23.91
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.20	10.30	28.50



Insulated die cast compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.61	2.05	2.66
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.05	2.46	3.51
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.65	3.28	4.93
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.06	4.10	7.16
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.78	4.10	7.88
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.57	6.15	11.72
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.50	6.15	22.65
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.40	8.21	27.61
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.10	8.21	32.31
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	28.20	10.30	38.50



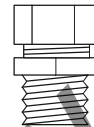
Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing 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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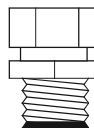
Steel compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.08	2.05	2.13
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.13	2.46	2.59
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.19	3.28	3.47
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.40	4.10	4.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.58	4.10	4.68
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.82	6.15	6.97
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.97	6.15	10.12
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	5.51	8.21	13.72
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.33	8.21	16.54
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	8.52	10.30	18.82



Insulated steel compression EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.09	2.05	2.14
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.14	2.46	2.60
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.25	3.28	3.53
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.53	4.10	4.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.75	4.10	4.85
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.07	6.15	7.22
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.68	6.15	12.83
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.63	8.21	16.84
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.60	8.21	20.81
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	13.00	10.30	23.30



Die cast indent offset EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.41	4.10	5.51
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.95	4.10	6.05



Die cast set screw offset EMT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.78	4.10	5.88
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.58	4.10	6.68
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.71	6.15	9.86

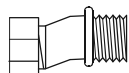


Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT connectors installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing 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
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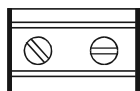
Steel compression offset EMT connectors, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.72	4.10	6.82
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.94	4.10	8.04
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.37	6.15	10.52

Indent EMT couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.47	2.05	2.52
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.92	2.46	3.38

Die cast set screw EMT couplings



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.30	2.05	2.35
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.47	2.46	2.93
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.81	3.28	4.09
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.40	4.10	5.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.14	4.10	6.24
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.85	6.15	9.00
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.47	6.15	11.62
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	6.24	8.21	14.45
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.22	8.21	15.43
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	8.82	10.30	19.12

Indenter tools

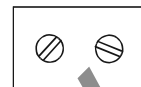


With jaws for 1/2" EMT	—	Ea	25.60	—	25.60
With jaws for 3/4" EMT	—	Ea	35.60	—	35.60
Replacement points, 1/2" EMT	—	Ea	1.93	—	1.93
Replacement points, 3/4" EMT	—	Ea	2.00	—	2.00

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 \$41.03 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.

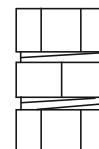
EMT Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Set screw steel EMT couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.18	2.05	2.23
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.22	2.46	2.68
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.34	3.28	3.62
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.70	4.10	4.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.05	4.10	5.15
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.38	6.15	7.53
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.01	6.15	9.16
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.36	8.21	11.57
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	4.12	8.21	12.33
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	4.50	10.30	14.80



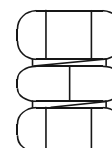
Die cast compression EMT couplings, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.26	2.05	2.31
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.33	2.46	2.79
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.54	3.28	3.82
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.98	4.10	5.08
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.52	4.10	5.62
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.86	6.15	8.01
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.22	6.15	13.37
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.72	8.21	15.93
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.44	8.21	17.65
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.86	10.30	20.16



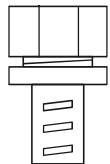
Steel compression EMT couplings, raintight

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.26	2.05	2.31
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.36	2.46	2.82
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.56	3.28	3.84
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.00	4.10	5.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.45	4.10	5.55
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.00	6.15	8.15
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.20	6.15	14.35
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.50	8.21	18.71
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	15.10	8.21	23.31
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.50	10.30	25.80

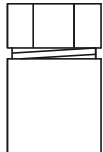


Use these figures to estimate the cost of EMT couplings installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each coupling installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the coupling, layout, material 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



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Die cast EMT to flex couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.31	2.05	3.36
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.75	2.05	3.80
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.44	2.46	4.90



Steel EMT to GRS compression couplings, raintight					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.01	2.05	4.06
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.85	2.46	5.31
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.33	3.28	7.61
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.53	4.10	11.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.24	4.10	13.34
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.30	6.15	24.45



Steel EMT nail straps					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.07	.82	.89
3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	.07	1.23	1.30
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.09	2.05	2.14



Steel one hole EMT straps					
1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.03	1.23	1.26
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.05	1.64	1.69
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.08	2.05	2.13
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.15	2.46	2.61
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.22	2.46	2.68
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.27	4.10	4.37
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.02	4.10	5.12
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.24	6.15	7.39
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.95	6.15	8.10
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.46	6.15	8.61

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 \$41.03 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	.14	1.23	1.37
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.17	1.64	1.81
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.31	2.05	2.36
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.41	2.46	2.87
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.61	2.46	3.07
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.94	4.10	5.04



One hole malleable EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.19	1.23	1.42
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.28	1.64	1.92
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.40	2.05	2.45
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.78	2.46	3.24
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.91	2.46	3.37
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.77	4.10	5.87
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.81	4.10	7.91
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.82	6.15	10.97
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.28	6.15	12.43
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.90	6.15	20.05



Two hole steel EMT straps

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.12	1.23	1.35
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.17	1.64	1.81
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.27	2.05	2.32
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.39	2.46	2.85
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.46	2.46	2.92
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.77	4.10	4.87
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.15	4.10	5.25
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.34	6.15	7.49
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.40	6.15	7.55
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.66	6.15	7.81



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 \$41.03 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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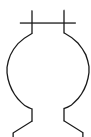
Two hole heavy duty steel EMT straps

1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.12	2.05	2.17
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.17	2.46	2.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.24	2.46	2.70
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.40	4.10	4.50
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.46	4.10	4.56
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.66	4.10	4.76
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.99	6.15	7.14
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.68	6.15	7.83



Steel EMT conduit hangers with bolt

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.31	1.23	1.54
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	.34	1.64	1.98
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.40	2.05	2.45
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.48	2.46	2.94
1-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.59	2.46	3.05
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.74	4.10	4.84
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.84	4.10	4.94
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.11	6.15	7.26
3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.29	6.15	7.44
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.46	6.15	9.61



Beam clamp EMT conduit hanger assembly

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.59	2.05	2.64
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.68	2.46	3.14
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.79	3.28	4.07
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.96	4.10	5.06
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.19	4.10	5.29
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.47	6.15	7.62



EMT Strut Clamp

1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.44	2.46	2.90
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	.45	3.28	3.73
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	.52	4.10	4.62
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.58	4.10	4.68
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.71	4.10	4.81
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	.74	6.15	6.89



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 \$41.03 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	.15	1.64	1.79
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.16	2.05	2.21
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.18	2.46	2.64
1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	.22	3.28	3.50

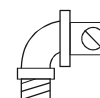


EMT split adapters

1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.25	3.28	4.53
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.13	4.10	5.23
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.55	6.15	7.70

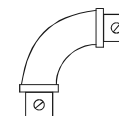
Die cast 90 degree EMT elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.43	4.10	6.53
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.80	4.10	7.90
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.26	6.15	11.41
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	26.20	6.15	32.35
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	34.10	6.15	40.25



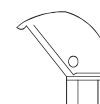
90 degree EMT short elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.18	4.10	6.28
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.02	4.10	7.12
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.31	6.15	11.46
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	21.00	6.15	27.15



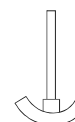
Slip-fitter EMT entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.58	4.10	7.68
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.18	4.10	8.28
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.93	6.15	11.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.51	6.15	11.66



EMT hand benders

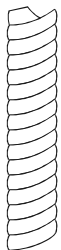
1/2"	—	Ea	17.80	—	17.80
3/4"	—	Ea	38.50	—	38.50
1"	—	Ea	43.00	—	43.00



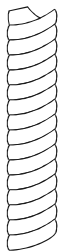
Use these figures to estimate the cost of items shown above installed on EMT conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each item installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the connector locknut, removing 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	19.60	103.00	122.60
1/2"	L1@2.75	CLF	17.40	113.00	130.40
3/4"	L1@3.00	CLF	23.70	123.00	146.70
1"	L1@3.25	CLF	43.30	133.00	176.30
1-1/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	55.70	144.00	199.70
1-1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	91.20	154.00	245.20
2"	L1@4.00	CLF	111.00	164.00	275.00
2-1/2"	L1@4.25	CLF	134.00	174.00	308.00
3"	L1@4.50	CLF	235.00	185.00	420.00
3-1/2"	L1@4.75	CLF	334.00	195.00	529.00
4"	L1@5.00	CLF	303.00	205.00	508.00



Flex aluminum conduit					
3/8"	L1@2.25	CLF	21.50	92.30	113.80
1/2"	L1@2.50	CLF	17.80	103.00	120.80
3/4"	L1@2.75	CLF	24.50	113.00	137.50
1"	L1@3.00	CLF	46.00	123.00	169.00
1-1/4"	L1@3.25	CLF	61.20	133.00	194.20
1-1/2"	L1@3.50	CLF	110.00	144.00	254.00
2"	L1@3.75	CLF	117.00	154.00	271.00
2-1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	187.00	164.00	351.00
3"	L1@4.25	CLF	306.00	174.00	480.00
3-1/2"	L1@4.50	CLF	354.00	185.00	539.00
4"	L1@4.75	CLF	395.00	195.00	590.00



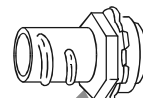
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit installed in a building, and for equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include 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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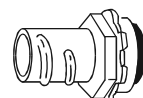
Die cast screw-in flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.15	1.23	1.38
1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.20	1.23	1.43
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.34	2.05	2.39
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.76	2.46	3.22
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.46	4.10	5.56
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.03	4.10	6.13
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.46	6.15	8.61



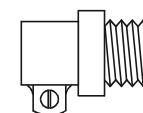
Insulated die cast screw-in flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.30	1.23	1.53
1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.35	1.23	1.58
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.46	2.05	2.51
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	.98	2.46	3.44
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.27	4.10	6.37
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.69	4.10	6.79
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	3.10	6.15	9.25



Die cast squeeze flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.60	2.05	2.65
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.69	2.05	2.74
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.77	2.46	3.23
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.52	3.28	4.80
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.31	4.10	7.41
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.25	4.10	10.35
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	10.60	6.15	16.75

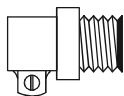


Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, 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

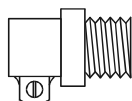
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated die cast squeeze flex connectors



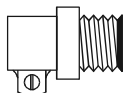
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.05	2.05	3.10
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.06	2.46	3.52
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.30	3.28	4.58
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.14	4.10	7.24
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.15	4.10	9.25
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.84	6.15	13.99

Malleable squeeze flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.58	2.05	2.63
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.86	2.05	2.91
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.70	2.46	3.16
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.55	3.28	5.83
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.01	4.10	8.11
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.47	4.10	9.57
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.65	6.15	13.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.00	6.15	21.15
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.70	8.21	28.91

Insulated malleable squeeze flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.19	2.05	3.24
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.26	2.05	3.31
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.41	2.46	3.87
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.55	3.28	5.83
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.47	4.10	9.57
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.02	4.10	12.12
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.10	6.15	18.25
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.70	6.15	29.85
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.20	8.21	39.41
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	86.30	10.30	96.60
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	102.00	10.30	112.30

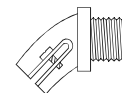
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the locknut, 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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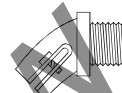
45 degree die cast flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.26	2.05	2.31
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.33	2.05	2.38
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.92	2.46	3.38



45 degree malleable flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.78	2.05	2.83
1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	.84	2.46	3.30



90 degree die cast two screw flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.23	2.05	2.28
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.32	2.05	2.37
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.84	2.46	3.30
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.76	3.28	5.04
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.67	4.10	6.77
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.42	6.15	12.57
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.40	8.21	25.61
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	21.60	10.30	31.90
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	29.00	10.30	39.30



Insulated 90 degree die cast two screw flex connectors

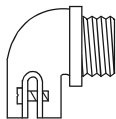
3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.32	2.05	2.37
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.42	2.05	2.47
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.98	2.46	3.44
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.00	3.28	5.28
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.61	4.10	7.71
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.99	6.15	13.14
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	18.20	8.21	26.41
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	22.40	10.30	32.70
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	29.60	10.30	39.90
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	67.40	12.30	79.70
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	80.20	12.30	92.50



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 \$41.03 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
90 degree malleable squeeze flex connectors					
3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.53	2.05	2.58
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.03	2.05	3.08
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.47	2.46	3.93
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.96	3.28	5.24
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.29	4.10	8.39
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.33	6.15	14.48
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.10	8.21	20.31
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	14.00	10.30	24.30
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	37.80	10.30	48.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	57.40	12.30	69.70
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	140.00	12.30	152.30



Insulated 90 degree malleable squeeze flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	.72	2.05	2.77
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.20	2.05	3.25
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.52	2.46	3.98
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.11	3.28	5.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.88	4.10	8.98
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.63	6.15	14.78
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	13.00	8.21	21.21
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.20	10.30	25.50
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	38.40	10.30	48.70
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	58.40	12.30	70.70
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	146.00	12.30	158.30



Die cast screw-in flex couplings

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	.96	1.23	2.19
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.57	2.05	3.62
1"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.72	2.46	5.18

Die cast screw-in flex to EMT couplings

3/8"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.03	2.05	3.08
1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.59	2.46	4.05
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.22	3.28	5.50
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.11	4.10	7.21

Die cast set screw flex to rigid couplings

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.17	2.05	4.22
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.77	2.46	5.23

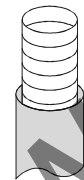
Use these figures to estimate the cost of flexible conduit connectors and couplings installed on flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector or coupling installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs 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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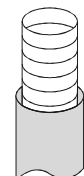
Type EF or Type LT flex steel conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	108.00	164.00	272.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	128.00	164.00	292.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	172.00	185.00	357.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	260.00	205.00	465.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	356.00	246.00	602.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	484.00	287.00	771.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	606.00	369.00	975.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	1,570.00	451.00	2,021.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	2,160.00	615.00	2,775.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	3,110.00	698.00	3,808.00



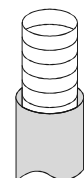
Type UA liquid-tight flex conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	253.00	164.00	417.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	298.00	164.00	462.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	411.00	185.00	596.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	641.00	205.00	846.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	913.00	246.00	1,159.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	952.00	287.00	1,239.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,190.00	369.00	1,559.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	2,170.00	451.00	2,621.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	3,080.00	615.00	3,695.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	4,960.00	698.00	5,658.00



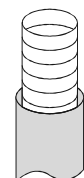
Type OR liquid-tight flex conduit

3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	245.00	164.00	409.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	283.00	164.00	447.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	430.00	185.00	615.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	590.00	205.00	795.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	774.00	246.00	1,020.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	1,090.00	287.00	1,377.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,350.00	369.00	1,719.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	2,670.00	451.00	3,121.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	3,630.00	615.00	4,245.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	5,130.00	698.00	5,828.00



Construction grade liquid-tight flex conduit

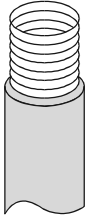
3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	91.70	164.00	255.70
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	147.00	164.00	311.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	208.00	185.00	393.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	317.00	205.00	522.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	449.00	246.00	695.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	516.00	287.00	803.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	631.00	369.00	1,000.00



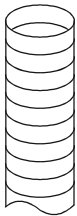
Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex conduit installed as part of equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each linear foot installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include cutting 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

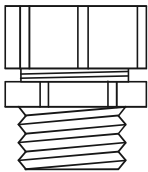
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Type HC liquid-tight extra flex conduit					
3/8"	L1@4.00	CLF	317.00	164.00	481.00
1/2"	L1@4.00	CLF	331.00	164.00	495.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	461.00	185.00	646.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	672.00	205.00	877.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	911.00	246.00	1,157.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	1,250.00	287.00	1,537.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,540.00	369.00	1,909.00
2-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	2,860.00	451.00	3,311.00
3"	L1@15.0	CLF	3,990.00	615.00	4,605.00
4"	L1@17.0	CLF	5,830.00	698.00	6,528.00



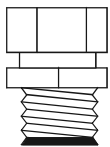
Type CN-P liquid-tight flex non-metallic conduit					
3/8"	L1@3.50	CLF	375.00	144.00	519.00
1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	485.00	154.00	639.00
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	690.00	164.00	854.00
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	885.00	185.00	1,070.00
1-1/4"	L1@5.00	CLF	1,160.00	205.00	1,365.00
1-1/2"	L1@5.50	CLF	1,940.00	226.00	2,166.00
2"	L1@6.00	CLF	2,690.00	246.00	2,936.00



Malleable liquid-tight flex connectors					
3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.21	4.10	10.31
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.21	4.10	10.31
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.84	4.10	12.94
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.00	6.15	19.15
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.30	8.21	30.51
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.80	8.21	40.01
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	58.50	10.30	68.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	267.00	10.30	277.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	304.00	12.30	316.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	394.00	12.30	406.30



Insulated malleable liquid-tight flex connectors					
3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.80	4.10	11.90
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.80	4.10	11.90
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.40	4.10	15.50
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.50	6.15	23.65
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	28.30	8.21	36.51
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	41.20	8.21	49.41
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	77.10	10.30	87.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	423.00	10.30	433.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	473.00	12.30	485.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	563.00	12.30	575.30



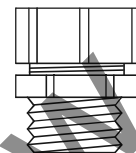
Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex conduit (two top tables) and connectors (two bottom tables) installed with equipment hookup under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet of conduit and each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 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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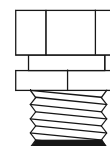
Die cast liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.38	4.10	10.48
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.28	4.10	10.38
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.94	4.10	13.04
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.20	6.15	19.35
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.80	8.21	31.01
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.80	8.21	40.01
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	58.50	10.30	68.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	276.00	10.30	286.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	307.00	12.30	319.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	403.00	12.30	415.30



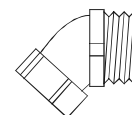
Insulated die cast liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.83	4.10	10.93
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.83	4.10	10.93
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.00	4.10	14.10
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.40	6.15	21.55
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.30	8.21	32.51
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.50	8.21	42.71
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	63.80	10.30	74.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	329.00	10.30	339.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	364.00	12.30	376.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	429.00	12.30	441.30



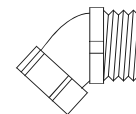
45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.12	Ea	4.03	4.92	8.95
1/2"	L1@0.12	Ea	3.96	4.92	8.88
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.09	6.15	12.24
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.90	6.15	18.05
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	20.30	8.21	28.51
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	26.90	8.21	35.11
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	35.40	10.30	45.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	172.00	10.30	182.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	185.00	12.30	197.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	230.00	12.30	242.30



Insulated 45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors

3/8"	L1@0.12	Ea	8.11	4.92	13.03
1/2"	L1@0.12	Ea	13.00	4.92	17.92
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	19.50	6.15	25.65

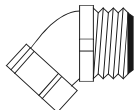


Use these figures to estimate the cost of liquid-tight flex connectors installed on liquid-tight flex conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each connector installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include 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

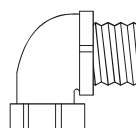
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated 45 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



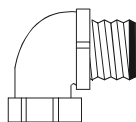
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	37.80	6.15	43.95
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	58.50	8.21	66.71
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	71.30	8.21	79.51
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	107.00	10.30	117.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.90	10.30	63.20
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	63.40	12.30	75.70
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	73.10	12.30	85.40

90 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



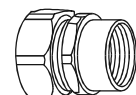
3/8"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.93	6.15	16.08
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.74	6.15	15.89
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.80	6.15	20.95
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	30.40	8.21	38.61
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	45.70	10.30	56.00
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	55.30	10.30	65.60
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	80.70	12.30	93.00
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	364.00	12.30	376.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	444.00	16.40	460.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	655.00	16.40	671.40

Insulated 90 degree malleable liquid-tight flex connectors



3/8"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.00	6.15	19.15
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.00	6.15	19.15
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	19.50	6.15	25.65
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	37.30	8.21	45.51
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	56.50	10.30	66.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	68.90	10.30	79.20
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	104.00	12.30	116.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	524.00	12.30	536.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	630.00	16.40	646.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	821.00	16.40	837.40

Malleable liquid-tight flex to rigid combination couplings



1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.69	6.15	14.84
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.69	6.15	14.84
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.30	8.21	20.51
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.30	10.30	50.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	72.00	10.30	82.30
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	98.80	12.30	111.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	461.00	12.30	473.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	509.00	16.40	525.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	630.00	16.40	646.40

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 \$41.03 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	29.80	127.00	156.80
3/4"	L1@3.20	CLF	34.80	131.00	165.80
1"	L1@3.30	CLF	53.00	135.00	188.00
1-1/4"	L1@3.40	CLF	76.40	140.00	216.40
1-1/2"	L1@3.45	CLF	86.70	142.00	228.70
2"	L1@3.50	CLF	106.00	144.00	250.00
2-1/2"	L2@3.60	CLF	178.00	148.00	326.00
3"	L2@3.75	CLF	213.00	154.00	367.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	297.00	164.00	461.00
5"	L2@4.25	CLF	444.00	174.00	618.00
6"	L2@4.50	CLF	526.00	185.00	711.00



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

1/2"	L1@3.20	CLF	55.70	131.00	186.70
3/4"	L1@3.30	CLF	75.90	135.00	210.90
1"	L1@3.40	CLF	95.80	140.00	235.80
1-1/4"	L1@3.50	CLF	126.00	144.00	270.00
1-1/2"	L1@3.60	CLF	159.00	148.00	307.00
2"	L1@3.70	CLF	195.00	152.00	347.00
2-1/2"	L2@3.90	CLF	304.00	160.00	464.00
3"	L2@4.00	CLF	374.00	164.00	538.00
4"	L2@4.50	CLF	581.00	185.00	766.00
5"	L2@5.00	CLF	780.00	205.00	985.00
6"	L2@6.00	CLF	1,100.00	246.00	1,346.00



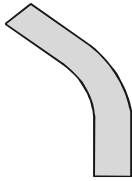
30 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.42	2.05	5.47
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	3.53	2.46	5.99
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.23	3.28	7.51
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.05	4.10	10.15
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.33	4.10	12.43
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.10	6.15	18.25
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	23.00	6.15	29.15
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	39.40	8.21	47.61
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	65.30	10.30	75.60
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	105.00	12.30	117.30
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	123.00	20.50	143.50

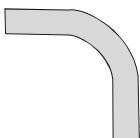


Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC conduit and elbows installed underground or in a building under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for 100 linear feet of conduit installed or for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician for diameters to 2" and two electricians for 2-1/2" and larger conduit. The labor cost is \$41.03 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.

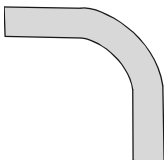
PVC Elbows and Couplings



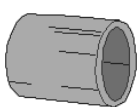
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
45 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.53	2.05	4.58
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.69	2.46	5.15
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.22	3.28	7.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.96	4.10	10.06
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.12	4.10	12.22
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.20	6.15	17.35
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	19.40	6.15	25.55
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.10	8.21	35.31
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	59.60	10.30	69.90
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	57.40	14.40	71.80
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	97.40	20.50	117.90



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
90 degree Schedule 40 PVC elbows					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.57	2.05	4.62
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.93	2.46	5.39
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	4.93	3.28	8.21
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.53	4.10	10.63
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.69	4.10	12.79
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.17	6.15	15.32
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.60	6.15	26.75
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	36.80	8.21	45.01
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	62.80	10.30	73.10
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	111.00	14.40	125.40
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	186.00	20.50	206.50



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
90 degree Schedule 80 PVC elbows					
1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.85	2.46	5.31
3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.11	3.28	6.39
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.65	4.10	8.75
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.28	6.15	12.43
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.43	6.15	15.58
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.70	8.21	18.91
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.70	8.21	31.91
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	64.90	10.30	75.20
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	96.10	12.30	108.40

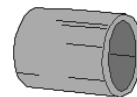


Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Schedule 40 PVC couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.67	.82	1.49
3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	.79	1.23	2.02
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.25	2.05	3.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.66	2.46	4.12
1-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.30	3.28	5.58

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 \$41.03 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.

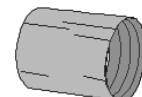
PVC Couplings, Adapters and Expansion Couplings

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Schedule 40 PVC couplings					
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.01	4.10	7.11
2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.31	4.10	9.41
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.77	6.15	14.92
4"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.60	6.15	19.75
5"	L1@0.20	Ea	34.50	8.21	42.71
6"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.90	10.30	54.20



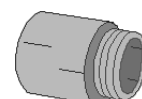
Type FA female PVC adapters

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.03	2.05	3.08
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.66	2.46	4.12
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.24	3.28	5.52
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.97	4.10	7.07
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.19	4.10	7.29
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.33	6.15	10.48
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.56	6.15	15.71
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.90	8.21	20.11
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	15.90	10.30	26.20
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	39.90	12.30	52.20
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	52.40	16.40	68.80



Type TA terminal PVC adapters

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.91	2.05	2.96
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.57	2.46	4.03
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.95	3.28	5.23
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.50	4.10	6.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.01	4.10	7.11
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.36	6.15	10.51
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.41	6.15	13.56
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.80	8.21	19.01
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.60	10.30	28.90
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	39.90	12.30	52.20
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	52.40	16.40	68.80




2" range expansion PVC couplings

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	36.00	6.15	42.15
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	36.70	8.21	44.91
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.40	10.30	62.70
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	98.50	12.30	110.80
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	121.00	16.40	137.40



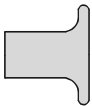
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal 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



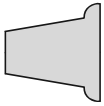
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
6" range expansion PVC couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	71.50	6.15	77.65
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	73.00	8.21	81.21
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	77.20	10.30	87.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	78.80	12.30	91.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	83.30	12.30	95.60
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	90.30	16.40	106.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	92.50	16.40	108.90
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	105.00	20.50	125.50
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	155.00	24.60	179.60
5"	L1@0.70	Ea	194.00	28.70	222.70
6"	L1@0.75	Ea	245.00	30.80	275.80

PVC end bells



1"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.70	4.10	16.80
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.70	6.15	21.85
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.80	6.15	21.95
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.50	8.21	31.71
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	25.70	8.21	33.91
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	27.20	10.30	37.50
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	32.60	12.30	44.90
5"	L1@0.35	Ea	51.30	14.40	65.70
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	56.10	16.40	72.50

PVC caps and plugs



1/2" caps	L1@0.05	Ea	3.96	2.05	6.01
3/4" caps	L1@0.06	Ea	4.87	2.46	7.33
1" caps	L1@0.08	Ea	5.19	3.28	8.47
1-1/4" caps	L1@0.10	Ea	7.09	4.10	11.19
1-1/2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	8.41	4.10	12.51
2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	9.10	4.10	13.20
2-1/2" plugs	L1@0.10	Ea	9.78	4.10	13.88
3" plugs	L1@0.15	Ea	7.16	6.15	13.31
4" plugs	L1@0.15	Ea	15.00	6.15	21.15
5" plugs	L1@0.20	Ea	67.20	8.21	75.41
6" plugs	L1@0.20	Ea	112.00	8.21	120.21

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 \$41.03 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	4.80	1.23	6.03
1" to 1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	5.29	1.23	6.52
1" to 3/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	5.50	1.23	6.73
1-1/4" to 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.77	2.05	7.82
1-1/4" to 1"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.86	2.05	7.91
1-1/2" to 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.13	4.10	10.23
1-1/2" to 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.53	4.10	10.63
2" to 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.79	6.15	12.94
2-1/2" to 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	7.60	6.15	13.75
3" to 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.80	8.21	31.01
4" to 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	26.90	10.30	37.20

Type C PVC conduit bodies

C 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.80	4.10	26.90
C 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.90	4.10	32.00
C 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	29.30	6.15	35.45
C 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	47.40	6.15	53.55
C 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	62.50	8.21	70.71
C 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	88.50	10.30	98.80

Type E PVC conduit bodies

E 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.30	4.10	22.40
E 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.10	4.10	31.20
E 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.00	6.15	38.15
E 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	39.60	6.15	45.75
E 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.40	8.21	55.61
E 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	84.00	10.30	94.30

Type LB PVC conduit bodies

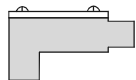
LB 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.50	4.10	21.60
LB 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.80	4.10	26.90
LB 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.00	6.15	31.15
LB 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	37.80	6.15	43.95

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 \$41.03 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	45.60	8.21	53.81
LB 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	80.70	10.30	91.00
LB 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	294.00	12.30	306.30
LB 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	301.00	12.30	313.30
LB 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	329.00	16.40	345.40

Type LL PVC conduit bodies

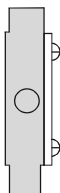


LL 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.10	4.10	22.20
LL 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.10	4.10	31.20
LL 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.90	6.15	34.05
LL 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.30	6.15	46.45
LL 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.40	8.21	55.61
LL 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	82.20	10.30	92.50

Type LR PVC conduit bodies

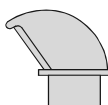
LR 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.10	4.10	22.20
LR 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.10	4.10	31.20
LR 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.90	6.15	34.05
LR 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.30	6.15	46.45
LR 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.40	8.21	55.61
LR 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	82.20	10.30	92.50

Type T PVC conduit bodies



T 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.80	4.10	26.90
T 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.90	6.15	34.05
T 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	29.30	6.15	35.45
T 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	48.80	8.21	57.01
T 1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	62.50	10.30	72.80
T 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	88.50	12.30	100.80

PVC slip-fitter entrance caps



3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.40	6.15	26.55
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.20	6.15	33.35
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	33.80	10.30	44.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	40.80	12.30	53.10
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	68.60	20.50	89.10
2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	353.00	24.60	377.60
3"	L1@0.60	Ea	370.00	24.60	394.60
4"	L1@0.75	Ea	1,030.00	30.80	1,060.80

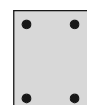
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal 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
Type FS PVC boxes						
FS1	1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.00	8.21	48.21
FS2	3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	40.00	8.21	48.21
FS3	1"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.00	10.30	50.30
FSC1	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.70	10.30	54.00
FSC2	3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.70	10.30	54.00
FSC3	1"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.70	12.30	56.00
FSS1	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.70	10.30	54.00
FSS2	3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.70	10.30	54.00
FSS3	1"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.70	12.30	56.00
FCSS1	1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	44.70	12.30	57.00
FCSS2	3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	44.70	12.30	57.00
FCSS3	1"	L1@0.35	Ea	44.70	14.40	59.10

Type FS, WP PVC box covers

1 gang blank	L1@0.10	Ea	8.27	4.10	12.37
1 gang single outlet	L1@0.10	Ea	10.80	4.10	14.90
1 gang duplex outlet	L1@0.10	Ea	17.40	4.10	21.50
1 gang single switch	L1@0.10	Ea	17.40	4.10	21.50
1 gang GFCI	L1@0.10	Ea	17.40	4.10	21.50



PVC junction boxes

4" x 4" x 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	55.00	10.30	65.30
4" x 4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	90.20	10.30	100.50
4" x 4" x 6"	L1@0.30	Ea	104.00	12.30	116.30
5" x 5" x 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	108.00	12.30	120.30
6" x 6" x 4"	L1@0.35	Ea	111.00	14.40	125.40
6" x 6" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	129.00	16.40	145.40
8" x 8" x 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	210.00	16.40	226.40
8" x 8" x 7"	L1@0.50	Ea	309.00	20.50	329.50
12" x 12" x 4"	L1@0.70	Ea	323.00	28.70	351.70
12" x 12" x 6"	L1@0.75	Ea	329.00	30.80	359.80



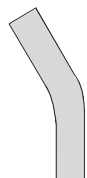
30 degree sweeping PVC elbows

2" 24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	78.80	6.15	84.95
2" 36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	88.80	8.21	97.01
2" 48" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	98.70	10.30	109.00
3" 24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	157.00	8.21	165.21
3" 36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	169.00	10.30	179.30
3" 48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	181.00	12.30	193.30
4" 24" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	228.00	10.30	238.30
4" 36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	269.00	12.30	281.30
4" 48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	308.00	16.40	324.40

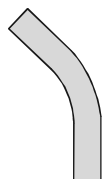


Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include applying cement (glue), removal 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.

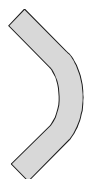
PVC Elbows



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
30 degree sweeping PVC elbows					
5" 36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	403.00	16.40	419.40
5" 48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	464.00	20.50	484.50
6" 36" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	653.00	30.80	683.80
6" 48" radius	L1@1.00	Ea	702.00	41.00	743.00



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
45 degree sweeping PVC elbows					
2" 24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	78.80	6.15	84.95
2" 30" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	84.00	6.15	90.15
2" 36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	88.80	8.21	97.01
2" 48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	98.70	12.30	111.00
2-1/2" 30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	118.00	8.21	126.21
2-1/2" 36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	128.00	10.30	138.30
2-1/2" 48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	140.00	12.30	152.30
3" 24" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	157.00	10.30	167.30
3" 30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	164.00	12.30	176.30
3" 36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	169.00	12.30	181.30
3" 48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	181.00	16.40	197.40
4" 24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	228.00	12.30	240.30
4" 30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	249.00	12.30	261.30
4" 36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	269.00	14.40	283.40
4" 48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	308.00	16.40	324.40
5" 30" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	367.00	14.40	381.40
5" 36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	403.00	16.40	419.40
5" 48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	463.00	20.50	483.50
6" 36" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	653.00	30.80	683.80
6" 48" radius	L1@1.00	Ea	702.00	41.00	743.00



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
90 degree sweeping PVC elbows					
2" 24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	84.00	8.21	92.21
2" 30" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	88.80	10.30	99.10
2" 36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	98.70	12.30	111.00
2" 48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	104.00	14.40	118.40
2-1/2" 30" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	91.00	12.30	103.30
2-1/2" 36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	97.40	14.40	111.80
2-1/2" 48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	105.00	16.40	121.40

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 \$41.03 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.

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	157.00	12.30	169.30
3"	30" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	162.00	14.40	176.40
3"	36" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	169.00	16.40	185.40
3"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	174.00	20.50	194.50
4"	24" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	228.00	14.40	242.40
4"	30" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	249.00	16.40	265.40
4"	36" radius	L2@0.45	Ea	269.00	18.50	287.50
4"	48" radius	L2@0.55	Ea	308.00	22.60	330.60
5"	30" radius	L2@0.45	Ea	367.00	18.50	385.50
5"	36" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	403.00	20.50	423.50
5"	48" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	463.00	24.60	487.60
6"	36" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	653.00	24.60	677.60
6"	48" radius	L2@0.75	Ea	702.00	30.80	732.80

Type EB power and communication duct

2"	L2@3.30	CLF	327.00	135.00	462.00
3"	L2@3.50	CLF	477.00	144.00	621.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	778.00	164.00	942.00
5"	L2@4.50	CLF	1,180.00	185.00	1,365.00
6"	L2@5.00	CLF	1,690.00	205.00	1,895.00

Type DB power and communication duct

2"	L2@3.30	CLF	367.00	135.00	502.00
4"	L2@4.00	CLF	1,080.00	164.00	1,244.00
5"	L2@4.50	CLF	1,180.00	185.00	1,365.00
6"	L2@5.00	CLF	1,810.00	205.00	2,015.00

Type EB or DB power and communication duct couplings

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.88	2.05	6.93
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.20	4.10	15.30
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.50	4.10	21.60
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	32.20	6.15	38.35
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	98.50	6.15	104.65

45 degree Type EB or DB power and communication duct elbows

2"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	33.40	6.15	39.55
3"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	46.30	12.30	58.60
3"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	75.90	16.40	92.30
4"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	60.90	16.40	77.30
4"	48" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	85.50	30.80	116.30
5"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	110.00	20.50	130.50

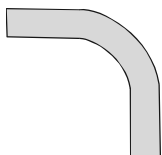
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC elbows (top table) and power and communication duct couplings and elbows (bottom tables). The footnote on the previous page applies to PVC sweep elbows. P&C duct is installed underground under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet installed. The crew is two electricians working at a labor cost of \$41.03 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	26.90	8.21	35.11
2"	24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	34.20	12.30	46.50
2"	36" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	46.30	14.40	60.70
3"	24" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	46.30	12.30	58.60
3"	36" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	48.80	16.40	65.20
3"	48" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	51.70	20.50	72.20
4"	24" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	39.20	14.40	53.60
4"	36" radius	L1@0.45	Ea	55.40	18.50	73.90
4"	48" radius	L1@0.55	Ea	154.00	22.60	176.60
5"	36" radius	L1@0.50	Ea	131.00	20.50	151.50
5"	48" radius	L1@0.60	Ea	172.00	24.60	196.60
6"	48" radius	L1@0.75	Ea	227.00	30.80	257.80



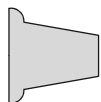
5 degree power and communication bend couplings

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	40.30	2.05	42.35
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	50.70	4.10	54.80
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	60.20	4.10	64.30
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	65.30	6.15	71.45
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	67.50	6.15	73.65



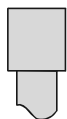
Power and communication duct plugs

2"	L1@0.05	Ea	7.08	2.05	9.13
3"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.40	4.10	14.50
4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.80	4.10	15.90
5"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.90	6.15	22.05
6"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.10	6.15	26.25



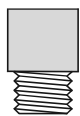
Type FA female power and communication duct adapters

2"	L1@0.20	Ea	4.33	8.21	12.54
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	11.90	10.30	22.20
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	15.90	12.30	28.20
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	39.90	16.40	56.30
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	52.40	20.50	72.90



Type TA terminal power and communication adapters

2"	L1@0.20	Ea	4.36	8.21	12.57
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	10.80	10.30	21.10
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	18.60	12.30	30.90
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	36.70	16.40	53.10
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	43.90	20.50	64.40



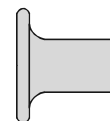
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC fittings installed on PVC power and communication duct under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include cutting and 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.

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	22.70	6.15	28.85
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.10	8.21	35.31
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	32.60	10.30	42.90
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	51.30	12.30	63.60
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	56.10	20.50	76.60



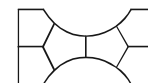
Base type plastic duct spacers

2"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.33	2.05	6.38
3"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.70	2.05	6.75
4"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.19	2.05	7.24
5"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.61	2.05	7.66
6"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	9.03	2.05	11.08
2"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.70	2.05	6.75
3"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.19	2.05	7.24
4"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.54	2.05	7.59
5"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.77	2.05	7.82
6"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	9.61	2.05	11.66
2"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.07	2.05	7.12
3"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.62	2.05	7.67
4"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.95	2.05	8.00
5"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	7.30	2.05	9.35
6"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	10.20	2.05	12.25



Intermediate type plastic duct spacers

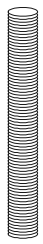
2"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.33	2.05	6.38
3"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.70	2.05	6.75
4"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.19	2.05	7.24
5"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.61	2.05	7.66
6"	1-1/2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	9.03	2.05	11.08
2"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	4.70	2.05	6.75
3"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.19	2.05	7.24
4"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.54	2.05	7.59
5"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.77	2.05	7.82
6"	2" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	9.61	2.05	11.66
2"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.07	2.05	7.12
3"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.62	2.05	7.67
4"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	5.95	2.05	8.00
5"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	7.30	2.05	9.35
6"	3" separation	L1@0.05	Ea	10.20	2.05	12.25



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 \$41.03 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	148.00	88.20	236.20
3/4"	L1@2.25	CLF	204.00	92.30	296.30
1"	L1@2.50	CLF	327.00	103.00	430.00

ENT connectors

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	4.07	1.23	5.30
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	6.25	1.64	7.89
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	9.43	2.05	11.48

ENT couplings

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.86	1.23	4.09
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	3.77	1.64	5.41
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.61	2.05	8.66



ENT male adapters

1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.98	1.23	4.21
3/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	4.08	1.64	5.72
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.80	2.05	8.85

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 \$41.03 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.

Online Preview

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	238.00	164.00	402.00
3/4"	L1@4.50	CLF	248.00	185.00	433.00
1"	L1@5.00	CLF	389.00	205.00	594.00
1-1/4"	L1@7.00	CLF	404.00	287.00	691.00
1-1/2"	L1@8.00	CLF	654.00	328.00	982.00
2"	L1@10.0	CLF	787.00	410.00	1,197.00
2-1/2"	L1@12.0	CLF	1,570.00	492.00	2,062.00
3"	L1@14.0	CLF	1,730.00	574.00	2,304.00
3-1/2"	L1@16.0	CLF	2,640.00	656.00	3,296.00
4"	L1@18.0	CLF	2,390.00	739.00	3,129.00
5"	L1@25.0	CLF	4,810.00	1,030.00	5,840.00
6"	L1@30.0	CLF	5,700.00	1,230.00	6,930.00



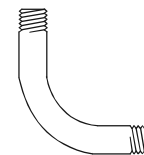
45 degree galvanized rigid steel elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.70	4.10	24.80
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.40	4.10	25.50
1"	L1@0.12	Ea	33.20	4.92	38.12
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	45.40	6.15	51.55
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	55.80	6.15	61.95
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	81.10	8.21	89.31
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	151.00	10.30	161.30
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	208.00	10.30	218.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	333.00	12.30	345.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	374.00	12.30	386.30
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	1,040.00	20.50	1,060.50
6"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,570.00	41.00	1,611.00



90 degree galvanized rigid steel elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.80	4.10	16.90
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.10	4.10	18.20
1"	L1@0.12	Ea	21.50	4.92	26.42
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	26.50	6.15	32.65
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.80	6.15	36.95
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.30	8.21	53.51
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	110.00	10.30	120.30
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	162.00	10.30	172.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	221.00	12.30	233.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	431.00	12.30	443.30
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	547.00	20.50	567.50
6"	L1@1.00	Ea	750.00	41.00	791.00



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 \$41.03 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	40.50	4.10	44.60
1-1/4"	12" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	47.50	6.15	53.65
1-1/2"	12" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	56.30	6.15	62.45
2"	12" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	72.90	8.21	81.11
2-1/2"	12" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	99.90	8.21	108.11
1"	15" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	42.10	4.10	46.20
1-1/4"	15" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	47.90	6.15	54.05
1-1/2"	15" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	58.90	6.15	65.05
2"	15" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	67.90	8.21	76.11
2-1/2"	15" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	91.70	8.21	99.91
1"	18" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	44.30	4.10	48.40
1-1/4"	18" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	48.70	6.15	54.85
1-1/2"	18" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	58.10	6.15	64.25
2"	18" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	70.70	8.21	78.91
2-1/2"	18" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	94.30	8.21	102.51
3"	18" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	120.00	10.30	130.30
3-1/2"	18" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	137.00	10.30	147.30
4"	18" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	150.00	12.30	162.30
1"	24" radius	L1@0.10	Ea	47.90	4.10	52.00
1-1/4"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	50.60	6.15	56.75
1-1/2"	24" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	61.00	6.15	67.15
2"	24" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	75.00	8.21	83.21
2-1/2"	24" radius	L2@0.20	Ea	99.90	8.21	108.11
3"	24" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	146.00	10.30	156.30
3-1/2"	24" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	196.00	10.30	206.30
4"	24" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	223.00	12.30	235.30
1"	30" radius	L1@0.15	Ea	118.00	6.15	124.15
1-1/4"	30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	123.00	8.21	131.21
1-1/2"	30" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	157.00	8.21	165.21
2"	30" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	192.00	10.30	202.30
2-1/2"	30" radius	L2@0.25	Ea	148.00	10.30	158.30
3"	30" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	192.00	12.30	204.30
3-1/2"	30" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	227.00	12.30	239.30
4"	30" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	282.00	14.40	296.40
5"	30" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	395.00	20.50	415.50
1"	36" radius	L1@0.20	Ea	92.70	8.21	100.91
1-1/4"	36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	143.00	10.30	153.30
1-1/2"	36" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	171.00	10.30	181.30
2"	36" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	223.00	12.30	235.30
2-1/2"	36" radius	L2@0.30	Ea	457.00	12.30	469.30
3"	36" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	529.00	14.40	543.40

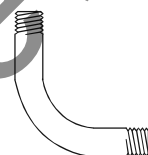
Use these figures to estimate the cost of large radius GRS elbows installed on GRS conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each elbow installed. The crew is one electrician for size to 2" and two electricians for sizes over 2". The labor cost is \$41.03 per manhour. 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	242.00	14.40	256.40
4"	36" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	264.00	16.40	280.40
5"	36" radius	L2@0.60	Ea	491.00	24.60	515.60
6"	36" radius	L2@1.00	Ea	549.00	41.00	590.00
1"	42" radius	L1@0.25	Ea	126.00	10.30	136.30
1-1/4"	42" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	153.00	12.30	165.30
1-1/2"	42" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	171.00	12.30	183.30
2"	42" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	227.00	14.40	241.40
2-1/2"	42" radius	L2@0.35	Ea	310.00	14.40	324.40
3"	42" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	403.00	16.40	419.40
3-1/2"	42" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	538.00	16.40	554.40
4"	42" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	369.00	20.50	389.50
5"	42" radius	L2@0.75	Ea	715.00	30.80	745.80
6"	42" radius	L2@1.25	Ea	750.00	51.30	801.30
1"	48" radius	L1@0.30	Ea	148.00	12.30	160.30
1-1/4"	48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	171.00	14.40	185.40
1-1/2"	48" radius	L1@0.35	Ea	186.00	14.40	200.40
2"	48" radius	L1@0.40	Ea	284.00	16.40	300.40
2-1/2"	48" radius	L2@0.40	Ea	359.00	16.40	375.40
3"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	554.00	20.50	574.50
3-1/2"	48" radius	L2@0.50	Ea	690.00	20.50	710.50
4"	48" radius	L2@0.70	Ea	866.00	28.70	894.70
5"	48" radius	L2@1.00	Ea	1,160.00	41.00	1,201.00
6"	48" radius	L2@1.50	Ea	1,200.00	61.50	1,261.50



Galvanized rigid steel couplings

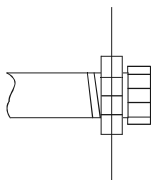
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.24	2.05	3.29
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.50	2.46	3.96
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.21	3.28	5.49
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.77	4.10	7.87
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.75	4.10	8.85
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.26	6.15	12.41
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	14.60	6.15	20.75
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	19.20	8.21	27.41
3-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	25.70	8.21	33.91
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	68.10	10.30	78.40
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	144.00	12.30	156.30
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	220.00	20.50	240.50



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 \$41.03 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
Galvanized rigid steel conduit terminations					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.48	2.05	3.53
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	2.03	2.46	4.49
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.18	3.28	6.46
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.96	4.10	8.06
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.00	4.10	10.10
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.26	6.15	14.41
2-1/2"	L2@0.15	Ea	20.00	6.15	26.15
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	25.60	8.21	33.81
3-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	50.80	8.21	59.01
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	58.50	10.30	68.80
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	124.00	12.30	136.30
6"	L2@0.50	Ea	235.00	20.50	255.50



Intermediate metal conduit

1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	98.70	154.00	252.70
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	104.00	164.00	268.00
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	167.00	185.00	352.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.50	CLF	201.00	267.00	468.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.25	CLF	257.00	297.00	554.00
2"	L1@9.00	CLF	343.00	369.00	712.00
2-1/2"	L2@11.0	CLF	703.00	451.00	1,154.00
3"	L2@13.0	CLF	843.00	533.00	1,376.00
3-1/2"	L2@15.0	CLF	973.00	615.00	1,588.00
4"	L2@17.0	CLF	1,150.00	698.00	1,848.00



45 degree intermediate metal conduit elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.00	4.10	18.10
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.10	4.10	21.20
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	26.50	4.10	30.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.30	6.15	46.45
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	44.20	6.15	50.35
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	63.80	8.21	72.01
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	112.00	8.21	120.21
3"	L2@0.25	Ea	171.00	10.30	181.30
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	257.00	10.30	267.30
4"	L2@0.30	Ea	303.00	12.30	315.30



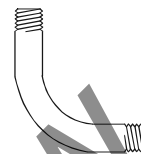
Galvanized rigid steel hand benders

1/2"	--	Ea	49.10	--	49.10
3/4"	--	Ea	77.30	--	77.30
1"	--	Ea	105.00	--	105.00
1-1/4"	--	Ea	133.00	--	133.00

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 \$41.03 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
90 degree intermediate metal conduit elbows					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.90	4.10	20.00
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.20	4.10	23.30
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	25.60	4.10	29.70
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	40.30	6.15	46.45
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	42.50	6.15	48.65
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	64.70	8.21	72.91
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	110.00	8.21	118.21
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	175.00	10.30	185.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	263.00	10.30	273.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	310.00	12.30	322.30



Rigid steel couplings (used on IMC)

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.24	2.05	3.29
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.50	2.46	3.96
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.21	3.28	5.49
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.77	4.10	7.87
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.75	4.10	8.85
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.26	6.15	12.41
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.60	6.15	20.75
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.20	8.21	27.41
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	25.60	8.21	33.81
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	68.10	10.30	78.40
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	146.00	12.30	158.30
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	220.00	20.50	240.50



Steel running thread in 36" lengths

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.30	6.15	29.45
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.70	6.15	31.85
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	43.40	8.21	51.61
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.30	8.21	57.51
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	53.70	10.30	64.00
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	72.40	10.30	82.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	114.00	12.30	126.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	143.00	12.30	155.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	174.00	14.40	188.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	206.00	16.40	222.40
5"	L1@0.50	Ea	477.00	20.50	497.50
6"	L1@0.75	Ea	482.00	30.80	512.80



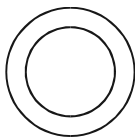
Use these figures to estimate the cost of elbows, couplings and running thread installed on intermediate metal conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs 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

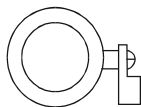
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Galvanized steel locknuts					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.28	.82	1.10
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.45	.82	1.27
1"	L1@0.02	Ea	.77	.82	1.59
1-1/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	1.00	1.23	2.23
1-1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	1.45	1.23	2.68
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.14	2.05	4.19
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.28	2.05	7.33
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	6.73	2.87	9.60
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	13.00	2.87	15.87
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	14.20	3.69	17.89
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	28.80	4.10	32.90
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	63.10	8.21	71.31



Plastic bushings					
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.35	.82	1.17
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.64	.82	1.46
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	1.03	1.23	2.26
1-1/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	1.49	1.64	3.13
1-1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	2.03	1.64	3.67
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.77	2.05	5.82
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	8.90	2.05	10.95
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	8.91	2.87	11.78
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	12.50	2.87	15.37
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	13.40	3.69	17.09
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	25.50	4.10	29.60
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	44.80	8.21	53.01



Insulated ground bushings					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.41	4.10	11.51
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.51	4.10	13.61
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.60	4.10	14.70
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.50	6.15	20.65
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.00	6.15	22.15
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	10.20	8.21	18.41
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	38.10	8.21	46.31
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.30	59.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	61.10	10.30	71.40
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	75.30	12.30	87.60
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	103.00	16.40	119.40
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	182.00	20.50	202.50

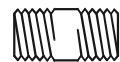


Use these figures to estimate the cost of locknuts and bushings installed on GRS or IMC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each locknut or bushing installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include removal 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.

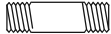



Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Galvanized rigid steel nipples					
1/2" x close	L1@0.05	Ea	1.74	2.05	3.79
1/2" x 1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.87	2.05	3.92
1/2" x 2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.04	2.05	4.09
1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.16	2.05	4.21
1/2" x 3"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.52	2.05	4.57
1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.94	2.05	4.99
1/2" x 4"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.88	2.05	5.93
1/2" x 5"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.07	2.05	8.12
1/2" x 6"	L1@0.05	Ea	7.24	2.05	9.29
1/2" x 8"	L1@0.05	Ea	12.60	2.05	14.65
1/2" x 10"	L1@0.05	Ea	14.50	2.05	16.55
1/2" x 12"	L1@0.05	Ea	16.70	2.05	18.75
3/4" x close	L1@0.06	Ea	3.71	2.46	6.17
3/4" x 2"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.42	2.46	6.88
3/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.87	2.46	7.33
3/4" x 3"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.35	2.46	7.81
3/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.60	2.46	8.06
3/4" x 4"	L1@0.06	Ea	6.32	2.46	8.78
3/4" x 5"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.25	2.46	9.71
3/4" x 6"	L1@0.06	Ea	8.47	2.46	10.93
3/4" x 8"	L1@0.06	Ea	13.90	2.46	16.36
3/4" x 10"	L1@0.06	Ea	16.70	2.46	19.16
3/4" x 12"	L1@0.06	Ea	18.80	2.46	21.26
1" x close	L1@0.08	Ea	5.61	3.28	8.89
1" x 2"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.13	3.28	9.41
1" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.67	3.28	9.95
1" x 3"	L1@0.08	Ea	7.43	3.28	10.71
1" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	8.47	3.28	11.75
1" x 4"	L1@0.08	Ea	9.31	3.28	12.59
1" x 5"	L1@0.08	Ea	10.60	3.28	13.88
1" x 6"	L1@0.08	Ea	11.50	3.28	14.78
1" x 8"	L1@0.08	Ea	18.20	3.28	21.48
1" x 10"	L1@0.08	Ea	23.60	3.28	26.88
1" x 12"	L1@0.08	Ea	26.70	3.28	29.98

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 \$41.03 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.

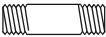

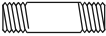




Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost		
Galvanized rigid steel nipples (continued)							
	1-1/4" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	7.49	4.10	11.59	
	1-1/4" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.36	4.10	12.46	
	1-1/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.80	4.10	12.90	
	1-1/4" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.49	4.10	13.59	
	1-1/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.80	4.10	14.90	
	1-1/4" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.40	4.10	15.50	
	1-1/4" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.20	4.10	17.30	
	1-1/4" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.80	4.10	18.90	
	1-1/4" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	24.50	4.10	28.60	
	1-1/4" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	30.80	4.10	34.90	
	1-1/4" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	35.50	4.10	39.60	
		1-1/2" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	8.99	4.10	13.09
1-1/2" x 2"		L1@0.10	Ea	9.52	4.10	13.62	
1-1/2" x 2-1/2"		L1@0.10	Ea	10.70	4.10	14.80	
1-1/2" x 3"		L1@0.10	Ea	14.60	4.10	18.70	
1-1/2" x 3-1/2"		L1@0.10	Ea	16.80	4.10	20.90	
1-1/2" x 4"		L1@0.10	Ea	18.50	4.10	22.60	
1-1/2" x 5"		L1@0.10	Ea	20.90	4.10	25.00	
1-1/2" x 6"		L1@0.10	Ea	25.70	4.10	29.80	
1-1/2" x 8"		L1@0.10	Ea	38.80	4.10	42.90	
1-1/2" x 10"		L1@0.10	Ea	40.30	4.10	44.40	
1-1/2" x 12"		L1@0.10	Ea	43.50	4.10	47.60	
		2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	10.70	6.15	16.85
	2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.60	6.15	18.75	
	2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.50	6.15	20.65	
	2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	16.60	6.15	22.75	
	2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.50	6.15	24.65	
	2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea	21.50	6.15	27.65	
	2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.50	6.15	30.65	
	2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	35.30	6.15	41.45	
	2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	42.50	6.15	48.65	
	2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	48.10	6.15	54.25	
		2-1/2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea	30.00	6.15	36.15
		2-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	30.30	6.15	36.45
2-1/2" x 3-1/2"		L1@0.15	Ea	35.40	6.15	41.55	
2-1/2" x 4"		L1@0.15	Ea	37.40	6.15	43.55	
2-1/2" x 5"		L1@0.15	Ea	44.40	6.15	50.55	
2-1/2" x 6"		L1@0.15	Ea	50.10	6.15	56.25	

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 \$41.03 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.

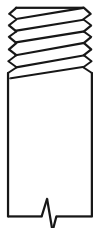
Galvanized Rigid Steel Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost	
Galvanized rigid steel nipples (continued)						
2-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea	66.00	6.15	72.15	
2-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea	76.70	6.15	82.85	
2-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea	89.10	6.15	95.25	
3" x close	L1@0.20	Ea	35.20	8.21	43.41	
3" x 3"	L1@0.20	Ea	37.30	8.21	45.51	
3" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	41.80	8.21	50.01	
3" x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.20	8.21	53.41	
3" x 5"	L1@0.20	Ea	52.70	8.21	60.91	
3" x 6"	L1@0.20	Ea	60.30	8.21	68.51	
3" x 8"	L1@0.20	Ea	89.90	8.21	98.11	
3" x 10"	L1@0.20	Ea	108.00	8.21	116.21	
3" x 12"	L1@0.20	Ea	112.00	8.21	120.21	
3-1/2" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	43.00	10.30	53.30	
3-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	55.30	10.30	65.60	
3-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	62.50	10.30	72.80	
3-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	71.40	10.30	81.70	
3-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	89.90	10.30	100.20	
3-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	108.00	10.30	118.30	
3-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	126.00	10.30	136.30	
4" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	51.00	10.30	61.30	
4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	62.00	10.30	72.30	
4" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	72.80	10.30	83.10	
4" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	81.10	10.30	91.40	
4" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	101.00	10.30	111.30	
4" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	125.00	10.30	135.30	
4" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	148.00	10.30	158.30	
5" x close	L1@0.40	Ea	37.70	16.40	54.10	
5" x 5"	L1@0.40	Ea	96.00	16.40	112.40	
5" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	105.00	16.40	121.40	
5" x 8"	L1@0.40	Ea	257.00	16.40	273.40	
5" x 10"	L1@0.40	Ea	145.00	16.40	161.40	
5" x 12"	L1@0.40	Ea	362.00	16.40	378.40	
6" x close	L1@0.60	Ea	86.70	24.60	111.30	
6" x 5"	L1@0.60	Ea	153.00	24.60	177.60	
6" x 6"	L1@0.60	Ea	192.00	24.60	216.60	
6" x 8"	L1@0.60	Ea	215.00	24.60	239.60	
6" x 10"	L1@0.60	Ea	248.00	24.60	272.60	
6" x 12"	L1@0.60	Ea	273.00	24.60	297.60	

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 \$41.03 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.

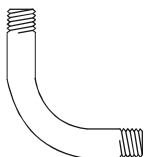
Aluminum Rigid Conduit (ARC), Elbows and Nipples

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Aluminum rigid conduit					
1/2"	L1@3.75	CLF	251.00	154.00	405.00
3/4"	L1@4.00	CLF	336.00	164.00	500.00
1"	L1@4.50	CLF	478.00	185.00	663.00
1-1/4"	L1@6.00	CLF	666.00	246.00	912.00
1-1/2"	L1@7.00	CLF	610.00	287.00	897.00
2"	L1@8.50	CLF	1,040.00	349.00	1,389.00
2-1/2"	L2@10.0	CLF	1,410.00	410.00	1,820.00
3"	L2@12.0	CLF	1,780.00	492.00	2,272.00
3-1/2"	L2@14.0	CLF	2,110.00	574.00	2,684.00
4"	L2@16.0	CLF	2,510.00	656.00	3,166.00
5"	L2@20.0	CLF	3,820.00	821.00	4,641.00
6"	L2@25.0	CLF	5,270.00	1,030.00	6,300.00



90 degree aluminum rigid conduit elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.60	4.10	21.70
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.70	4.10	26.80
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	37.40	4.10	41.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	38.80	6.15	44.95
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	148.00	6.15	154.15
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	220.00	8.21	228.21
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	370.00	8.21	378.21
3"	L2@0.25	Ea	571.00	10.30	581.30
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	892.00	10.30	902.30
4"	L2@0.30	Ea	1,510.00	12.30	1,522.30
5"	L2@0.40	Ea	3,120.00	16.40	3,136.40
6"	L2@0.70	Ea	4,310.00	28.70	4,338.70



Aluminum rigid conduit nipples

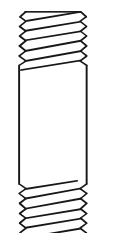
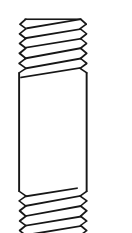
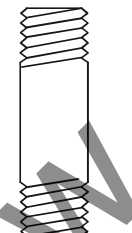
1/2" x close	L1@0.05	Ea	19.40	2.05	21.45
1/2" x 1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	14.70	2.05	16.75
1/2" x 2"	L1@0.05	Ea	15.90	2.05	17.95
1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	18.90	2.05	20.95
1/2" x 3"	L1@0.05	Ea	19.70	2.05	21.75
1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	21.50	2.05	23.55
1/2" x 4"	L1@0.05	Ea	23.10	2.05	25.15
1/2" x 5"	L1@0.05	Ea	26.20	2.05	28.25
1/2" x 6"	L1@0.05	Ea	27.80	2.05	29.85
1/2" x 8"	L1@0.05	Ea	37.30	2.05	39.35
1/2" x 10"	L1@0.05	Ea	45.10	2.05	47.15
1/2" x 12"	L1@0.05	Ea	52.40	2.05	54.45
3/4" x close	L1@0.06	Ea	19.40	2.46	21.86
3/4" x 2"	L1@0.06	Ea	20.80	2.46	23.26
3/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	22.30	2.46	24.76



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 \$41.03 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	24.10	2.46	26.56
3/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	24.80	2.46	27.26
3/4" x 4"	L1@0.06	Ea	26.00	2.46	28.46
3/4" x 5"	L1@0.06	Ea	31.30	2.46	33.76
3/4" x 6"	L1@0.06	Ea	35.60	2.46	38.06
3/4" x 8"	L1@0.06	Ea	47.10	2.46	49.56
3/4" x 10"	L1@0.06	Ea	55.10	2.46	57.56
3/4" x 12"	L1@0.06	Ea	67.40	2.46	69.86
1" x close	L1@0.08	Ea	23.50	3.28	26.78
1" x 2"	L1@0.08	Ea	26.00	3.28	29.28
1" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	28.50	3.28	31.78
1" x 3"	L1@0.08	Ea	30.80	3.28	34.08
1" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	34.50	3.28	37.78
1" x 4"	L1@0.08	Ea	38.10	3.28	41.38
1" x 5"	L1@0.08	Ea	45.00	3.28	48.28
1" x 6"	L1@0.08	Ea	52.90	3.28	56.18
1" x 8"	L1@0.08	Ea	65.90	3.28	69.18
1" x 10"	L1@0.08	Ea	82.80	3.28	86.08
1" x 12"	L1@0.08	Ea	98.00	3.28	101.28
1-1/4" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	31.70	4.10	35.80
1-1/4" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	32.50	4.10	36.60
1-1/4" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	35.50	4.10	39.60
1-1/4" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	40.10	4.10	44.20
1-1/4" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	45.80	4.10	49.90
1-1/4" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	59.00	4.10	63.10
1-1/4" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	68.70	4.10	72.80
1-1/4" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	68.70	4.10	72.80
1-1/4" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	87.40	4.10	91.50
1-1/4" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	106.00	4.10	110.10
1-1/4" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	125.00	4.10	129.10
1-1/2" x close	L1@0.10	Ea	39.40	4.10	43.50
1-1/2" x 2"	L1@0.10	Ea	40.30	4.10	44.40
1-1/2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	43.00	4.10	47.10
1-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	48.80	4.10	52.90
1-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	61.60	4.10	65.70
1-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.10	Ea	61.80	4.10	65.90
1-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.10	Ea	70.80	4.10	74.90
1-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.10	Ea	81.80	4.10	85.90
1-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.10	Ea	105.00	4.10	109.10
1-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.10	Ea	128.00	4.10	132.10
1-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.10	Ea	150.00	4.10	154.10



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 \$41.03 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 40.30	6.15	46.45
	2" x 2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea 56.00	6.15	62.15
	2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea 62.60	6.15	68.75
	2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea 73.80	6.15	79.95
	2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea 77.10	6.15	83.25
	2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea 77.10	6.15	83.25
	2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea 106.00	6.15	112.15
	2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea 134.00	6.15	140.15
	2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea 162.00	6.15	168.15
	2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea 195.00	6.15	201.15
	2-1/2" x close	L1@0.15	Ea 111.00	6.15	117.15
	2-1/2" x 3"	L1@0.15	Ea 114.00	6.15	120.15
	2-1/2" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea 126.00	6.15	132.15
	2-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea 133.00	6.15	139.15
	2-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.15	Ea 150.00	6.15	156.15
	2-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.15	Ea 162.00	6.15	168.15
	2-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.15	Ea 208.00	6.15	214.15
	2-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.15	Ea 252.00	6.15	258.15
2-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.15	Ea 283.00	6.15	289.15	
	3" x close	L1@0.20	Ea 72.00	8.21	80.21
	3" x 3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea 96.00	8.21	104.21
	3" x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea 100.00	8.21	108.21
	3" x 5"	L1@0.20	Ea 114.00	8.21	122.21
	3" x 6"	L1@0.20	Ea 131.00	8.21	139.21
	3" x 8"	L1@0.20	Ea 168.00	8.21	176.21
	3" x 10"	L1@0.20	Ea 203.00	8.21	211.21
	3" x 12"	L1@0.20	Ea 241.00	8.21	249.21
3-1/2" x close	L1@0.25	Ea 91.70	10.30	102.00	
3-1/2" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea 116.00	10.30	126.30	
3-1/2" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea 138.00	10.30	148.30	
3-1/2" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea 160.00	10.30	170.30	
3-1/2" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea 200.00	10.30	210.30	
3-1/2" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea 248.00	10.30	258.30	
3-1/2" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea 289.00	10.30	299.30	

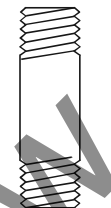
Use these figures to estimate the cost of ARC nipples installed on ARC conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include removing the knockout, layout, material handling, 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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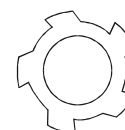
Aluminum rigid conduit nipples (continued)

4" x close	L1@0.25	Ea	96.40	10.30	106.70
4" x 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	120.00	10.30	130.30
4" x 5"	L1@0.25	Ea	138.00	10.30	148.30
4" x 6"	L1@0.25	Ea	160.00	10.30	170.30
4" x 8"	L1@0.25	Ea	203.00	10.30	213.30
4" x 10"	L1@0.25	Ea	248.00	10.30	258.30
4" x 12"	L1@0.25	Ea	292.00	10.30	302.30
5" x close	L1@0.40	Ea	224.00	16.40	240.40
5" x 5"	L1@0.40	Ea	263.00	16.40	279.40
5" x 6"	L1@0.40	Ea	275.00	16.40	291.40
5" x 8"	L1@0.40	Ea	350.00	16.40	366.40
5" x 10"	L1@0.40	Ea	423.00	16.40	439.40
5" x 12"	L1@0.40	Ea	486.00	16.40	502.40
6" x close	L1@0.60	Ea	271.00	24.60	295.60
6" x 5"	L1@0.60	Ea	317.00	24.60	341.60
6" x 6"	L1@0.60	Ea	346.00	24.60	370.60
6" x 8"	L1@0.60	Ea	471.00	24.60	495.60
6" x 10"	L1@0.60	Ea	564.00	24.60	588.60
6" x 12"	L1@0.60	Ea	623.00	24.60	647.60



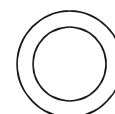
Aluminum locknuts

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	.57	.82	1.39
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	1.04	.82	1.86
1"	L1@0.02	Ea	1.57	.82	2.39
1-1/4"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.08	1.23	3.31
1-1/2"	L1@0.03	Ea	2.94	1.23	4.17
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.70	2.05	6.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	8.96	2.05	11.01
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	9.91	2.87	12.78
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	27.90	2.87	30.77
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	30.60	3.69	34.29
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	77.90	4.10	82.00
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	138.00	8.21	146.21



Aluminum bushings

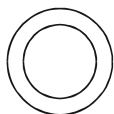
1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	7.30	.82	8.12
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	13.40	.82	14.22
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	17.60	1.23	18.83



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 \$41.03 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.

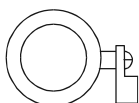
Aluminum Bushings and Terminations

Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Aluminum bushings (continued)					
1-1/4"	L1@0.04	Ea	27.60	1.64	29.24
1-1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	35.00	1.64	36.64
2"	L1@0.05	Ea	43.10	2.05	45.15
2-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	58.00	2.05	60.05
3"	L1@0.07	Ea	61.50	2.87	64.37
3-1/2"	L1@0.07	Ea	123.00	2.87	125.87
4"	L1@0.09	Ea	143.00	3.69	146.69
5"	L1@0.10	Ea	237.00	4.10	241.10
6"	L1@0.20	Ea	364.00	8.21	372.21



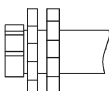
Insulated aluminum ground bushings

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.60	4.10	21.70
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	19.80	4.10	23.90
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	28.80	4.10	32.90
1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	29.20	6.15	35.35
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	37.00	6.15	43.15
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.70	8.21	57.91
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	89.40	8.21	97.61
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	136.00	10.30	146.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	163.00	10.30	173.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	220.00	12.30	232.30
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	346.00	16.40	362.40
6"	L1@0.50	Ea	534.00	20.50	554.50



Conduit termination, two aluminum locknuts & one plastic bushing

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.75	2.05	7.80
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	8.87	2.46	11.33
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	14.50	3.28	17.78
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.00	4.10	22.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	42.40	4.10	46.50
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	46.60	6.15	52.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	77.00	6.15	83.15
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	89.90	8.21	98.11
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	143.00	8.21	151.21
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	158.00	10.30	168.30
5"	L1@0.40	Ea	199.00	16.40	215.40
6"	L1@0.60	Ea	351.00	24.60	375.60



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 \$41.03 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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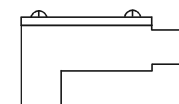
Cast metal Type SLB entrance elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.01	4.10	12.11
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.85	6.15	16.00
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.90	6.15	24.05
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	27.50	8.21	35.71
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.30	8.21	57.51
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	56.30	10.30	66.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	200.00	12.30	212.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	257.00	16.40	273.40



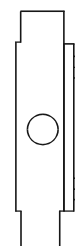
Galvanized cast metal Types LB, LL or LR conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.90	4.10	17.00
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	15.20	6.15	21.35
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.70	8.21	30.91
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	39.10	10.30	49.40
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	51.20	10.30	61.50
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	85.50	12.30	97.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.40	187.40
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	227.00	20.50	247.50
3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	385.00	28.70	413.70
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	435.00	41.00	476.00



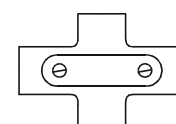
Galvanized cast metal Type T conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.10	6.15	17.25
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	15.20	8.21	23.41
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	22.40	10.30	32.70
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	33.40	12.30	45.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	50.20	12.30	62.50
2"	L1@0.40	Ea	77.50	16.40	93.90
2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	154.00	20.50	174.50
3"	L1@0.70	Ea	204.00	28.70	232.70
3-1/2"	L1@0.90	Ea	529.00	36.90	565.90
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	679.00	51.30	730.30



Galvanized cast metal Type X conduit bodies

1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	37.10	8.21	45.31
3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	43.50	10.30	53.80
1"	L1@0.30	Ea	60.10	12.30	72.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	84.20	16.40	100.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	106.00	16.40	122.40
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	188.00	20.50	208.50



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 \$41.03 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
Steel blank conduit body covers					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.86	2.05	3.91
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.14	2.05	6.19
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.39	2.05	5.44
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.86	4.10	8.96
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.94	4.10	10.04
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.93	4.10	13.03
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.70	6.15	18.85
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.00	8.21	31.21
Malleable blank conduit body covers					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.94	2.05	8.99
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.78	2.05	7.83
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.27	4.10	13.37
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.20	4.10	15.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.10	4.10	17.20
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	25.90	6.15	32.05
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.20	Ea	41.50	8.21	49.71
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.25	Ea	59.50	10.30	69.80
Aluminum blank conduit body covers					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.02	2.05	5.07
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.14	2.05	6.19
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.99	2.05	7.04
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.70	4.10	10.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.92	4.10	14.02
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.10	4.10	17.20
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	20.10	6.15	26.25
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.40	8.21	32.61

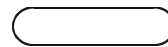
Use these figures to estimate the cost of blank conduit body covers installed on conduit bodies under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each cover installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include layout, material 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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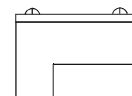
Conduit body gaskets

1/2"	L1@0.02	Ea	3.34	.82	4.16
3/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	3.76	.82	4.58
1"	L1@0.03	Ea	4.14	1.23	5.37
1-1/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	4.55	2.05	6.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.29	2.05	7.34
2"	L1@0.07	Ea	5.57	2.87	8.44
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.40	4.10	14.50
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.40	6.15	18.55



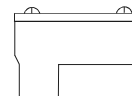
Type LB, LL or LR aluminum conduit bodies with covers

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.90	4.10	22.00
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	21.30	6.15	27.45
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	31.50	6.15	37.65
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.90	8.21	58.11
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	64.80	8.21	73.01
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	107.00	10.30	117.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	223.00	12.30	235.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	299.00	16.40	315.40



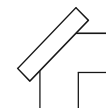
Type LB, LL or LR mogul aluminum conduit bodies with covers & gaskets

1"	L1@0.25	Ea	135.00	10.30	145.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	142.00	12.30	154.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	252.00	12.30	264.30
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	387.00	20.50	407.50
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	592.00	28.70	620.70
3"	L1@0.75	Ea	901.00	30.80	931.80
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,040.00	41.00	1,081.00
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,160.00	41.00	1,201.00















Galvanized capped elbows

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.70	4.10	21.80
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	26.60	6.15	32.75
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	33.00	8.21	41.21
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	40.20	10.30	50.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	52.40	10.30	62.70



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 \$41.03 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	17.90	8.21	26.11
	FS-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	17.70	10.30	28.00
	FS-3	1" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	20.30	12.30	32.60
	FS-12	1/2" two gang	L1@0.25	Ea	30.40	10.30	40.70
	FS-22	3/4" two gang	L1@0.30	Ea	32.60	12.30	44.90
	FS-32	1" two gang	L1@0.35	Ea	34.30	14.40	48.70
	FSC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	30.70	10.30	41.00
	FSC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	33.60	12.30	45.90
	FSC-3	1" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	41.60	14.40	56.00
	FSC-12	1/2" two gang	L1@0.30	Ea	37.50	12.30	49.80
	FSC-22	3/4" two gang	L1@0.35	Ea	33.60	14.40	48.00
	FSC-32	1" two gang	L1@0.40	Ea	44.60	16.40	61.00
	FSCC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	24.30	14.40	38.70
	FSCC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	41.30	16.40	57.70
	FSCT-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	26.60	14.40	41.00
	FSCT-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	33.30	16.40	49.70
	FSL-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	20.50	12.30	32.80
	FSL-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	22.80	14.40	37.20
	FSR-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	23.20	12.30	35.50
	FSR-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	25.00	14.40	39.40
	FSS-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	21.80	14.40	36.20
	FSS-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	23.60	16.40	40.00
	FST-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	21.80	14.40	36.20
	FST-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	23.60	16.40	40.00
	FSX-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	20.50	16.40	36.90
	FSX-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.45	Ea	22.80	18.50	41.30
	FD-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.25	Ea	28.90	10.30	39.20
	FD-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	22.40	12.30	34.70
	FD-3	1" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	24.00	14.40	38.40
	FDC-1	1/2" one gang	L1@0.30	Ea	26.90	12.30	39.20
	FDC-2	3/4" one gang	L1@0.35	Ea	29.20	14.40	43.60
	FDC-3	1" one gang	L1@0.40	Ea	34.40	16.40	50.80

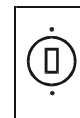
Use these figures to estimate the cost of galvanized cast boxes installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each box installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include box mounting, layout, material 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	4.93	2.05	6.98
DS23 duplex receptacle	L1@0.05	Ea	4.93	2.05	6.98
DS32 switch	L1@0.05	Ea	4.93	2.05	6.98
DS100 blank	L1@0.05	Ea	3.93	2.05	5.98

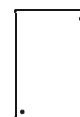


Two gang stamped metal covers

S322 2 switches	L1@0.06	Ea	8.96	2.46	11.42
S1002 blank	L1@0.06	Ea	8.96	2.46	11.42
S32212 duplex	L1@0.06	Ea	8.96	2.46	11.42
S32232 Sw & duplex	L1@0.06	Ea	8.96	2.46	11.42

Single gang cast metal covers

DS100G switch	L1@0.05	Ea	10.70	2.05	12.75
DS100G blank	L1@0.05	Ea	12.00	2.05	14.05

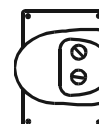


Two gang cast metal covers

S322G 2 switches	L1@0.06	Ea	35.40	2.46	37.86
S1002G blank	L1@0.06	Ea	32.10	2.46	34.56

Single gang cast weatherproof covers

DS128 Sw rod type	L1@0.10	Ea	41.10	4.10	45.20
DS181 Sw rocker type	L1@0.10	Ea	44.40	4.10	48.50



Two gang cast weatherproof covers

DS1282 2 Sw rod type	L1@0.15	Ea	75.10	6.15	81.25
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Single gang cast with hinged cover weatherproof

WLRS-1 single recept	L1@0.10	Ea	42.60	4.10	46.70
WLRD-1 duplex recept	L1@0.10	Ea	46.80	4.10	50.90

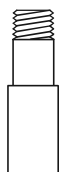


Use these figures to estimate the cost of covers installed on galvanized boxes under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each cover installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include the cover, mounting, layout, material 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

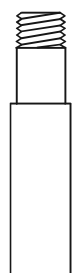
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Galvanized 4" cast expansion fitting



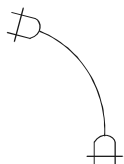
1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	75.80	10.30	86.10
3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	95.00	16.40	111.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	126.00	20.50	146.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	140.00	20.50	160.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	208.00	24.60	232.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	412.00	28.70	440.70
3"	L1@0.70	Ea	411.00	28.70	439.70
3-1/2"	L1@0.80	Ea	646.00	32.80	678.80
4"	L1@1.00	Ea	879.00	41.00	920.00

Galvanized 8" cast expansion fitting



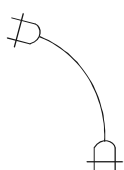
1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	154.00	12.30	166.30
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	169.00	16.40	185.40
1"	L1@0.50	Ea	225.00	20.50	245.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.60	Ea	274.00	24.60	298.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	417.00	24.60	441.60
2"	L1@0.70	Ea	582.00	28.70	610.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.80	Ea	985.00	32.80	1,017.80
3"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,210.00	41.00	1,251.00
3-1/2"	L1@1.25	Ea	1,640.00	51.30	1,691.30
4"	L1@1.30	Ea	1,810.00	53.30	1,863.30

4" bonding jumpers for galvanized cast expansion fitting



1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	64.20	6.15	70.35
1" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	65.20	8.21	73.41
1-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	80.50	12.30	92.80
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.40	Ea	85.40	16.40	101.80
3-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.50	Ea	176.00	20.50	196.50

8" bonding jumpers for galvanized cast expansion fitting



1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	67.10	6.15	73.25
1" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	77.90	10.30	88.20
1-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.35	Ea	93.30	14.40	107.70
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.45	Ea	128.00	18.50	146.50
3-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.60	Ea	131.00	24.60	155.60
5"	L1@0.80	Ea	187.00	32.80	219.80

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 \$41.03 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	1.60	2.05	3.65
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.38	2.05	4.43
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.38	2.05	4.43
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.19	2.46	6.65
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.19	2.46	6.65
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.19	2.46	6.65
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.41	3.28	8.69
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.41	3.28	8.69
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.41	3.28	8.69
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	5.41	3.28	8.69
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.60	4.10	15.70
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.60	4.10	15.70
2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.50	4.10	18.60
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.50	4.10	14.60
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.60	4.10	15.70
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.10	6.15	24.25
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	18.10	6.15	24.25
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	49.20	8.21	57.41
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.20	10.30	59.50
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.20	10.30	59.50
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	54.10	10.30	64.40
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.50	12.30	55.80
4" - 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	43.50	12.30	55.80
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	40.10	12.30	52.40

Aluminum reducing bushings

3/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.23	2.05	7.28
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.26	2.05	7.31
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.26	2.05	7.31
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	10.30	2.46	12.76
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	10.20	2.46	12.66
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.06	Ea	11.40	2.46	13.86
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Ea	17.10	3.28	20.38
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	17.10	3.28	20.38
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	17.10	3.28	20.38
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	17.10	3.28	20.38
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.00	4.10	27.10
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.00	4.10	27.10
2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.00	4.10	27.10
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.00	4.10	27.10
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.00	4.10	27.10

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 \$41.03 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	22.00	6.15	28.15
2-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.00	6.15	28.15
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.00	6.15	28.15
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.00	6.15	28.15
3" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.50	8.21	53.71
3" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.50	8.21	53.71
3" - 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.50	8.21	53.71
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	45.50	8.21	53.71
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.25	Ea	50.30	10.30	60.60
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	50.30	10.30	60.60
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.25	Ea	50.30	10.30	60.60
4" - 2"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
4" - 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.80	12.30	90.10
Steel reducing washers, set of 2					
3/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.05	Pr	.45	2.05	2.50
1" - 1/2"	L1@0.06	Pr	.69	2.46	3.15
1" - 3/4"	L1@0.06	Pr	.64	2.46	3.10
1-1/4" - 1/2"	L1@0.08	Pr	1.23	3.28	4.51
1-1/4" - 3/4"	L1@0.08	Pr	1.12	3.28	4.40
1-1/4" - 1"	L1@0.08	Pr	1.15	3.28	4.43
1-1/2" - 1/2"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.43	4.10	5.53
1-1/2" - 3/4"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.60	4.10	5.70
1-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.35	4.10	5.45
1-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Pr	1.37	4.10	5.47
2" - 1/2"	L1@0.15	Pr	2.34	6.15	8.49
2" - 3/4"	L1@0.15	Pr	2.07	6.15	8.22
2" - 1"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.94	6.15	8.09
2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.94	6.15	8.09
2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Pr	1.94	6.15	8.09
2-1/2" - 1"	L1@0.20	Pr	2.55	8.21	10.76
2-1/2" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Pr	2.55	8.21	10.76
2-1/2" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Pr	2.55	8.21	10.76
2-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.20	Pr	2.55	8.21	10.76
3" - 1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Pr	3.22	10.30	13.52
3" - 1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Pr	3.22	10.30	13.52
3" - 2"	L1@0.25	Pr	3.22	10.30	13.52
3" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Pr	3.22	10.30	13.52
3-1/2" - 2"	L1@0.30	Pr	9.25	12.30	21.55
3-1/2" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Pr	9.25	12.30	21.55
3-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.30	Pr	9.25	12.30	21.55
4" - 2"	L1@0.35	Pr	26.20	14.40	40.60
4" - 2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Pr	26.20	14.40	40.60
4" - 3"	L1@0.35	Pr	26.20	14.40	40.60
4" - 3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Pr	26.20	14.40	40.60

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 \$41.03 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
Die cast bushed nipples					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.41	2.05	2.46
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.72	2.46	3.18
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.39	3.28	4.67
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.11	4.10	6.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.98	4.10	7.08
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.62	6.15	10.77
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.51	8.21	15.72
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	12.20	8.21	20.41
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	21.00	10.30	31.30
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	22.00	10.30	32.30

Malleable bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.02	2.05	3.07
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.94	2.46	4.40
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.51	3.28	6.79
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.42	4.10	7.52
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.66	4.10	7.76
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	4.83	6.15	10.98
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.86	8.21	17.07
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	18.10	8.21	26.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	28.20	10.30	38.50
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	45.80	10.30	56.10

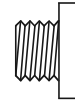
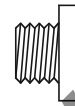
Insulated die cast bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.45	2.05	2.50
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.85	2.46	3.31
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.56	3.28	4.84
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.35	4.10	6.45
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.30	4.10	7.40
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.16	6.15	11.31
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	8.33	8.21	16.54
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	13.60	8.21	21.81
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	23.40	10.30	33.70
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	26.20	10.30	36.50

Insulated malleable bushed nipples

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.94	2.05	2.99
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.73	2.46	4.19
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	3.22	3.28	6.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.83	4.10	8.93
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	6.43	4.10	10.53
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	8.53	6.15	14.68

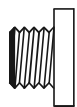
Use these figures to estimate the cost of bushed nipples installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each nipple installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, and normal 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

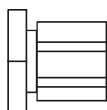
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Insulated malleable bushed nipples



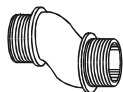
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.10	8.21	19.31
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	35.10	8.21	43.31
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.30	59.80
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	77.80	10.30	88.10
5"	L1@0.30	Ea	235.00	12.30	247.30
6"	L1@0.40	Ea	357.00	16.40	373.40

Malleable three-piece couplings or unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.27	4.10	9.37
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.59	4.10	12.69
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	13.10	6.15	19.25
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	23.50	8.21	31.71
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.20	8.21	37.41
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	57.50	10.30	67.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	139.00	12.30	151.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	191.00	12.30	203.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	322.00	20.50	342.50
4"	L1@0.50	Ea	393.00	20.50	413.50
5"	L1@1.00	Ea	575.00	41.00	616.00
6"	L1@1.25	Ea	876.00	51.30	927.30

Malleable offset nipples



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	10.70	4.10	14.80
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	11.30	4.10	15.40
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.10	6.15	20.25
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.60	8.21	39.81
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	38.70	8.21	46.91
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	61.50	10.30	71.80

Die cast offset nipples



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	3.91	4.10	8.01
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.48	6.15	11.63
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.02	8.21	15.23
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	10.10	10.30	20.40
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	12.70	10.30	23.00
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	26.90	12.30	39.20

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 \$41.03 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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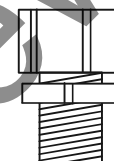
Die cast offset nipples (continued)

2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	99.30	14.40	113.70
3"	L1@0.35	Ea	124.00	14.40	138.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	181.00	16.40	197.40
4"	L1@0.45	Ea	224.00	18.50	242.50



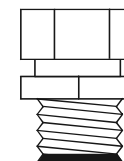
Malleable threadless connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	2.91	2.05	4.96
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	4.80	2.46	7.26
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	6.80	3.28	10.08
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	13.50	4.10	17.60
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	18.70	4.10	22.80
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	36.70	6.15	42.85
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	173.00	10.30	183.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	230.00	12.30	242.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	303.00	14.40	317.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	370.00	16.40	386.40



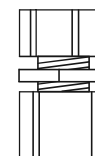
Insulated malleable threadless connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.76	2.05	8.81
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	10.80	2.46	13.26
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	16.00	3.28	19.28
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	30.60	4.10	34.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	42.50	4.10	46.60
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	99.30	6.15	105.45
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	244.00	10.30	254.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	322.00	12.30	334.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	417.00	14.40	431.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	490.00	16.40	506.40



Malleable threadless couplings

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.62	4.10	8.72
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.09	4.10	11.19
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	11.90	6.15	18.05
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	19.80	8.21	28.01
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.80	8.21	33.01
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	55.30	10.30	65.60

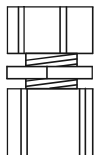


Use these figures to estimate the cost of offset nipples, connectors, and couplings installed in conduit systems under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include 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

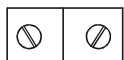
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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Malleable threadless couplings (continued)



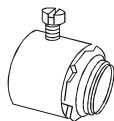
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	242.00	12.30	254.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	332.00	16.40	348.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	427.00	20.50	447.50
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	558.00	24.60	582.60

Malleable set screw couplings



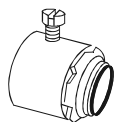
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	5.33	4.10	9.43
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	7.23	4.10	11.33
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.20	6.15	18.35
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.60	8.21	25.81
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	22.70	8.21	30.91
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	51.00	10.30	61.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	106.00	12.30	118.30
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	128.00	16.40	144.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	167.00	20.50	187.50
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	213.00	24.60	237.60

Steel set screw connectors



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.24	2.05	7.29
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	6.31	2.46	8.77
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	8.39	3.28	11.67
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.20	4.10	19.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.10	4.10	26.20
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	33.40	6.15	39.55
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	121.00	10.30	131.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	154.00	12.30	166.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	230.00	14.40	244.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	286.00	16.40	302.40

Insulated steel set screw connectors



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	5.50	2.05	7.55
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	6.65	2.46	9.11
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	8.63	3.28	11.91
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	15.40	4.10	19.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.40	4.10	26.50
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	36.70	6.15	42.85
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	124.00	10.30	134.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	160.00	12.30	172.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	247.00	14.40	261.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	323.00	16.40	339.40

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 \$41.03 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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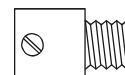
Malleable set screw connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	3.84	2.05	5.89
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	5.33	2.46	7.79
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	8.57	3.28	11.85
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.90	4.10	19.00
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.50	4.10	25.60
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	42.80	6.15	48.95
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	125.00	10.30	135.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	166.00	12.30	178.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	228.00	14.40	242.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	279.00	16.40	295.40



Insulated malleable set screw connectors

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	6.29	2.05	8.34
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	7.60	2.46	10.06
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	12.30	3.28	15.58
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.30	4.10	21.40
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	27.20	4.10	31.30
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	46.20	6.15	52.35
2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	138.00	10.30	148.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	194.00	12.30	206.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	244.00	14.40	258.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	305.00	16.40	321.40



Steel one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.18	2.05	2.23
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.26	2.46	2.72
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.39	3.28	3.67
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.58	4.10	4.68
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.87	4.10	4.97
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.09	4.10	5.19
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	1.95	6.15	8.10
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.36	8.21	10.57
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.09	8.21	11.30
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.95	8.21	12.16



Malleable one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.35	2.05	2.40
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.48	2.46	2.94
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.79	3.28	4.07
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.13	4.10	5.23
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.63	4.10	5.73
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.60	4.10	6.70
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	5.06	6.15	11.21
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	7.61	8.21	15.82
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	11.50	8.21	19.71
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	20.70	10.30	31.00



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 \$41.03 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	.16	2.05	2.21
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.22	2.46	2.68
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.36	3.28	3.64
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	.49	4.10	4.59
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.65	4.10	4.75
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	.92	4.10	5.02
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.10	6.15	8.25
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	2.97	8.21	11.18
3-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	4.08	10.30	14.38
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	4.18	10.30	14.48



Aluminum one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	1.02	2.05	3.07
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	1.49	2.46	3.95
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	2.22	3.28	5.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.11	4.10	8.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	4.29	4.10	8.39
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	8.82	4.10	12.92
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	17.50	6.15	23.65
3"	L1@0.20	Ea	24.80	8.21	33.01
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	32.50	8.21	40.71
4"	L1@0.25	Ea	38.50	10.30	48.80



Malleable clamp backs

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.48	2.05	2.53
3/4"	L1@0.05	Ea	.54	2.05	2.59
1"	L1@0.05	Ea	.81	2.05	2.86
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.22	4.10	5.32
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.57	4.10	5.67
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	2.56	4.10	6.66
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	6.14	6.15	12.29
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.65	6.15	15.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.90	8.21	40.11
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	43.80	8.21	52.01
5"	L1@0.25	Ea	109.00	10.30	119.30
6"	L1@0.25	Ea	112.00	10.30	122.30



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 \$41.03 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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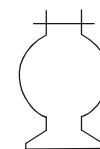
Rigid steel conduit clamps without bolts

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.49	2.05	2.54
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.55	2.46	3.01
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	.86	3.28	4.14
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.05	4.10	5.15
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.08	4.10	5.18
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.41	4.10	5.51
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.09	6.15	8.24
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.38	6.15	8.53
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.02	8.21	11.23
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.58	8.21	11.79



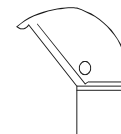
Rigid steel conduit clamps with bolts

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	.65	2.05	2.70
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	.69	2.46	3.15
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	1.00	3.28	4.28
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.34	4.10	5.44
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.61	4.10	5.71
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	1.82	4.10	5.92
2-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.63	6.15	8.78
3"	L1@0.15	Ea	2.67	6.15	8.82
3-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.14	8.21	11.35
4"	L1@0.20	Ea	3.85	8.21	12.06



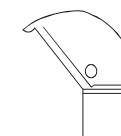
Clamp-type entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	14.70	6.15	20.85
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	17.10	8.21	25.31
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	20.30	10.30	30.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	22.80	12.30	35.10
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	38.70	12.30	51.00
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	53.00	20.50	73.50
2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	186.00	24.60	210.60
3"	L1@0.75	Ea	299.00	30.80	329.80
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	367.00	41.00	408.00
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	384.00	51.30	435.30



Slip fitter entrance caps

1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	12.50	6.15	18.65
3/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	15.60	8.21	23.81
1"	L1@0.25	Ea	18.30	10.30	28.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	22.40	12.30	34.70
1-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	40.10	12.30	52.40
2"	L1@0.50	Ea	73.60	20.50	94.10



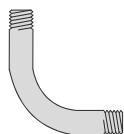
Use these figures to estimate the cost of clamps and entrance caps installed on conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include layout, material handling, 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
PVC coated steel conduit, 40 mil coating					
1/2"	L1@4.50	CLF	656.00	185.00	841.00
3/4"	L1@5.50	CLF	761.00	226.00	987.00
1"	L1@7.00	CLF	989.00	287.00	1,276.00
1-1/4"	L1@9.00	CLF	1,640.00	369.00	2,009.00
1-1/2"	L1@11.0	CLF	1,530.00	451.00	1,981.00
2"	L1@13.0	CLF	1,980.00	533.00	2,513.00
2-1/2"	L2@15.0	CLF	3,930.00	615.00	4,545.00
3"	L2@17.0	CLF	3,800.00	698.00	4,498.00
3-1/2"	L2@19.0	CLF	6,090.00	780.00	6,870.00
4"	L2@21.0	CLF	5,470.00	862.00	6,332.00
5"	L2@25.0	CLF	12,700.00	1,030.00	13,730.00



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
PVC coated steel 90 degree elbows					
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	31.90	4.10	36.00
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	33.20	4.10	37.30
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	23.20	6.15	29.35
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	46.80	8.21	55.01
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	57.30	8.21	65.51
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	49.50	10.30	59.80
2-1/2"	L2@0.30	Ea	99.10	12.30	111.40
3"	L2@0.35	Ea	159.00	14.40	173.40
3-1/2"	L2@0.40	Ea	221.00	16.40	237.40
4"	L2@0.50	Ea	415.00	20.50	435.50
5"	L2@0.75	Ea	639.00	30.80	669.80



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
PVC coated steel couplings					
1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	7.68	2.05	9.73
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	8.06	2.46	10.52
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	10.50	3.28	13.78
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.20	4.10	16.30
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	14.50	4.10	18.60
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	21.30	6.15	27.45
2-1/2"	L2@0.20	Ea	52.60	8.21	60.81
3"	L2@0.20	Ea	63.90	8.21	72.11
3-1/2"	L2@0.25	Ea	82.10	10.30	92.40
4"	L2@0.25	Ea	95.80	10.30	106.10
5"	L2@0.30	Ea	310.00	12.30	322.30



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 \$41.03 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	14.60	2.05	16.65
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	14.60	2.46	17.06
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	14.90	3.28	18.18
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	21.80	4.10	25.90
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	23.30	4.10	27.40
2"	L1@0.15	Ea	33.60	6.15	39.75
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	31.80	8.21	40.01
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	42.70	10.30	53.00
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	76.60	12.30	88.90
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	81.60	16.40	98.00



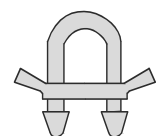
PVC coated malleable one hole straps

1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	11.80	2.05	13.85
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	11.90	2.46	14.36
1"	L1@0.10	Ea	12.20	4.10	16.30
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	17.70	4.10	21.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.15	Ea	27.40	6.15	33.55
2"	L1@0.20	Ea	28.60	8.21	36.81
2-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	51.40	8.21	59.61
3"	L1@0.25	Ea	87.80	10.30	98.10
3-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	124.00	12.30	136.30
4"	L1@0.30	Ea	132.00	12.30	144.30



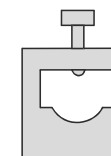
PVC coated right angle beam clamps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	22.00	4.10	26.10
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.20	6.15	28.35
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	29.80	8.21	38.01
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	30.10	10.30	40.40
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	37.10	10.30	47.40
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	48.10	12.30	60.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	52.90	16.40	69.30
3"	L1@0.50	Ea	59.30	20.50	79.80
3-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	61.20	24.60	85.80
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	66.90	24.60	91.50



PVC coated parallel beam clamps

1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	24.10	4.10	28.20
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	24.50	6.15	30.65
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	30.10	8.21	38.31
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	33.20	10.30	43.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	37.30	10.30	47.60
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	46.30	12.30	58.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	56.40	12.30	68.70
3"	L1@0.40	Ea	64.00	16.40	80.40
3-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	67.20	24.60	91.80
4"	L1@0.60	Ea	67.70	24.60	92.30



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 \$41.03 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

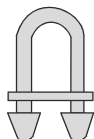
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated edge-type beam clamps



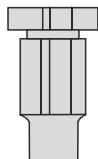
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	20.60	4.10	24.70
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	22.00	6.15	28.15
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	36.50	8.21	72.56
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	61.70	10.30	72.00
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	79.40	10.30	89.70
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	86.60	12.30	98.90

PVC coated U-bolts



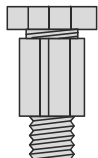
1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	9.34	4.10	13.44
3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	9.34	6.15	15.49
1"	L1@0.20	Ea	9.34	8.21	17.55
1-1/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.69	10.30	19.99
1-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	9.87	10.30	20.17
2"	L1@0.30	Ea	12.10	12.30	24.40
2-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	21.00	14.40	35.40
3"	L1@0.35	Ea	22.20	14.40	36.60
3-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	23.60	16.40	40.00
4"	L1@0.50	Ea	31.20	20.50	51.70
5"	L1@0.60	Ea	43.80	24.60	68.40

PVC coated female conduit unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	49.70	4.10	53.80
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	50.60	4.10	54.70
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	96.80	6.15	102.95
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	102.00	8.21	110.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	187.00	8.21	195.21
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	250.00	10.30	260.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	265.00	12.30	277.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	367.00	12.30	379.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	455.00	14.40	469.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	483.00	16.40	499.40

PVC coated male conduit unions



1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	51.50	4.10	55.60
3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	57.00	4.10	61.10
1"	L1@0.15	Ea	71.50	6.15	77.65
1-1/4"	L1@0.20	Ea	116.00	8.21	124.21
1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	140.00	8.21	148.21
2"	L1@0.25	Ea	175.00	10.30	185.30
2-1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	310.00	12.30	322.30
3"	L1@0.30	Ea	411.00	12.30	423.30
3-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	536.00	14.40	550.40
4"	L1@0.40	Ea	664.00	16.40	680.40

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 \$41.03 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
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PVC coated reducing couplings

3/4"- 1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	33.50	2.05	35.55
1"- 1/2"	L1@0.06	Ea	36.20	2.46	38.66
1"- 3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	42.10	2.46	44.56
1-1/4"- 3/4"	L1@0.08	Ea	53.20	3.28	56.48
1-1/4"- 1"	L1@0.08	Ea	56.90	3.28	60.18
1-1/2"- 3/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	45.40	4.10	49.50
1-1/2"- 1"	L1@0.10	Ea	53.40	4.10	57.50
1-1/2"- 1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	90.00	4.10	94.10
2"- 3/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	99.40	6.15	105.55
2"- 1"	L1@0.15	Ea	96.10	6.15	102.25
2"- 1-1/4"	L1@0.15	Ea	102.00	6.15	108.15
2"- 1-1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	118.00	8.21	126.21
3"- 2"	L1@0.20	Ea	190.00	8.21	198.21
3-1/2"- 2-1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	239.00	10.30	249.30
4"- 3"	L1@0.30	Ea	471.00	12.30	483.30
5"- 4"	L1@0.40	Ea	599.00	16.40	615.40

PVC coated Type C conduit bodies

C-17 1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	48.30	8.21	56.51
C-27 3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	50.70	10.30	61.00
C-37 1"	L1@0.30	Ea	70.70	12.30	83.00
C-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	106.00	14.40	120.40
C-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	129.00	16.40	145.40
C-67 2"	L1@0.40	Ea	183.00	16.40	199.40
C-77 2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	352.00	20.50	372.50
CLF-87 3"	L1@0.60	Ea	445.00	24.60	469.60
CLF-97 3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	664.00	28.70	692.70
CLF-107 4"	L1@1.00	Ea	749.00	41.00	790.00

PVC coated Type LB conduit bodies

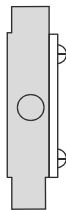
LB-17 1/2"	L1@0.20	Ea	47.80	8.21	56.01
LB-27 3/4"	L1@0.25	Ea	48.90	10.30	59.20
LB-37 1"	L1@0.30	Ea	64.20	12.30	76.50
LB-47 1-1/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	105.00	14.40	119.40
LB-57 1-1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	128.00	14.40	142.40
LB-67 2"	L1@0.40	Ea	181.00	16.40	197.40
LB-77 2-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	349.00	20.50	369.50
LB-87 3"	L1@0.60	Ea	437.00	24.60	461.60
LB-97 3-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	644.00	28.70	672.70
LB-107 4"	L1@1.00	Ea	721.00	41.00	762.00

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 \$41.03 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

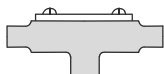
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated Type T conduit bodies



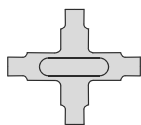
T-17	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	63.60	10.30	73.90
T-27	3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	72.10	12.30	84.40
T-37	1"	L1@0.35	Ea	104.00	14.40	118.40
T-47	1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	174.00	16.40	190.40
T-57	1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	184.00	16.40	200.40
T-67	2"	L1@0.45	Ea	334.00	18.50	352.50
T-77	2-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	565.00	24.60	589.60
T-87	3"	L1@0.70	Ea	756.00	28.70	784.70
T-97	3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,090.00	41.00	1,131.00
T-107	4"	L1@1.50	Ea	1,190.00	61.50	1,251.50

PVC coated Type TB conduit bodies



TB-17	1/2"	L1@0.25	Ea	72.10	10.30	82.40
TB-27	3/4"	L1@0.30	Ea	87.80	12.30	100.10
TB-37	1"	L1@0.35	Ea	94.90	14.40	109.30
TB-47	1-1/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	174.00	16.40	190.40
TB-57	1-1/2"	L1@0.40	Ea	184.00	16.40	200.40
TB-67	2"	L1@0.45	Ea	334.00	18.50	325.50

PVC coated Type X conduit bodies



X-17	1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	75.00	12.30	87.30
X-27	3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	85.30	14.40	99.70
X-37	1"	L1@0.40	Ea	96.50	16.40	112.90
X-47	1-1/4"	L1@0.45	Ea	231.00	18.50	249.50
X-57	1-1/2"	L1@0.45	Ea	301.00	18.50	319.50
X-67	2"	L1@0.50	Ea	433.00	20.50	453.50

PVC coated steel conduit body covers



1/2"	L1@0.05	Ea	19.90	2.05	21.95
3/4"	L1@0.06	Ea	21.80	2.46	24.26
1"	L1@0.08	Ea	28.60	3.28	31.88
1-1/4"	L1@0.10	Ea	37.70	4.10	41.80
1-1/2"	L1@0.10	Ea	41.30	4.10	45.40
2"	L1@0.10	Ea	52.40	4.10	56.50
2-1/2" - 3"	L1@0.15	Ea	70.80	6.15	76.95
2-1/2" - 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	139.00	6.15	145.15

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 \$41.03 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	139.00	14.40	153.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	157.00	16.40	173.40
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.40	187.40
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	174.00	18.50	192.50
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	199.00	20.50	219.50
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	320.00	24.60	344.60
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	518.00	30.80	548.80
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	583.00	41.00	624.00

PVC coated Type GUAC junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	139.00	14.40	153.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	157.00	16.40	173.40
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.40	187.40
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	174.00	18.50	192.50
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	199.00	20.50	219.50
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	320.00	24.60	344.60
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	518.00	30.80	548.80
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	583.00	41.00	624.00

PVC coated Type GUAL junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	139.00	14.40	153.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	157.00	16.40	173.40
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.40	187.40
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	174.00	18.50	192.50
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	199.00	20.50	219.50
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	320.00	24.60	344.60
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	518.00	30.80	548.80
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	583.00	41.00	624.00

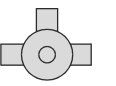
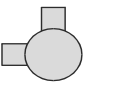
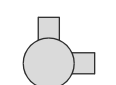
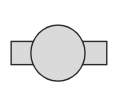
PVC coated Type GUAN junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.35	Ea	139.00	14.40	153.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	157.00	16.40	173.40
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	171.00	16.40	187.40
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	174.00	18.50	192.50
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	199.00	20.50	219.50
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	320.00	24.60	344.60
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.75	Ea	518.00	30.80	548.80
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.00	Ea	583.00	41.00	624.00

PVC coated Type GUAW junction boxes with covers

1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	186.00	16.40	202.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	221.00	18.50	239.50
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	195.00	18.50	213.50
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	225.00	20.50	245.50

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 \$41.03 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

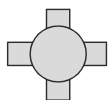
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
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PVC coated Type GUAT junction boxes with covers



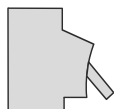
1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.40	Ea	195.00	16.40	211.40
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	220.00	18.50	238.50
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	210.00	20.50	230.50
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.55	Ea	236.00	22.60	258.60
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	369.00	24.60	393.60
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.65	Ea	717.00	26.70	743.70
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.80	Ea	800.00	32.80	832.80
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.10	Ea	841.00	45.10	886.10

PVC coated Type GUAX junction boxes with covers



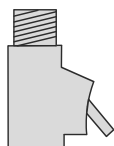
1/2" - 2" dia.	L1@0.45	Ea	192.00	18.50	210.50
1/2" - 3" dia.	L1@0.50	Ea	216.00	20.50	236.50
3/4" - 2" dia.	L1@0.55	Ea	203.00	22.60	225.60
3/4" - 3" dia.	L1@0.60	Ea	225.00	24.60	249.60
1" - 3" dia.	L1@0.65	Ea	234.00	26.70	260.70
1-1/4" - 3-5/8" dia.	L1@0.70	Ea	252.00	28.70	280.70
1-1/2" - 5" dia.	L1@0.90	Ea	728.00	36.90	764.90
2" - 5" dia.	L1@1.25	Ea	801.00	51.30	852.30

PVC coated Type EYD female sealing fittings



1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	139.00	14.40	153.40
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	140.00	16.40	156.40
1"	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.50	180.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	177.00	20.50	197.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	223.00	24.60	247.60
2"	L1@0.75	Ea	243.00	30.80	273.80

PVC coated Type EYD male-female sealing fittings



1/2"	L1@0.35	Ea	139.00	14.40	153.40
3/4"	L1@0.40	Ea	140.00	16.40	156.40
1"	L1@0.45	Ea	162.00	18.50	180.50
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	183.00	20.50	203.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.60	Ea	232.00	24.60	256.60
2"	L1@0.75	Ea	255.00	30.80	285.80
2-1/2"	L1@0.90	Ea	372.00	36.90	408.90
3"	L1@1.00	Ea	507.00	41.00	548.00
3-1/2"	L1@1.25	Ea	507.00	51.30	558.30
4"	L1@1.40	Ea	1,200.00	57.40	1,257.40

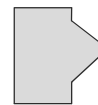
Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated junction boxes and sealing fittings installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs 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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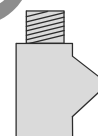
PVC coated Type EYS female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	77.60	12.30	89.90
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	71.90	14.40	86.30
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	86.20	16.40	102.60
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	123.00	20.50	143.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	158.00	20.50	178.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	175.00	24.60	199.60



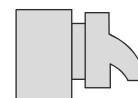
PVC coated Type EYS male-female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	78.40	12.30	90.70
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	72.60	14.40	87.00
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	86.80	16.40	103.20
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	125.00	20.50	145.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	163.00	20.50	183.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	182.00	24.60	206.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.75	Ea	282.00	30.80	312.80
3"	L1@0.90	Ea	378.00	36.90	414.90
3-1/2"	L1@1.00	Ea	1,120.00	41.00	1,161.00
4"	L1@1.25	Ea	1,460.00	51.30	1,511.30



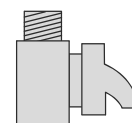
PVC coated Type EZS female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	91.20	12.30	103.50
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	119.00	14.40	133.40
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	142.00	16.40	158.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	162.00	20.50	182.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	311.00	20.50	331.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	648.00	24.60	672.60



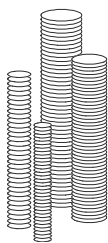
PVC coated Type EZS male-female sealing fittings

1/2"	L1@0.30	Ea	91.90	12.30	104.20
3/4"	L1@0.35	Ea	120.00	14.40	134.40
1"	L1@0.40	Ea	142.00	16.40	158.40
1-1/4"	L1@0.50	Ea	169.00	20.50	189.50
1-1/2"	L1@0.50	Ea	243.00	20.50	263.50
2"	L1@0.60	Ea	218.00	24.60	242.60
2-1/2"	L1@0.70	Ea	411.00	28.70	439.70
3"	L1@0.90	Ea	680.00	36.90	716.90

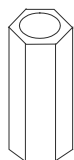


Use these figures to estimate the cost of PVC coated sealing fittings installed on PVC coated conduit under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each fitting installed. The crew is one electrician working at a labor cost of \$41.03 per manhour. These costs include layout, material 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.

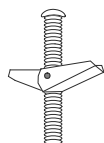
Hanger Fittings



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Plated threaded rod					
1/4-20 x 6'	L1@1.25	CLF	215.00	51.30	266.30
1/4-20 x 10'	L1@1.25	CLF	345.00	51.30	396.30
1/4-20 x 12'	L1@1.15	CLF	416.00	47.20	463.20
3/8-16 x 6'	L1@1.30	CLF	236.00	53.30	289.30
3/8-16 x 10'	L1@1.30	CLF	580.00	53.30	633.30
3/8-16 x 12'	L1@1.30	CLF	726.00	53.30	779.30
1/2-13 x 6'	L1@1.50	CLF	401.00	61.50	462.50
1/2-13 x 10'	L1@1.50	CLF	1,040.00	61.50	1,101.50
1/2-13 x 12'	L1@1.50	CLF	1,250.00	61.50	1,311.50
5/8-11 x 6'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,090.00	71.80	1,161.80
5/8-11 x 10'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,550.00	71.80	1,621.80
5/8-11 x 12'	L1@1.75	CLF	1,900.00	71.80	1,971.80



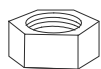
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Rod couplings					
1/4-20	L1@0.05	Ea	1.89	2.05	3.94
3/8-16	L1@0.05	Ea	3.83	2.05	5.88
1/2-13	L1@0.08	Ea	3.93	3.28	7.21
5/8-11	L1@0.10	Ea	9.16	4.10	13.26



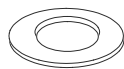
Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Toggle bolts, wing nuts					
1/8 x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.17	4.10	4.27
3/16 x 3"	L1@0.10	Ea	.27	4.10	4.37
1/4 x 4"	L1@0.15	Ea	.41	6.15	6.56
3/8 x 4"	L1@0.20	Ea	.49	8.21	8.70



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Expansion anchors, flush type					
1/4-20	L1@0.15	Ea	.42	6.15	6.57
3/8-16	L1@0.15	Ea	.68	6.15	6.83
1/2-13	L1@0.25	Ea	1.83	10.30	12.13
5/8-11	L1@0.30	Ea	2.62	12.30	14.92



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Steel hex nuts					
1/4-20	L1@0.02	Ea	.27	.82	1.09
3/8-16	L1@0.03	Ea	.28	1.23	1.51
1/2-13	L1@0.05	Ea	.35	2.05	2.40
5/8-11	L1@0.10	Ea	.41	4.10	4.51



Material	Craft@Hrs	Unit	Material Cost	Labor Cost	Installed Cost
Fender washers, 1-1/2" diameter					
1/4"	L1@0.02	Ea	.03	.82	.85
3/8"	L1@0.03	Ea	.06	1.23	1.29
1/2"	L1@0.04	Ea	.09	1.64	1.73

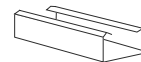
Use these figures to estimate the cost of installing steel hanger fittings for hanging or mounting conduit or electrical equipment under the conditions described on pages 5 and 6. Costs listed are for each 100 linear feet or steel channel strut, or each fitting installed. The crew is one electrical working at a labor cost of \$41.03 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	391.00	164.00	555.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	486.00	164.00	650.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	559.00	246.00	805.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	597.00	246.00	843.00



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

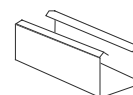
13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	392.00	164.00	556.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	519.00	164.00	683.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	529.00	246.00	775.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	677.00	246.00	923.00

12 gauge steel channel

13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	391.00	164.00	555.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	466.00	164.00	630.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	559.00	246.00	805.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	674.00	246.00	920.00

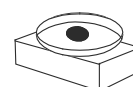
12 gauge steel channel with 9/16" holes, 1-7/8" oc

13/16" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@4.00	CLF	463.00	164.00	627.00
13/16" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@4.00	CLF	483.00	164.00	647.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" plated	L1@6.00	CLF	509.00	246.00	755.00
1-5/8" x 1-5/8" galvanized	L1@6.00	CLF	509.00	246.00	755.00



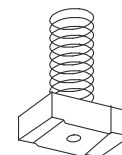
Channel nuts

1/4-20 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.28	2.05	3.33
3/8-16 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.31	2.05	3.36
1/2-13 13/16" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.32	2.05	3.37
1/4-20 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.46	2.05	3.51
3/8-16 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.70	2.05	3.75
1/2-13 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.05	Ea	1.86	2.05	3.91



Channel spring nuts

1/4-20 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.57	2.46	4.03
3/8-16 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.57	2.46	4.03
1/2-13 13/16" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	1.69	2.46	4.15
1/4-20 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.15	2.46	4.61
3/8-16 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.28	2.46	4.74
1/2-13 1-5/8" strut	L1@0.06	Ea	2.47	2.46	4.93



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 \$41.03 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 intrafacers 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 intrafacers 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 rounds..... 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
 AWM 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	twinxial.....	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	cable.....	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	galvanized.....	63	PVC.....	41
		light with canopy.....	162-163	PVC coated.....	81	Conduit connectors	
		utility fixture.....	163	flex.....	29-31	flex.....	29-31
		Ceiling spacers.....	157	squeeze flexible.....	30	Conduit cutter.....	10
		Cellular flooring.....	520	Conduit, EMT,		assemblies.....	447-450
		Cement asbestos duct.....	15	assemblies.....	447-450	Conduit flex assemblies.....	455-458
		Cement, PVC.....	11	Conduit hangers, EMT.....	26		
		Conia.....	110, 112				
		Centerline clamp cable					
		connectors.....	532				
		Centrifugal switch.....	377				

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	louvered 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
EMT	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	louvered 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	louvered 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	Earthquake clips.....	159	EPR cable.....	104
Costs, additional.....	6	duplex flex connectors.....	29	Earthquake considerations.....	157	Equipment grounding conductors.....	440
Couplings.....	73	EMT connectors	19-22	Earthwork.....	420	Equipment hookup.....	377, 379-381
calculating quantity.....	13	flex connectors	31	EB P&C duct.....	12	Escutcheon.....	157
duct.....	336	gasketed pulling elbows, EMT	27	Edge-type beam clamps.....	80	Estimating	
ENT.....	48	insulated bushed nipples	71	Elbows		access boxes.....	374
flex to EMT	32	insulated connectors.....	29, 30, 35	aluminum	58	accuracy.....	7
flex to rigid	32	liquid-tight flex connectors	35	bus duct.....	354	bus duct.....	345
flexible conduit.....	32	offset nipples	73	duct.....	336	cable tray	360
GRS.....	51	screw-in flex connectors	29	EMT	18	lighting fixtures.....	159
malleable threadless.....	73-74	screw-in flex couplings	32	entrance.....	63	pitfalls.....	16
malleable three piece	72	set screw EMT couplings.....	22	45 degree IMC.....	52	service equipment	273
				galvanized capped.....	65	Estimating Electrical Construction.....	9

Estimating software, installing 5	PVC coated 78	Four circuit overhead	definition 440
Evaporative coolers, hookup 379	service 342	distribution systems 433-434	duplex receptacles 246
Excavation 15, 420	steel channel system 432	Four lamp fluorescent	Grounded
access box 373	steel overfloor raceway 429	fixtures 176	conductor 439
takeoff 420	steel raceway 431, 435	Four pole AC magnetic	duplex receptacles 240-243
Exhaust fans, hookup 379	steel surface raceway 426-428	contactors 394-395	spec grade receptacles 240
Exit fixtures 171-173	two piece raceway	Framed Troffer lay-in T-bar	side-wired receptacles 237
EXO devices 271	assembly 430	fixtures 177	switches 223-236
Exothermic copper	underfloor duct 336	Frequency generator 366	switches, key operated 235
connections 445	underfloor raceway 341	Fringe benefits 5	Grounding
Exothermic weld 441	wireway 330	Full load amperage (FLA) 378	built-in 218
Expandable bar hangers 126	Five pole contactors 396-397	Furnaces, hookup 379	conductors 439
Expanded metal tray 519	Fixed-temperature detectors 366	Furring channels 158	connection 441
Expansion	Fixture tests 8	Fuse amperage, fusible	definitions 439-440
anchors 86	Fixture whips 434	switches 271	electrode conductors 439
couplings 39-40	Fixture wire 88	Fuses, cartridge	jumper 442
fittings 68	Fixtures	current limiting 296-305	locknuts 445
joint, bus duct 355	estimating 159	fast acting 304-305	problems 441
Experience, allowance for 6	exit 171-173	links 288-290	receptacles 237-248
Explosion proof LED 198	floodlights 183-187	non-renewable 285-286	requirements 438-441
Explosion proof horn sirens 368	fluorescent 174-180	non-time	Grullo 111, 112
Exposed conduit 16	HID 180-192	delay 291, 293-294, 297	Guard
Exterior fixtures	incandescent 161-165	renewable 287, 289	heat 167
entrance fixture 165	lighting 157-218	time delay 292, 295-296, 298-303	lighting fixture 159
floodlights 183, 185	track light 168-171	Fuses, plug 283-284	
walkway luminaires 189	FLA (full load amperage)	Fusible disconnect,	
Exterior weatherproof	rating 378	starters with 406-418	
potted ballast 192	Flanged end, bus duct 354	Fusible plug-in switches,	
Externally operated devices	Flanges, carpet 156	bus duct 356	H
(EXO) 271	Flashing beacons 369	Fusible switches 271	Hackney 111, 112
	Flat elbows, bus duct 354		Hand benders
F	Flat glass lens,		EMT 27
F type connectors for	HID fixtures 186, 189, 190		GRS 52
RG/U cable 536	Flex conduit assemblies	G	Handholes 373, 375
Fan coil units, hookup 379	aluminum 451-454	Galvanized	Handy boxes 123
Fans, ceiling 217	steel 455-458	box covers 67	covers 123
Fast acting fuses 304-305	Flexible conduit 28	cable tray 361	description 119
Fast installation, fixtures for 182	cutting 11	capped elbows 65	receptacle assemblies 508-509
Feeder breaker 271	liquid-tight 33-34	cast boxes 66	switch assemblies 467-470
Feeder bus duct 346-347, 350-351	Flexible conduit connectors 29-32	conduit assemblies 463-466	Hanger spacing, cable tray 358
Feeder circuits, aluminum wire 91	liquid-tight 34-35	conduit bodies 63	Hangers
Feeder duct, blank 336	Flexible conduit couplings 32	expansion fittings 68	bar, adjustable 129
Female adapters (FA) 46	Flexible cords 89, 91, 96-99	messenger strand 114	bolt, tomic 132
Female conduit unions,	restrictions on use 90	trim plates 221	bus duct 345
PVC coated 80	Flexible metallic tubing 15	Galvanized rigid steel (GRS) 12	EMT 26
Fender washers 86	Floodlights	conduit 49	fittings 86
Ferrule type fuses 285-303	adjustable 164	conduit assemblies 463-466	ladder tray 364
Fiber duct 15	canopy 198	couplings 51	louvered cable tray 362
Fiberglass	exterior 185	elbows 49-51	Hard service cord 88
box covers 136	heavy duty 183	hand benders 52	Harness, wire, overhead
outlet boxes 121, 133-139	LED 197	locknuts 54	distribution systems 433
switch boxes 143-145	rectangular 198	nipples 55-57	Hazardous conditions 119, 121
Field programmable cable	without poles 184	terminations 52	HDE contacts 528
connectors 532	Floor box	Galvanized steel	Heat guard 167
Fig 108	accessories 156	messenger strand 114	Heat-recovery fixtures 178
Fig-XLP 109	covers 155	Ganged boxes and rings 132	Heavy duty
Filbert 108	floor boxes 153-155	Ganging fluorescent fixtures 158	control stations 418-419
Filbert-XLP 109	cast iron 154-155	Gasketed pulling elbows, EMT 27	EMT straps 25
Finish color, lighting fixtures 159	outlet boxes, round 153	Gaskets, conduit body 65	floodlights 183
Fire alarm breaker 272	semi-adjustable 153-155	Gauge, wire 88	receptacles, spec grade 246
Fire resistance 335	Floor mat 371	Gender changer, cable	safety switches 276-281
Fire stop fitting, bus duct 345	Flow switches, hookup 379	connector 532	spec grade switches 230
Fish tape 91	Fluorescent dimming	General duty safety switches 275	Hickory 108
leader 423	switches 229	General purpose control	Hickory-XLP 109
Fishing vacuum 91	Fluorescent fixtures 174	stations 418-419	High amperage current,
Fittings	aluminum frame 177	Generators, standby 365	distributing 343
aluminum tray 364	assemblies 518	GFCI duplex receptacles 246	High bay
ARC 58	ballasts 213-216	Government work, bidding 9	LED 197
bus duct 354	damp or wet locations 176	Ground	lighting 425
cable tray 361	ganging 158	bushing 62, 441, 442	High bay open reflector
communications cable 528-537	Fluorescent lamps 201, 210-212	clamp hub 438	fixtures 180
EMT conduit 18	Flush mounted	megger 440	High intensity discharge (HID)
ENT conduit 48	LED light fixtures 196	pipe 438	fixtures
expansion 68	push buttons 370	rod 438, 444	area lighting 186
hanger 86	screw cover boxes 146-147	rod clamp 444	floodlights 183-185, 187, 189
louvered tray 361	starters 384-385	rod couplings 444	luminaires 182, 188-190
P&C 45-47	Flush plugs, brass 156	rod stud bolts 444	recessed 180-181
PVC 38	Flush starters 386	testing 440-441	street lighting 192
	Foundations, light standards 421	Ground fault circuit	walkway fixtures 188
		interrupter (GFI)	wall fixtures 188
		covers 121	

High intensity discharge (HID) lamps 204-207
 ballasts 205-207, 209
 core and coil 209
 High output (HO) lamps 211
 High-potential test 90
 High pressure sodium ballasts 209
 lamps 208
 lights 184
 High-tech building management systems 365
 High time clause 16
 High voltage wire and cable 88
 splicing 90
 Hinged cover wireway 329
 Hinged pull boxes 147-151
 Hinged square poles 194
 Holes in concrete or masonry 16
 Hollins 113
 Hook stick 343
 Hookup
 kitchen equipment 378, 380
 mechanical equipment 378, 380
 motor 379
 standby generator 381
 Horizontal elbows, underfloor raceway 341
 Horizontal pole-mounted floodlights 184
 Horn sirens 368
 Horns 365, 368
 Horsepower rated starters 386
 switches 228-229
 Hospital grade receptacles 237, 240-243, 246
 Hot box 11
 HP rated manual motor starters 388-389
 Humidistat, hookup 379
 Hunter 113

I

Ideal working temperature 6
 Illuminated switch handles 219
 Illustrations
 cable tray system, P-W 359
 plug-in bus duct 344
 power systems equipment 270
 IMC (intermediate metal conduit)
 conduit 13, 52
 couplings 53
 elbows 52, 53
 Incandescent dimmers 229
 fixtures 161-165
 lamps 200-203
 Indent EMT couplings 22
 Indenter tools 22
 Indoor ballasts, enclosed 192
 Industrial fixtures
 fluorescent 175
 HID enclosed 181
 Industrial-grade switches 225-229
 Injection molded corridor fixtures 176
 Insert caps
 duct 336
 underfloor raceway 341
 Inspections 7
 Installation
 EMT 11
 service entrance equipment 274
 Insulated
 bushed nipples 71-72
 bushing, underfloor raceway 342
 crimp sleeves 115

EMT connectors 19-21
 flex connectors 29-32
 ground bushings 54, 62, 442
 malleable set screw connectors 75
 round bushings 54
 sealtight connectors 34-36
 set screw connectors 74
 squeeze flex connectors 32
 threadless connectors 73-75
 Insulation
 asbestos 89
 heavy 96
 kit 540
 thermoplastic 88
 Types A and B 88
 Insurance 5
 Intermediate metal conduit (IMC)
 conduits 52
 couplings 53
 elbows 52-53
 running thread 53
 Intermediate type spacers 47
 Interrupt capacity 306
 Intrusion detectors 366, 371
 Ionization detectors 366
 Isolated ground receptacles 237, 240, 242

J

Jack, reel 92
 Jacking 421
 Janthina 110, 112
 JIC wiring boxes 150-151
 Job shacks 7
 Job site access, obstructed 8
 Job size modifiers 16
 Joiners
 fixtures, between 158
 ladder tray 364
 lowered cable tray 362
 Journeyman electrician 6
 Juilliard 113
 Jumbo switch plates
 blank 267
 combination 267
 decorator 267
 Jumper whips 434
 Jumpers, bonding 68
 Junction boxes
 one level 339-340
 PVC 43
 PVC coated 83-84
 underfloor raceway 339-340

K

Key operated starters 385
 Key operated switches 230, 234-235
 Keyed RJ45 plug 533
 Keyless receptacles 161
 Keystone jacks 534
 Kitchen equipment hookup 378
 Knockouts, boxes 119

L

Labor costs
 adjusting 5, 337
 burden 5
 defined 5
 productivity 7
 Labor for installation
 lamps 158
 service entrance equipment 273
 underfloor duct 337

Ladder, access box 373
 Ladder tray 358, 363
 communications cable 519
 fittings 363-364
 Lampholders 168-171
 Lamping labor, estimating 158
 Lamps
 estimating 158
 fluorescent 201, 210-212
 halogen 202-203
 HID 204-207
 incandescent 200-203
 LED 199-200, 203
 mercury vapor 204
 quartz 203
 sodium 208
 special voltage 201-203
 standard voltage 200-203
 tubular quartz 203
 LAN (Local Area Network)
 cable 527
 Large radius elbows (GRS) 50-51
 Layout, cable tray 359
 LED 199-200, 203
 LED light fixtures
 canopy 198
 explosion proof 198
 floodlights 197
 flush mount 196
 high-bay 197
 industrial 196
 panel 196
 recessed 196
 vapor tight 197
 wall pack 196
 yard 198
 Lens
 clear 188
 closed asymmetric 186
 convex glass 190
 flat 186, 190
 prismatic 188
 vandal-resistant 179
 Leveling
 cable tray 358
 duct 340
 underfloor raceway 342
 Light fixtures 157-218
 bathroom 164
 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

Liquid-tight
 flex conduit 15, 33-34
 flex connectors 34-36
 flex to rigid combination couplings 36
 Listings, subcontractor 9
 Loadcenters 272, 322-324
 Local Area Network (LAN)
 cable 527
 Locating duct inserts 337
 Locking receptacle, steel channel system 432
 Locking receptacles 219, 253-254
 Locknuts
 aluminum 61
 grounding 445
 GRS 54
 Lockup boxes 7
 Louvered cable tray 361
 fittings 361-362
 Low bay open reflector fixtures 181
 Low voltage protection, starters 388-389
 Low-pressure sodium lamps 208
 lights 184, 188
 Lugs
 copper wire 118
 solder type 118, 443
 solderless type 118, 443
 Luminaires 182, 188-190

M

Machine tool wiring 88
 Magnetic
 breakers 272, 308-315
 contactors 382, 389
 detector 371
 starters 382, 398
 switches, window or door 366
 Main breaker 324-326
 Main lugs 324
 Maintain-contact
 switches 234
 Malamute 109, 111
 Male conduit adapters, ENT 48
 Male conduit unions, PVC coated 80
 Male to female offset nipples 72
 Malleable
 body covers, blank 64
 bushed nipples 71
 conduit spacers 76
 connectors, insulated 30
 connectors, insulated
 throat flex 34
 connectors, liquid-tight flex 34
 connectors, set screw 75
 connectors, squeeze flex 30-32
 connectors, threadless 73
 couplings, flex to rigid 36
 couplings, liquid-tight
 combination 36
 couplings, set screw 74
 couplings, threadless 73-74
 couplings, three piece 72
 entrance caps, EMT 27
 offset nipples 72
 reducing bushings 69
 straps, EMT 25
 straps, one hole 75
 unions, three piece 72
 Management systems, building 365
 Mandrel, checking conduit with 15, 91
 Manhattan 113
 Manhole necking 376

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			two pole	389-391	Periwinkle	110, 112
delivery	5			Open type starters....	385, 399, 403	Permits, temporary power	7
takeoff	9			HP rated	386	Photo controls.....	259
waste	16			Orange, code name.....	108	Photocell controlled lights.....	186
Maximum operating				XLP.....	109	Photoelectric switches.....	221
temperature, wire.....	88			Orange face receptacles	253-254	tungsten	223
MC cable...89, 90, 103, 119, 120, 125				Ought scale	88	Pigeon	114
MC connectors	103			Outlet box covers.....	120, 128, 136	Pignut	108
MCC (motor control center).....	383			Outlet boxes	133-139, 153	Pignut-XLP	109
MCM.....	88			concrete.....	126	Pigtail plug	533
Mechanical equipment				fiberglass	133	Pilot switches.....	232
hookup.....	378, 380			handy.....	123	Pins, cable contacts.....	528
				installation labor.....	122	Pinto	110, 112
				number of wires allowed.....	121	Pipe adapters, underfloor	
				sectional switch	123	raceway	341
				size to use	122	Pipe inserts, underfloor	
				special	121	raceway	341
				square.....	127	Pit excavation	422
				takeoff.....	121	Pitfalls, estimating.....	16
				Outlet receptacles.....	237-242, 336	Plaster	
				Overcurrent devices	438	frames.....	158
				Overfloor raceway, steel		ring	119, 121
				boxes	427	Plastic	
				fittings	426	blank covers	142
				raceway	424, 426	boxes	140-142
				Overhead costs	5	bushings	54
				Overhead distribution		locking connectors.....	255-256
				systems	433	locking plugs.....	257-258
				Overhead door, hookup.....	380	pull lines for conduit	
				Overhead service,		assemblies.....	447-450
				sockets for	317	spacers.....	47
				Overload protection	271	switch rings.....	142
				motors.....	377	Plate electrodes.....	439
				Overload relays		Plates.....	260
				motor starters	385	amp size	267-268
				starters with	388-389, 404-418	blank	261-263
				Oversize plates.....	221	combination	261, 263-268
				Oxidation	91	decorator	263-264
				Oyster.....	109, 111	deep	267
						jumbo.....	267
						receptacle	261-262, 265-268
						semi-jumbo	266
						switch.....	260-267
						telephone	263
						weatherproof.....	268
						Plug-in bus duct	
						aluminum	348-349
						copper.....	350-353
						units	356-357
						Plug-in devices	
						breakers, loadcenter.....	324
						fittings	354-355
						switches.....	356-357
						Plug fuses.....	283-284
						Plugs	
						communications cable.....	533
						duct.....	336
						PVC.....	40
						Plum	108
						Plum-XLP	109
						Plumber's perforated	
						metal tape.....	11
						Pneumatic switches, hookup....	380
						Pole mounted	
						floodlights	184-185, 187
						Poles.....	184
						aluminum	194-195
						steel	193-194
						street light.....	193
						telephone-power....	424, 436-437

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 intrafacers 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
 Scaffolding 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		quiet	223-227, 230
systems	365-372	fiberglass boxes	136	armored	103	residential	223
terminal cabinets	327	glass fixtures	161	communications	521-525	safety	271, 275-282
transformers	366, 370	luminaires	190	direct burial	100-101	sectional box assemblies	471-486
Silent switches	219	opal glass utility drum fixture	166	service entrance	100	side or back wiring	223-232
Silicon-bronze conduit	15	outlet boxes	127	Strands wire	88, 93-95, 108-109	specialty	229-233
Single conductor cable	104	poles, hinged	194	Straps	75-76	time release	372
Single decorator receptacles	244	switch rings	129-130	malleable	75	two gang assemblies	489-507
Single face exit fixtures	171, 173	tapered steel poles	194	PVC coated	79	Switching whips	434
Single gang switch boxes	137-138, 141	walkway fixtures	188	steel, one hole	75	System engineering, channel wiring	425
switch rings	129-130	white glass light fixture	166	supporting	11		
Single pole space, breakers in	307	Square base aluminum light poles	195	Street light poles	193		
switches	223-229, 230-235	Squeeze flexible conduit connectors	30-32	Street luminaires	191		
Single receptacles	237-238, 241-242	Stainless steel raceway	431	Stress cone	88		
assemblies	514, 516	Staking duct	338	Strip fixtures	174	T12 lamps	
plates	261, 265, 267-268	Standard colors, wiring devices	218	Strombus	110, 112	high output	211-212
underfloor raceway	342	Standard switches	218	Subcontractor listings	9	preheat	210
Single stroke bells	367	Standard voltage lamps	200-203	Subgrade conditions	420	rapid-start	210
chimes	369	Standard wall GRS conduit	49	Sub-panels	271	slimline	211
Single-lamp strip fixtures	174	steel conduit, flex	28	Suffolk	111, 112	T17 preheat lamps	212
Sirens	365, 367	Standby electrical generators	365	Sump pumps, hookup	380	T9 circular fluorescent lamps	212
horns	368	Standby engine-generators	378	Super metalarc lights	184	Taft	113
Sizes outlet box	119, 122	hookup	381	Supervision	6	Takeoff	9
wire	88	Standpipes, underfloor raceway	342	Support material, special	158	cable tray	360
SJ type flexible cord	89, 96-97	Starter/circuit breaker, bus duct	357	Supporting straps	11	conduit	13
SJO type flexible cord	97-98	Starter/fusible switch, bus duct	357	Supports		consistency	15
Slab, transformer	374, 376	Starter/fusible switch, bus duct	357	cable tray	358	excavation	420
Sleeves	115	Starters		duct	340	lighting fixtures	157, 160
Slide control dimmers	229	combination	404-417	GRS	12	motor control equipment	382
Slimline lamps	211	magnetic	398	Surface cabling	519	outlet boxes	121
Smart buildings	365	motor	384	Surface covers	131	underfloor duct	337
Smoke detectors	366, 371	motor, manual	384	Surface metal raceway assemblies	431	wire	92
SO type flexible cord	89, 97	with stainless steel covers	384	Surface mounted breaker enclosures	315-316	wiring devices	218
Soapstone duct	15	Station wire connectors	540	buzzers	367	work sheet	14
Sockets	318-321	Stations, control	418-419	fluorescent fixtures	174		
cable contacts	528	Stats, outside air, hookup	380	incandescent fixtures	161	Tamper-resistant (TR), cost adjustment for	239-242, 244-246
meter	269, 317	Steel boxes, overfloor raceway	427	push buttons	370	Tandem breakers	307
Sodium lamps	208	conduit blank body covers	64	screw cover boxes	146-147	Tap & splice adapter	540
Solder cup contacts	528	conduit, rigid	49	single circuit light track	168	Tap boxes, bus duct	355
Solder type lugs	118	flex conduit assemblies	455-458	Surface raceway	423-437	Tapered poles	194
Solderless type lugs	118	hex nuts	86	communications	519	Taxes	5
Solenoid valves, hookup	380	messenger strand	114	fittings	427	T-bar fixtures	177
Solid armored cable	103	poles	193	Suspension system, lighting	158	Tee	
Solid communications cable	521, 525	raceway base	426	Swan	114	bus duct	354
Solid direct burial cable	100	raceway cover	426	Swanate	114	ladder tray	363
Solid wire	88, 93-94, 108	raceway fittings	431, 435	Sweetbriar	113	louvered cable tray	361
Spacers	76	reducing bushings	69	Switch assemblies	467-507	Telephone	
ceiling	157	reducing washers	70	handy box	467-470	plates	263
conduit	76	running thread	53	one and two gang	487-507	terminal cabinets	327
connectors	117	set screw connectors	74	sectional box	471-486	Telephone cable	525
plastic	47	straps	75-76	communications	519	connectors	534
Spaniel	109, 111	surface raceway	426	switches	423-437	fittings	534
Sparate	114	Steel channel, overhead distribution, fittings	432	communications	519	Telephone-communications pole	436-437
Spare key switches	235	Steel channel (strut) & fittings	87	fittings	427	Telephone-power poles	424, 436-437
Sparrow	114	Steel compression EMT connectors	21	Suspension system, lighting	158	Temperature detectors	371
Special outlet boxes	121	couplings	23	Swan	114	operating for wire	88
Special support material	158	Steel fittings		Sweetbriar	113	Temporary electrical service	7
Special voltage lamps	201-203	overfloor raceway	426, 429	Switch assemblies	467-507	Temporary power	6
Specialty switches	229-233	surface raceway	427-428	handy box	467-470	Terminal blocks	541
Specialty, choosing	8			one and two gang	487-507	Terminal cabinets	327
				sectional box	471-486	Terminations	
				switch boxes	123-125	aluminum	62
				fiberglass	137-139	GRS	52
				four gang	139, 142	rigid conduit	52
				single gang	137-138, 141-142	Terrier	111
				three gang	139, 142	Test blocks	318
				two gang	138, 141	Testing, service entrance equipment	273
				Switch control schemes	220	TF type wire	88
				Switch handles, illuminated	225, 229, 232		
				Switch legs	92		
				Switch plates	260-267		
				deep	267		
				jumbo	267		
				semi-jumbo	266		
				Switch ring	119, 121, 129		
				Switchboard connections, bus duct	345		
				Switches	223-236		
				bus duct	356		
				commercial	224-227, 230-233		

T

T12 lamps	
high output	211-212
preheat	210
rapid-start	210
slimline	211
T17 preheat lamps	212
T9 circular fluorescent lamps	212
Taft	113
Takeoff	9
cable tray	360
conduit	13
consistency	15
excavation	420
lighting fixtures	157, 160
motor control equipment	382
outlet boxes	121
underfloor duct	337
wire	92
wiring devices	218
work sheet	14
Tamper-resistant (TR), cost adjustment for	239-242, 244-246
Tandem breakers	307
Tap & splice adapter	540
Tap boxes, bus duct	355
Tapered poles	194
Taxes	5
T-bar fixtures	177
Tee	
bus duct	354
ladder tray	363
louvered cable tray	361
Telephone	
plates	263
terminal cabinets	327
Telephone cable	525
connectors	534
fittings	534
Telephone-communications pole	436-437
Telephone-power poles	424, 436-437
Temperature detectors	371
operating for wire	88
Temporary electrical service	7
Temporary power	6
Terminal blocks	541
Terminal cabinets	327
Terminations	
aluminum	62
GRS	52
rigid conduit	52
Terrier	111
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		vertical runs, allowances for.....	16	Wire and conduit	
Toggle bolts.....	86	coupling	45	Video cameras.....	365	assemblies.....	447-518
Toggle switches.....	223	Type EF flex steel conduit	33	Voice & data cable.....	540	Wire basket cable tray.....	364
Tomic bolt hangers	132	Type FA female PVC adapters...39		Volatility of costs.....	5	Wire lugs.....	118
Tools		Type FS PVC boxes	43	Voltmeter.....	317	Wire nuts	115
EMT hand benders	27	Type HC liquid-tight		Voluta	110, 112	Wireway	272, 328-329
GRS hand benders	52	extra flex conduit	34	W		fittings	330
indenter.....	22	Type LB conduit bodies	63	Walkway fixtures.....	188	Wiring device plates	260-268
steel channel system	432	Type LB PVC conduit		luminaires	189	Wiring devices	119, 218-268
steel raceway.....	429	bodies	41-42	Wall-mounted		standard colors	218
Top shield tape	540	Type LL conduit bodies	63	fixtures	188	Wiring harness	
Track lighting and		Type LL PVC conduit bodies.....	42	floodlights	185	overhead distribution	
fixtures.....	168-171	Type LR conduit bodies.....	63	single-lamp fixtures.....	176	systems	434
Traffic covers	373	Type LR PVC conduit bodies	42	utility fixture.....	164	two piece steel raceway	434
Transceiver/drop		Type LT flex steel conduit.....	33	Wall pack.....	196	Wiring instructions, motors	377
shielded cable.....	527	Type OR liquid-tight flex		Walnut	108	Work area enclosed fixtures	181
Transformer slabs.....	374, 376	conduit.....	33	Walnut-XLP	109	Work sheet, sample	14
Transformers	273, 332-334	Type OR liquid-tight flex		Washers		Working conditions,	
signal	366, 370	conduit.....	33	fender	86	adjusting for	6
Transite duct.....	15	Type SLB entrance elbows.....	63	steel, reducing	70	Working temperature, ideal	6
Transition boxes	540	Type T conduit bodies,		Waste	16	Wraparound	
PVC coated	82	Type T conduit bodies.....	42	allowance for	5, 13	fluorescent fixtures	176
Transition junction boxes.....	541	Type TA terminal PVC		lamps, allowance	158	glass bathroom fixtures	164
Transition partitions	540	adapters.....	39	Water pipe		Wrought iron pipe	15
Transition section,		Type TB conduit bodies, PVC		as ground.....	438	Wye connectors, underfloor	
bus duct.....	343	coated.....	82	ground clamps	443	raceway	342
Trapeze bar	345	Type UA liquid-tight flex		Waterseal	373	Wye couplings, underfloor	
Trapeze hangers	12	conduit.....	33	Weatherproof		raceway	342
Tray, cable.....	358	Type X conduit bodies	63	boxes	143-145	Wyes, duct.....	336
Trenching.....	15, 420	PVC coated	82	covers	144	X	
Trim plates		U		duplex receptacle plates.....	268	XHHW type wire	88, 94, 106
wiring device.....	260-268	U-bolts, PVC coated.....	80	plates	268	XLP	
Triplex service		U-ground receptacles	247	potted ballasts	192	cable	90, 104
drop	109-110, 112-113	UF cable	89, 100	pull boxes	143-150	duplex	111
Troffer lay-in T-bar fixtures	177	Ufer ground system	438, 439	single receptacle plates	268	quadruplex.....	112
Troffer fluorescent		UL label	10	wire	107	triplex	111-112
assemblies.....	518	Undercarpet wiring		Z		wire	106, 108-109
Trough tray	358	systems.....	538-541	Zurara.....	110, 112		
Tubular quartz lamps.....	203	Underfloor duct					
Twinaxial communications		fittings	336				
cable	526						
Twinaxial plug.....	533						
Twist-lock receptacles	219						
Twisted pair cable.....	521-523						
fittings	529-537						

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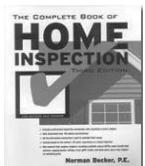
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