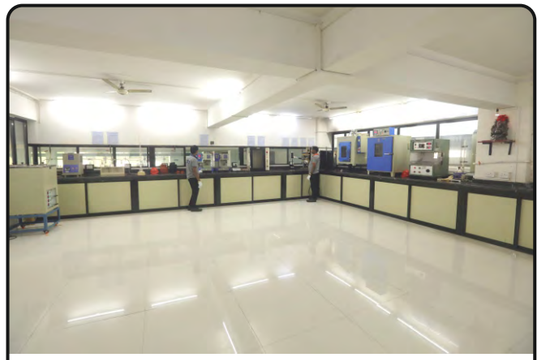
MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

UNIT - 1: Heat Shrink Tube, Moulded Shape, Cable Accessories and PVC Moulding Factories - Palghar

UNIT - 2
Moulded Shape Factory - Surat (100% EOU)



In-house Laboratory

High Voltage Test Lab

PD Test Lab

- **Area - 175,000 Sq.Ft.**
- **Man Power - 550+ People**
- **Established in more than 100 Countries**
- **Captive Solar Generation of 780 kW**

GALA SHRINK FIT
An ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & ISO 45001:2018 Certified Company
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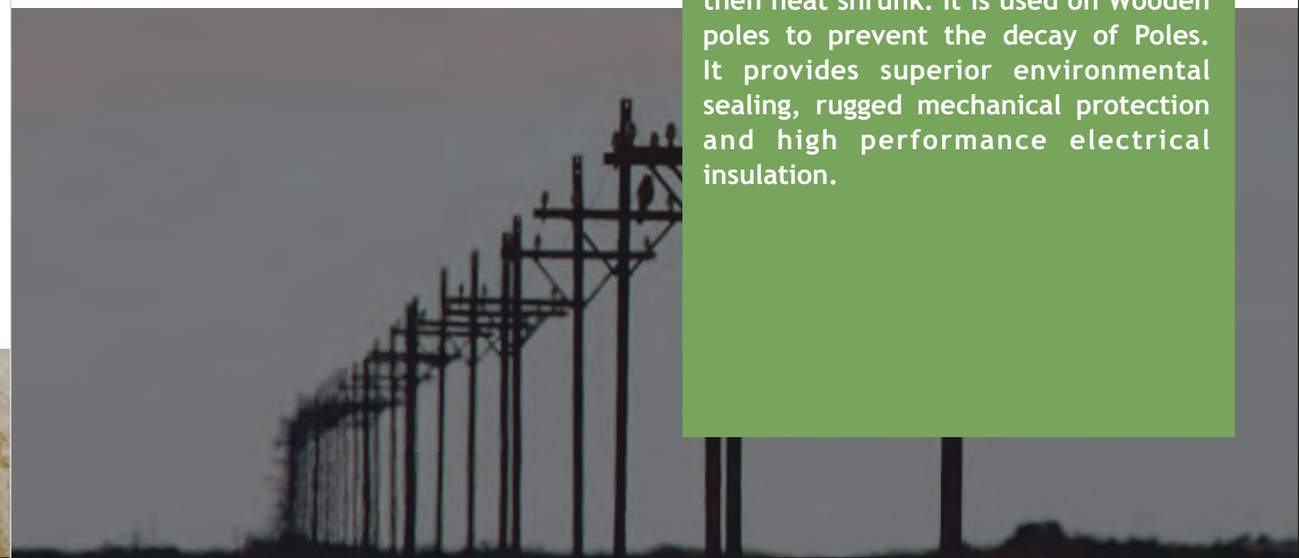
GALA®
Innovative Insulating Solutions

POLE PROTECTION SLEEVE

Extending The Pole Life

Pole Protection Sleeve GWSM is a Cross-linked polyolefin 'tube' which is folded around the Wooden Pole, zipped up with a stainless steel channel and then heat shrunk. It is used on Wooden poles to prevent the decay of Poles. It provides superior environmental sealing, rugged mechanical protection and high performance electrical insulation.



The combination of Pole Protection Sleeve and Bituminous liner has been designed to protect Wooden poles against decay at the critical ground-line area. It is the Best & Cost-effective Solution for long term maintenance of Poles.

Pole Protection Sleeve creates an airtight and watertight seal to the ground line section of the pole excluding all of the factors for decay to occur whilst also inhibiting termite attack.

In a pole without Pole Protection Sleeve protection, water enters from the ground and by capillary wicking action, moves up the pole, where it is lost to the air above ground level.

Pole Protection Sleeve lowers the entry point for moisture from the ground, keeping the moisture content in the upper part of the sleeve below the level needed for decay to occur.

Loss of Pole Strength due to Decay:

Core decay in the early life of the pole has limited effect on pole's strength, as the major mechanical stresses are at their highest in the outer sapwood section at the ground line section of the pole. This is unfortunately also the part of the pole that is most vulnerable to decay and termite attack in service.

Thus, it can be seen that any loss of strength in the outer layer of the pole at the ground line can have a significant effect on the pole's strength and its resistance to in-service loads, due to bad weather and ice loading etc.

Poles that break in bad weather, will often, on inspection, look acceptable to the untrained eye, yet on closer examination, it can be seen that failure has occurred as a result of low level decay in the outer section of the pole around the ground line section leading to a loss of strength.

The ground line section of the pole is the most mechanically stressed part of the pole and also the part of the pole that is most prone to decay and termite attack. Decay rates in the upper 20 cm of the ground are typically 20 times or more greater than deeper in the ground.

The key factor for wood decay to occur, is a wood moisture content greater than 25%; dry wood does not decay.

Wood Pole Failure due to Termite Attack:

Wood preservative treatments are highly effective at preventing termite attack of treated wood. This protection from attack is effective, as long as the concentration of wood preservative in the pole remains at a suitable level.

As a general rule, where wood that has a high moisture content and low or no preservative protection, it is vulnerable to decay or decaying.

In preservative treated wood, loss of the preservative over time due to oxidation and leaching from the wood, means there is generally a direct correlation between the conditions for wood decay to occur and the conditions for termite attack.

Another factor that can lead to termite attack is cracks that form above and below ground through to the core of the pole allowing termites to access the unprotected core of the pole. Wood has a much greater tendency to crack around or above the ground line section of the pole, due to drying and changes in moisture content and weathering over time. The formation of cracks in this section of the pole can allow termites to access the damp unprotected core of the pole. Deeper in the ground, moisture level in the wood tends to remain constant, normally limiting both cracking in service and termite access to the unprotected core of the pole.

Features & Benefits:

- Bituminous liner provides 100% environmental sealing against weathering, moisture, contamination and adverse environmental conditions.
- Provides permanent waterproof barrier & environmental seal.
- High resistance to UV rays, chemicals, corrosion, fungus, etc.
- Stocking only a few sizes will fit most repair needs.
- Sleeve can be cut to size in field to suit application.
- Custom dimensions available on request.
- Service life of Pole Protection Sleeve is more than 30 years.
- Easy installation on wooden concrete, steel or composite poles.
- Use of Pole Protection Sleeves typically adds some nominal percentage to the total cost of New Pole replacement.
- Pole protection sleeve protects the pole against rot, termite and decay by keeping the preservative in and decay out at the vulnerable ground line section.

Recommended uses:

- Relocated or reused poles.
- New poles, especially those to be set in pavement.
- Poles set in locations vulnerable to decay.
- High value installations.
- Standing poles that have the ground-line disturbed for underground cable installations or grade change Poles stored for six months or more.

Selection Chart

Gala Code	D (Min.) (mm.)	d (Max.) (mm.)	Max. Length/Pc. (mm.)	Pole Dia. Range (mm.)
GPPT 115	115	36	1000	39 - 105
GPPT 140	140	44	1000	47 - 130
GPPT 160	160	52	1000	55 -145
GPPT 200	200	62	1000	65 - 190
GPPT 250	250	73	1000	76 - 240
GPPT 320	320	95	1000	98 - 310
GPPT 375	375	115	1000	118 - 364
GPPT 425	425	125	700	128 - 414

Selection Chart

Gala Code	D (Min.) (mm.)	d (Max.) (mm.)	Max. Length/Pc. (mm.)	Pole Dia. Range (mm.)
GPPS 115	115	36	1000	39 - 80
GPPS 140	140	44	1000	47 - 105
GPPS 160	160	52	1000	55 -120
GPPS 200	200	62	1000	65 - 160
GPPS 250	250	73	1000	76 - 210
GPPS 320	320	95	1000	98 - 280
GPPS 375	375	115	1000	118 - 335
GPPS 425	425	125	700	128 - 385