Below are links to information about microtrenching and a couple pictures.

http://www.intelcomservices.com/products/fibre\_optic/microtrenching.htm http://www.teraspan.com/system/files/u11/Australia\_Cover\_Story.pdf http://www.teraspan.com/system/files/u6/YDig\_TeraSpan.pdf

## Traditional Fibre laying technique:

## ying technique: TeraSpan Microtrenching technique:







http://fiberinfrastructure.blogspot.com/2006/08/microtrenching-continued.html

Talked with <u>Teraspan</u> of Vancouver about their product for microtrenching to lay optical fiber. Some takeaways:

- Cost is claimed to be approx US\$100/meter, including materials, in city settings, such as LA or San Francisco
- Their installation arm is called HP.
- Their cable reels are 4.2km.
- In terms of installation speed, 100 meters in downtown SF could be done in a day.
- They install 6 inches down in hard surfaces. Deeper in soft surfaces.

## http://www.bizjournals.com/sanantonio/stories/2003/03/31/focus5.html

Laying cable under a city street through traditional means requires trenches that may be several feet wide and deep, often creating traffic detours for days, if not weeks, at a time. The cost of conventional digging methods can range from \$75 to more than \$100 per foot.

Micro trenching technology, however, involves the creation of a shallow trench in the sidewalk or street asphalt, which is typically one-quarter of an inch wide and two to

six inches deep. The layer of road base is not even touched. Using this method, a crew can lay as much as a thousand feet of fiber per day.

http://www.ccvillage.org/UserFiles/File/October9\_2006\_Final(1).pdf (from p 6)

| Presentation by RCN: Micro-Trenching   |
|--|
| Mr. Biddle introduced Stephen Mascaro and Tony Anderson of RCN who                               |
| described the process of micro-trenching. A synopsis of their description of the                 |
| process follows:   |
| $\hfill \Box$<br>Micro-trenching is a new technology that allows utility companies to take fiber |
| optic cables to the individual neighborhoods by using fiber optic cables that are                |
| placed underground within the roadbed.   |
| ☐ This technology minimizes disrupting sidewalks, driveways and street trees.                    |
| ☐ Micro-trenching is performed using a saw that looks like a large circular saw                  |
| which can make a trench into either concrete or asphalt.   |
| □ A five-inch (5") deep incision is cut into the surface of the roadway,                         |
| approximately twelve inches (12") off the curb and gutter. Crews are able to                     |
| trench one block per day, approximately 500 to 1000 linear feet per day, laying                  |
| the fiber optic cable inside the trench as they go along.  |
| □ At-grade access vaults are proposed for placement in the public rights-of-way                  |
| on the house side of the sidewalk. As residents order services, the connections                  |
| are made from these vaults to the respective houses. The vaults range in size                    |
| from 24" x 18", 24" x 24" or 24" x 38" and have a green plastic top. Each vault would be able to |
| serve several homes.   |
|  |
| ☐ Trenching, cable installation and roadway repair all occur in the same day.                    |
| ☐ Micro-trenching is the least obtrusive method currently used.                                  |

## Other microtrenching pictures:

















