

Chapter 22.08

TELEVISION ANTENNAS

Sections:

- 22.08.010 Title, Scope, and Enforcement.**
- 22.08.020 Definitions.**
- 22.08.030 Permits, Fees, and Inspections.**
- 22.08.040 Design and Construction.**
- 22.08.050 Grounding.**
- 22.08.060 Transmission Lead-in Conductors.**

22.08.010 Title, Scope, and Enforcement.

This chapter shall be known as the television receiving antenna code and shall relate to outdoor television receiving antennas in the city of Lincoln and within the jurisdiction area of the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, and will be referred to herein as "this code." The purpose of this code is to provide minimum standards to safeguard life, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the erection, alteration, and grounding of all outdoor television receiving antennas. The director of building and safety, who is hereinafter designated as "building official," is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all the provisions of this code. Upon presentation of proper credentials, the building official or his duly authorized representatives may enter at reasonable times any building, structure, or premises in the city to perform any duty imposed upon him by this code. (Ord. 14837 §19; February 29, 1988; prior Ord. 9031 §1; June 6, 1966; Ord. 5238; May 26, 1952).

22.08.020 Definitions.

For the purpose of this code, certain terms, words, and their derivatives shall be construed as specified in this section. Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural the singular.

Antenna is the receiving device, supported by the mast.

Building Official is the Director of Building and Safety of the city who is charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or his duly authorized deputy.

Mast is the corrosion-resistant structure, composed of tubular or other approved shapes, supporting the antenna. (Ord. 14837 §20; February 29, 1988; prior Ord. 9031 §2; June 6, 1966; Ord. 5238; May 26, 1952).

22.08.030 Permits, Fees, and Inspections.

No television receiving antenna shall be erected, or any existing mast increased in height, rebuilt, structurally altered or relocated by any person, firm, or corporation, except in strict accordance with the provisions of this chapter and until a permit for same has been obtained from the building official. Application for television antenna permit shall be made in writing upon forms furnished by the Building Official and shall contain the location by street and number of the antenna installation and such other information as may be required by the Building Official.

A television antenna permit fee shall be paid to the Building Official's office for each permit in accordance with the following schedule:

Two dollars inspection fee for each permit;

One dollar and fifty cents reinspection fee paid for each trip when extra inspections are necessary due to any one of the following:

- (a) Wrong address;
- (b) Condemned work resulting from faulty construction;
- (c) Repairs or corrections not made when inspection is requested;
- (d) Work not ready for inspection when inspection is requested.

It shall be the duty of the building official to inspect every television mast upon erection. The building official may also inspect at any time any antenna installation that by observance he may suspect, by reason of improper installation, lack of maintenance or depreciation from age, to be a hazard to life or the property of others. (Ord. 9031 §3; June 6, 1966; prior Ord. 5238; May 26, 1952).

22.08.040 Design and Construction.

Masts and antennas shall be designed and installed in such a manner as to withstand a wind pressure from any direction of not less than twenty pounds per square foot. In the case of ground supported poles, side mount masts, or metal towers, they shall be designed in accordance with the wind pressure requirements in Chapter 23 of the Lincoln Building Code.

Masts installed on a roof must be mounted on an approved base securely anchored to the roof. Masts must not be fastened directly to the roof or supported by combustible members or materials. No mast shall be fastened to or in any manner braced or supported by any chimney, vent, or other structure that extends vertically from a roof.

All roof-mounted masts shall be provided with one set of guys for heights up to twenty feet. One additional set of guys shall be provided for each additional ten feet of height or fraction thereof. Guy wires shall be not less than three thirty-seconds inch, six-strand galvanized cable or approved equivalent. One set of guys shall consist of not less than four cables spaced in approximately equal direction quadrants. Anchor screws for guys shall be securely fastened to rafters, beams, or other substantial framing members. The attachment of guys to anchors, masts, turnbuckles, or other fastenings shall be made with adequate guy thimbles or equivalent. Turnbuckles must be securely locked against turning loose from vibration.

Ground-supported masts may be metal tower, side-mount mast type, consisting of ground-mounted mast additional supported by the eve of the building with a solid metal clamp, or wooden pole type. In the case of the wooden pole type, the portion of the pole in contact with the ground shall be adequately treated with an approved wood preservative. Pole steps or tower horizontal rungs shall not be installed closer than seven and one-half feet from the ground or other readily accessible place. (Ord. 9031 §4; June 6, 1966; prior Ord. 5238; May 26, 1952).

22.08.050 Grounding.

Every mast must be solidly grounded for protection against lightning discharge, using a ground conductor not smaller than No. 10 AWG copper wire or its approved equivalent, connected with an approved clamp to a one-half inch by eight foot copper-weld or equivalent ground rod. The ground shall be located a minimum of two feet from any foundation or other underground structure and shall be driven

vertically downward until the top is from three to six inches below the surface of the ground. The ground conductor leading from the house or other support structure shall be buried to a depth of six inches.

Where the above-described artificial ground is impractical, the Building Official may authorize an alternate method of grounding. (Ord. 9031 §5; June 6, 1966; prior Ord. 5238; May 26, 1952).

2.08.060 Transmission Lead-in Conductors.

Transmission lead-in conductors must be kept at least twelve inches clear of existing telephone or electric power wires and shall be properly supported to prevent their swinging into these existing conductors in the event the transmission lead-in conductor should break. The maximum distance between supports shall be ten feet. All lead-in conductors shall be adequately protected with approved lightning arrestors. Such lightning arrestors shall be connected to each lead-in conductor of polyethylene ribbon-type or other approved type, except coaxial cable with grounded sheath shall not require connection of arrestors. (Ord. 9031 §6; June 6, 1966; prior Ord. 5238, May 26, 1952).