

WIRING ACCESS POINTS

1. GENERAL

1.03 Under the dedicated plant plan, a pair is permanently assigned to a specific residence or non-key business address from a central office. Once dedicated, the pair will remain permanently assigned to a customer's location, whether working or idle.

1.04 Subscriber drop, block, or buried service wires should not be terminated in an access point.

1.05 Access points can be distinguished from control points by:

(a) A green B Cable Tie placed around the **THROUGH** cable of a strand-mounted access point. A red B Cable Tie identifies a control point.

(b) A marker with a letter *A* on a green background installed on pole- and wall-mounted closures, building cabinets, and buried closures. Control points are identified by a letter *C* on a red background.

1.06 Access points have been designed so that personnel entering an access point will find the **OUT** cable pairs placed through the rear holes of the wiring brackets, and the method of connecting the **IN** and **OUT** pairs the same regardless of the type of closure. This has been done to facilitate good housekeeping. The closure should always look neat after the workman leaves the job.

1.07 A talk pair is provided for calling testboard and other locations which will reduce test pick damage to the conductors.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.01 **Access Points** provide a means of connecting pairs in distribution cables to spare pairs in main or branch feeder cables. Cables entering access points from the central office or a preceding control point are termed **IN** or **THROUGH** cables (Fig. 1). Cables leaving access points toward subscribers are termed **OUT** cables. Cables which originate in the access point assume the address of the access point, and the cable pair numbers assigned to the pairs in these cables begin at one (1) and continue up to the total number of pairs originating at this location. **THROUGH** feeder cables leaving access points do not change designations.

4. IDENTIFYING SPECIAL CIRCUITS

4.01 When cable pairs are used for special services, it will be necessary to identify the circuits at the time the pairs are connected by wrapping a red warning marker tape around each B Wire Connector as shown in Fig. 3.

4.02 When disconnecting the special service pairs, remove the red warning marker tape from the B Wire Connectors.

5. CONNECTING

5.01 The procedures for connecting the **IN** and **OUT** cable pairs in an access point are the same in each type of closure and are designed to eliminate unnecessary handling of pairs once they are connected, promote good housekeeping, and provide easy identification; therefore it is important that the procedures outlined in this section be followed.

CABLE END LOCATION OR LOCATIONS FED BY STUB CABLE

5.02 Loosen the B Cable Tie and select the assigned **IN** pair.

5.03 Cut the assigned **IN** pair as close to the acetate container as possible as shown in Fig. 9.

Note: If the wrong pair is cut, insert each conductor in a B Wire Connector and press. Replace the pair within its binder group.

5.04 Pull the assigned **IN** pair from the binder group and place in the **front** wiring bracket hole (Fig. 10) corresponding to the assigned **OUT** cable pair to which it is to be connected. **Do not remove the OUT cable pair from the rear hole of the wiring bracket.**

5.05 Remove the **OUT** cable pair from the single wire tie.

5.06 Cut the assigned **IN** pair to the same length as the assigned **OUT** pair and connect with a B Wire Connector as shown in Fig. 11. If for any reason the **IN** pair is shorter than the **OUT** pair, piece out the **IN** pair (Part 6). Do not cut the **OUT** pair. Use only a B Connector Presser or Pneumatic Presser for crimping the B Wire Connectors.

5.07 Tighten the single wire tie on the remaining unconnected pairs of the **OUT** binder groups.

5.08 Secure the capped spare binder groups to the bottom of the closure by tightening the B cable Tie.

LOOP-THROUGH LOCATIONS AND STRAND-MOUNTED CLOSURES

5.09 Select the *IN* cable pair from the preferred count and cut the pair at the butt of the cable *away* from the central office side of the closure.

5.10 Repeat 5.04 and 5.06 for placing and connecting the assigned *IN* cable pair.

6. PIECING-OUT

OUT CABLE PAIR

6.01 If for any reason the *OUT* cable pair is too short to reach an assigned wiring bracket hole, piece-out the conductor as follows (Fig. 12). Use wire having the same colored insulation and gauge as the cable pair.

- (a) Cut the *OUT* cable pairs even.
- (b) Insert the tip conductor and the like-colored piecing-out wire in a B Wire Connector and
- (c) Insert the ring conductor and the like-colored piecing-out wire in a B Wire Connector and press.
- (d) Route the *OUT* cable pair through the assigned rear hole of the wiring bracket and apply from 4 to 6 tight twists as close to the bottom of the wiring bracket as possible. This prevents pair splitting.

(e) Cut the piecing-out wire to the same length as the other unconnected pairs of the binder group.

IN CABLE PAIR

6.02 The procedures for piecing-out the *IN* cable pair (Fig. 13) are identical to the procedures outlined in 6.01, except cross-connecting wire may be used as the piecing-out wire if no wire having the same-colored insulation or gauge as the *IN* cable pair is available. *Never use an odd-colored wire.*

6.03 Route the pieced-out wire through the distributing rings, binder group identification tie, and the front hole of the wiring bracket corresponding to the assigned *OUT* cable pair.

6.04 Connect the assigned *IN* cable pair and the *OUT* cable pair using B Wire Connectors.

7. TALKING CIRCUIT

7.01 The terminal block, installed at the time of construction, provides the workman with a talking circuit for calling the test desk, etc.

7.02 Detailed instructions covering the use of specific types of handsets are covered in other sections.

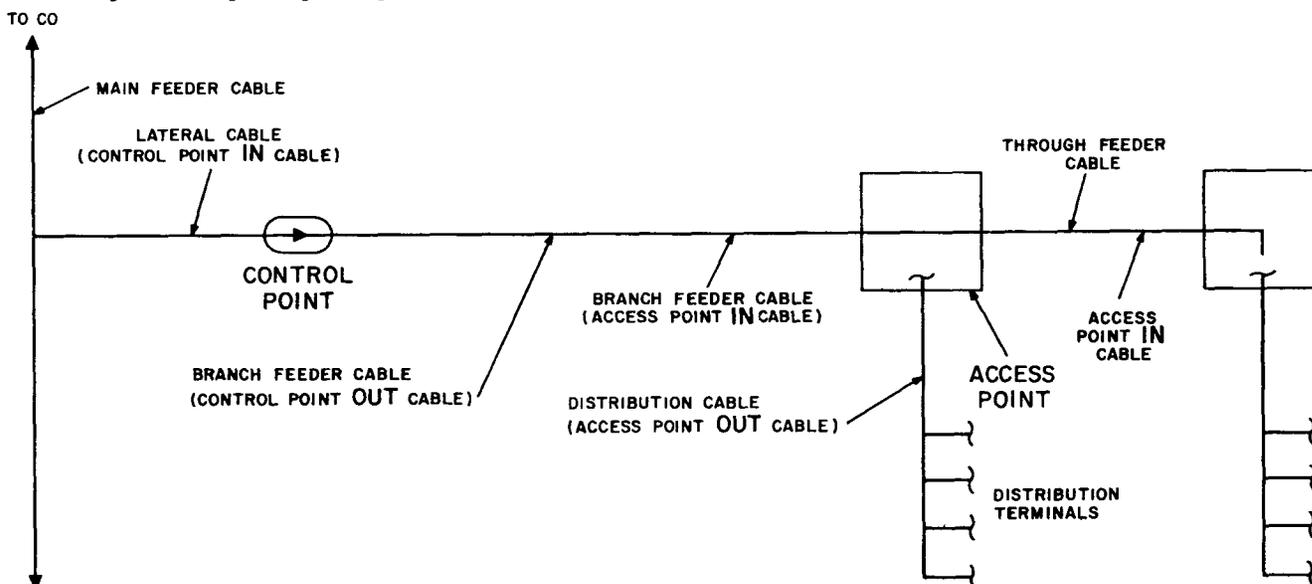


Fig. 1—Simplified Dedicated Plant Distribution System

TABLE A — EXAMPLE OF A CONTINUOUS PIC SHEATH COUNT IN AN ACCESS POINT

| OUT CABLES ¹ | | | | | IN CABLES ² | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CABLE NO. | CABLE PIC SHEATH COUNT | BINDER GROUP | CONTINUOUS PIC SHEATH COUNT | COLOR OF WIRE ON CONTINUOUS BINDER GR | CABLE NO. | CABLE PIC SHEATH COUNT | BINDER GROUP | CONTINUOUS PIC SHEATH COUNT | COLOR OF WIRE ON CONTINUOUS BINDER GR |
| 1 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 1-25 | Bl-W | 1 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 1-25 | Bl-W |
| 1 | 26-50 | O-W | 26-50 | O-W | 1 | 26-50 | O-W | 26-50 | O-W |
| 1 | 51-75 | G-W | 51-75 | G-W | 1 | 51-75 | G-W | 51-75 | G-W |
| 1 | 76-100 | Br-W | 76-100 | Br-W | 1 | 76-100 | Br-W | 76-100 | Br-W |
| 2 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 101-125 | S-W | 1 | 101-125 | S-W | 101-125 | S-W |
| 2 | 26-50 | O-W | 126-150 | Bl-R | 1 | 126-150 | Bl-R | 126-150 | Bl-R |
| 2 | 51-75 | G-W | 151-175 | O-R | 1 | 151-175 | O-R | 151-175 | O-R |
| 2 | 76-100 | Br-W | 176-200 | G-R | 1 | 176-200 | G-R | 176-200 | G-R |
| 3 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 201-225 | Br-R | 2 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 201-225 | Br-R |
| 3 | 26-50 | O-W | 226-250 | S-R | 2 | 26-50 | O-W | 226-250 | S-R |
| 4 | 1-25 | Bl-W | 251-275 | Bl-Bk | 2 | 51-75 | G-W | 251-275 | Bl-Bk |
| 4 | 26-50 | O-W | 276-300 | O-Bk | 2 | 76-100 | Br-W | 276-300 | O-Bk |
| | | | | | 2 | 101-125 | S-W | 301-325 | G-Bk |
| | | | | | 2 | 126-150 | Bl-R | 326-350 | Br-Bk |
| | | | | | 2 | 151-175 | O-R | 351-375 | S-Bk |
| | | | | | 2 | 176-200 | G-R | 376-400 | Bl-Y |

Note 1: OUT cable number and pairs are: (1)100-pair, (2)100-pair, (3)50-pair, (4)50-pair.

Note 2: IN cable number and pairs are: (1)200-pair and (2)200-pair.

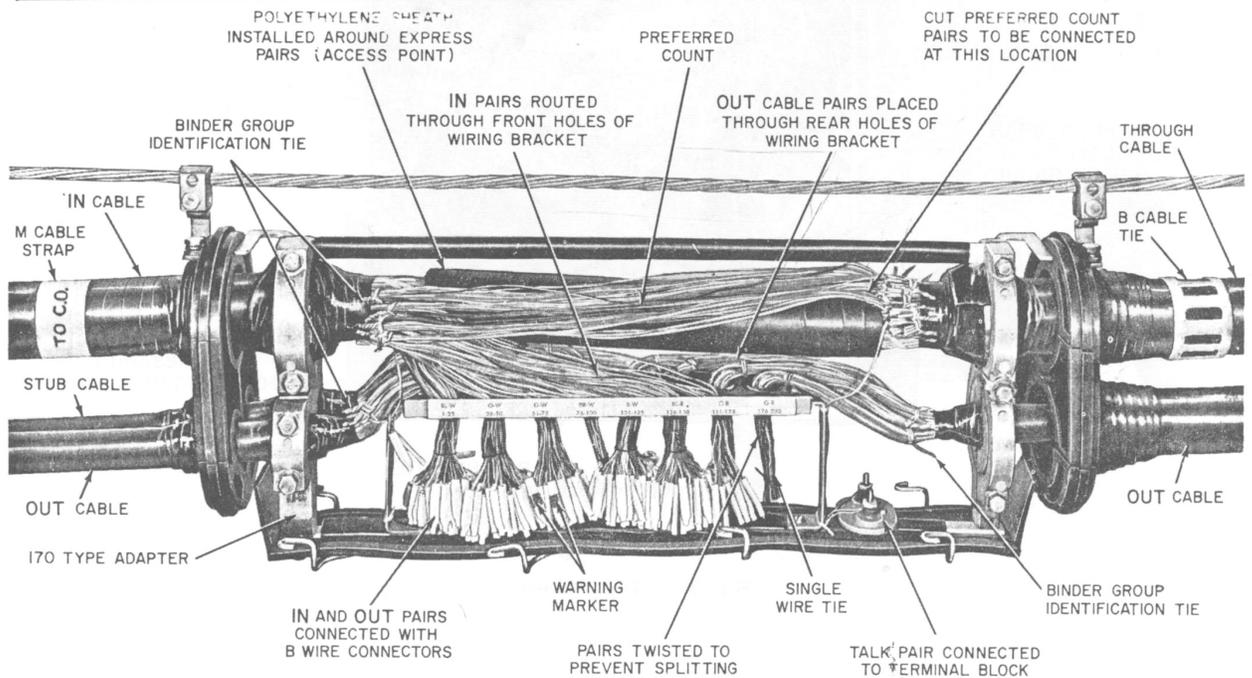


Fig. 2—1B1 Closure

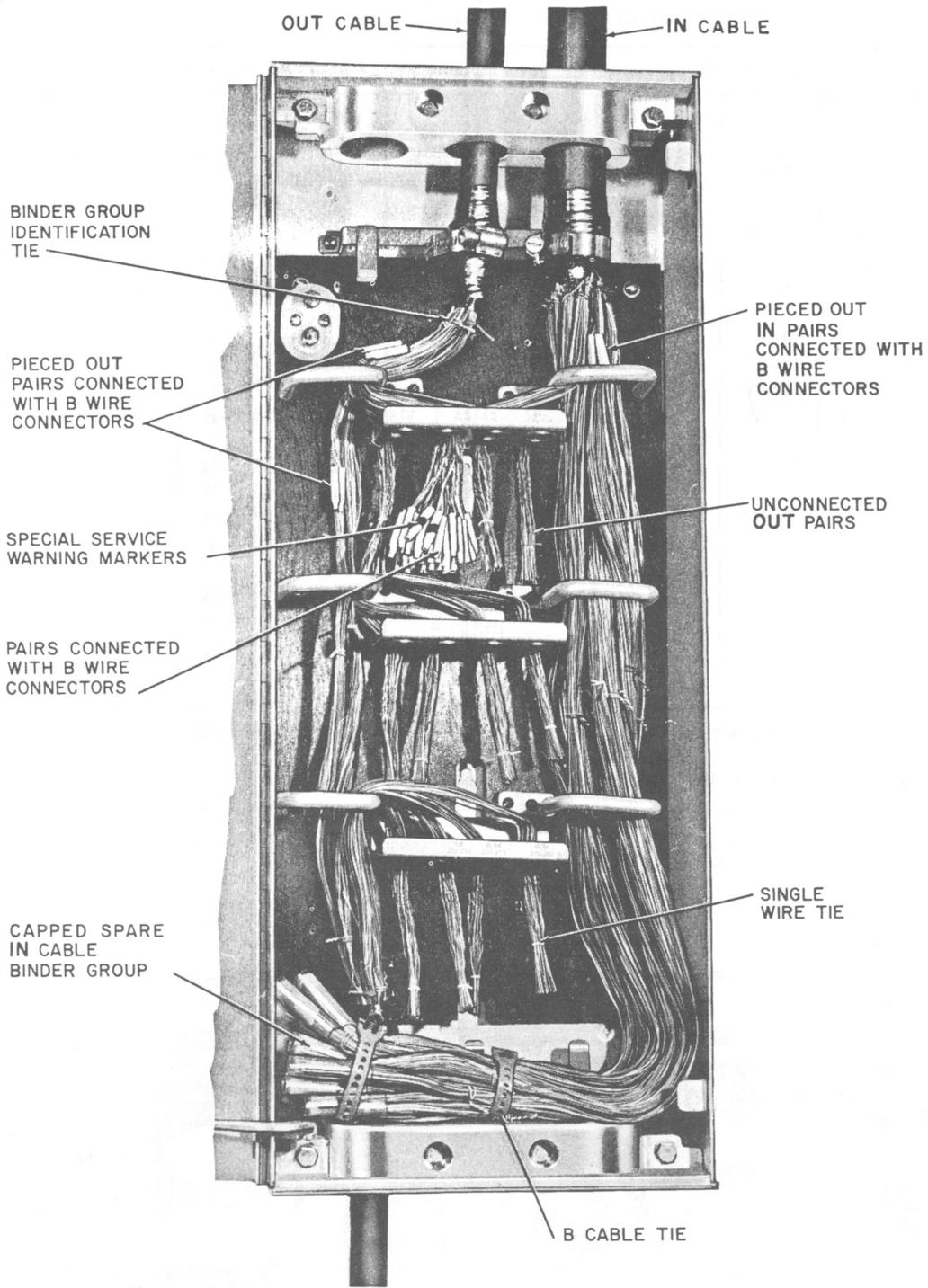


Fig. 3—5-Type Closure

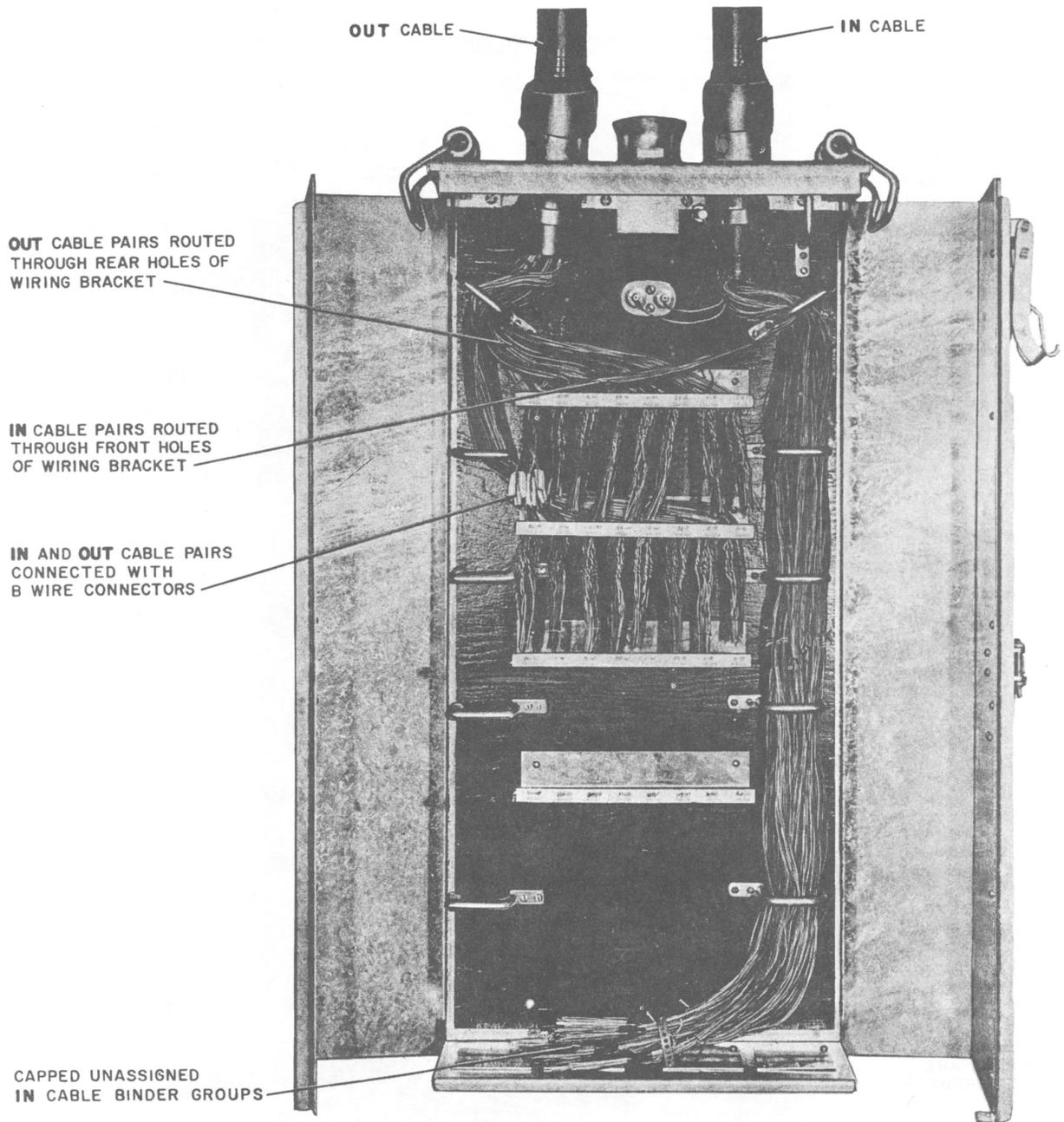


Fig. 4—29-Type Cabinet

SECTION 462-600-200

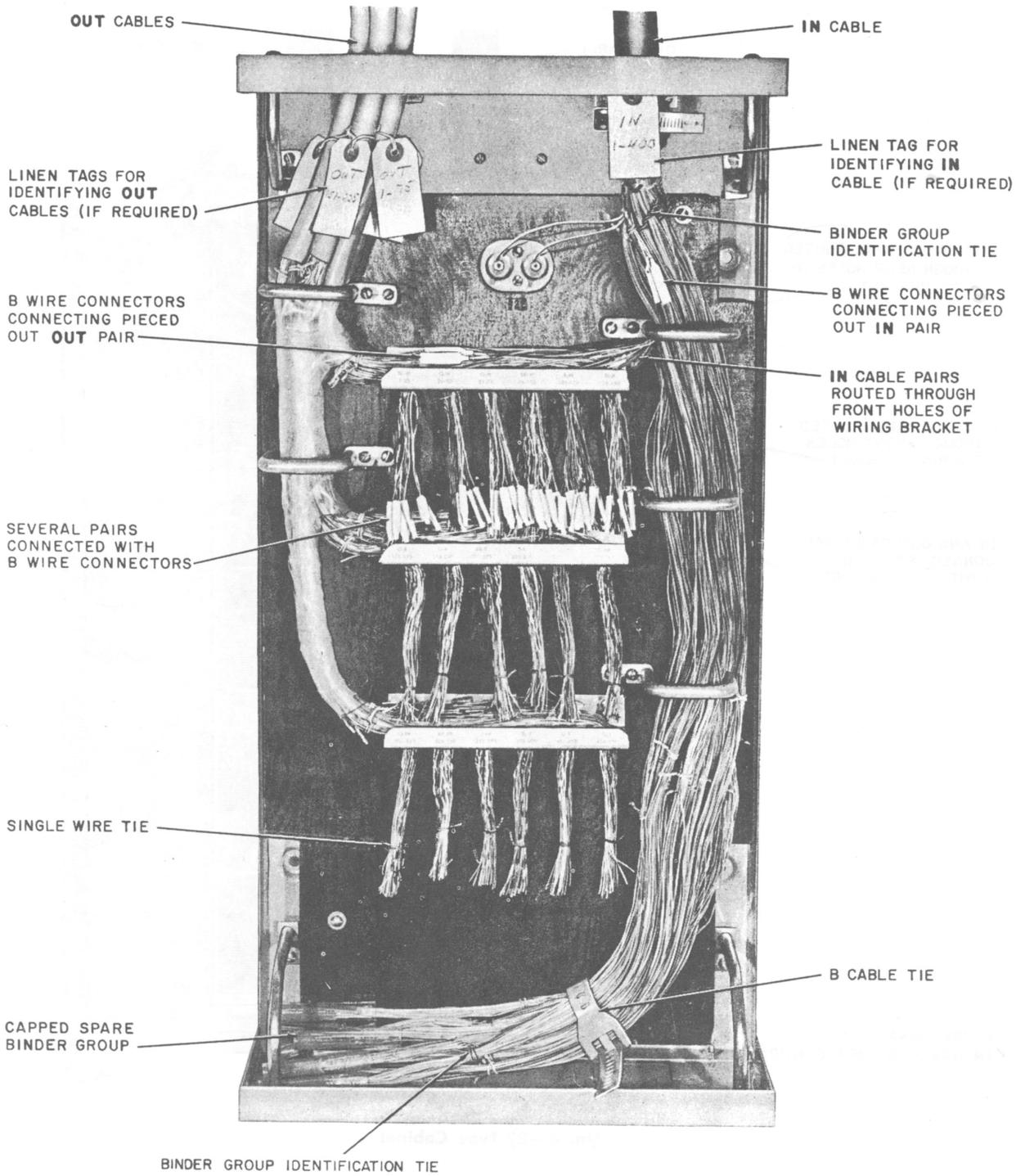
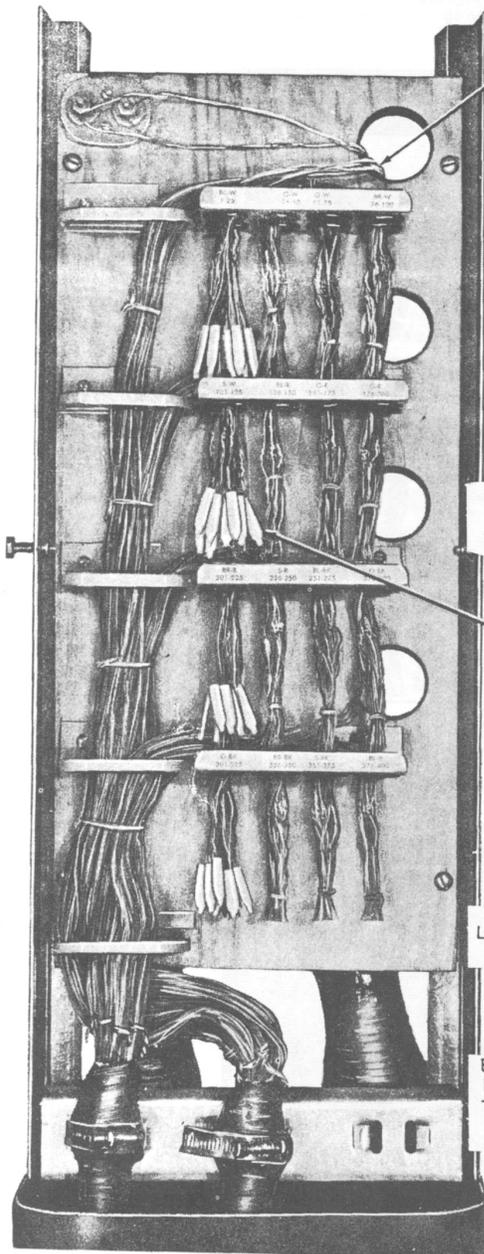


Fig. 5—31-Type Cabinet



OUT CABLE SIDE

Fig. 6—E Backboard

ASSIGNED IN PAIRS
ROUTED THROUGH
HOLES IN BACKBOARD

TALKING CIRCUIT
CONNECTED TO
TERMINAL BLOCK

ASSIGNED IN
CABLE PAIR
ROUTED THROUGH
HOLE IN
BACKBOARD AND
FRONT HOLES OF
WIRING BRACKET

PAIR CONNECTED
WITH B WIRE
CONNECTORS

PAIRS CONNECTED
WITH B WIRE
CONNECTORS

TWIST APPLIED
TO PREVENT
SEPARATION
OF PAIRS

LACING TWINE

SINGLE WIRE TIE
TO HOLD BINDER
GROUP TOGETHER

BINDER GROUP
IDENTIFICATION
TIE

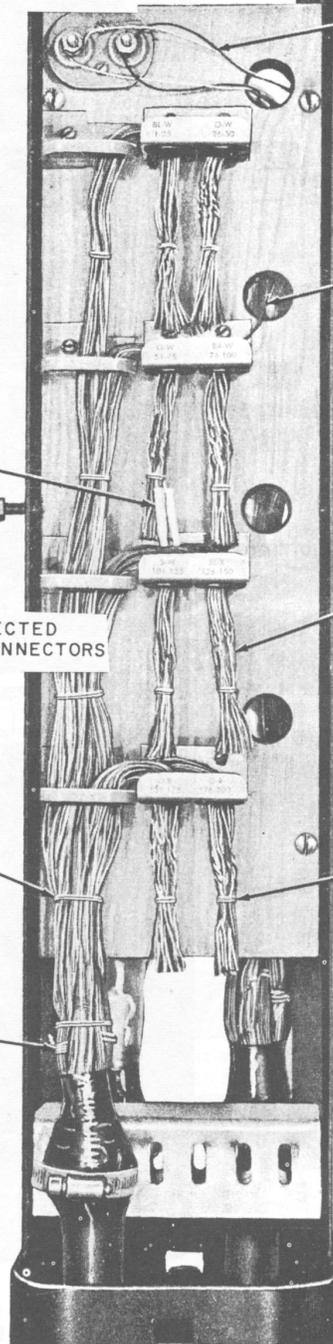


Fig. 7—F Backboard

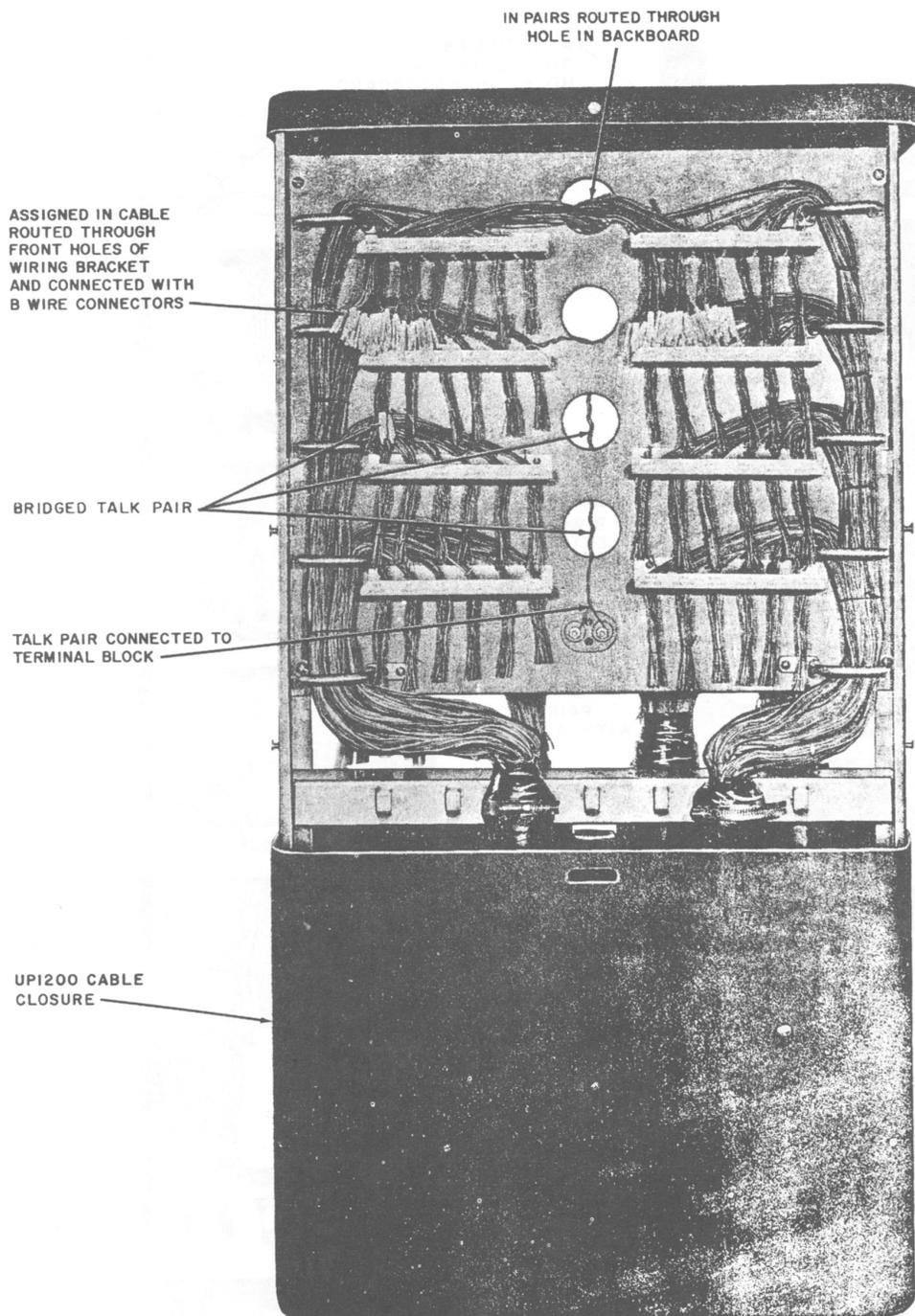


Fig. 8—D Backboard

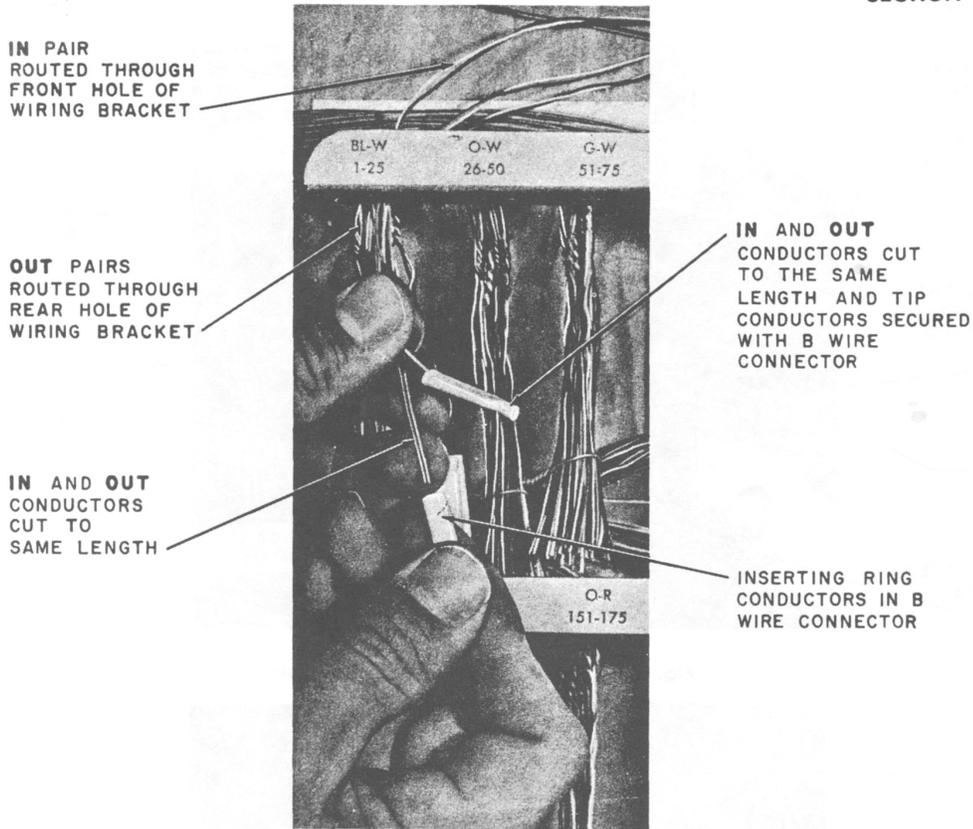


Fig. 11—Connecting *IN* and *OUT* Cable Pair

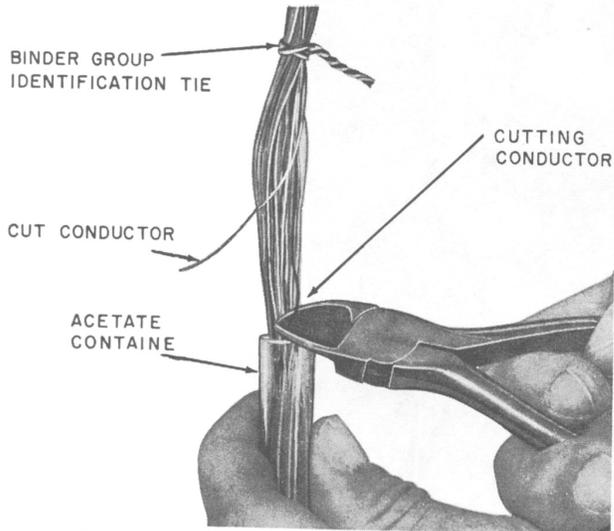


Fig. 9—Cutting Assigned Pair from Capped Binder Group

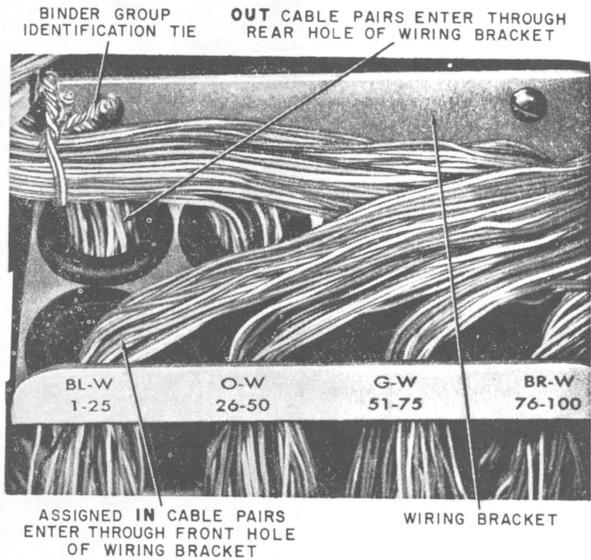


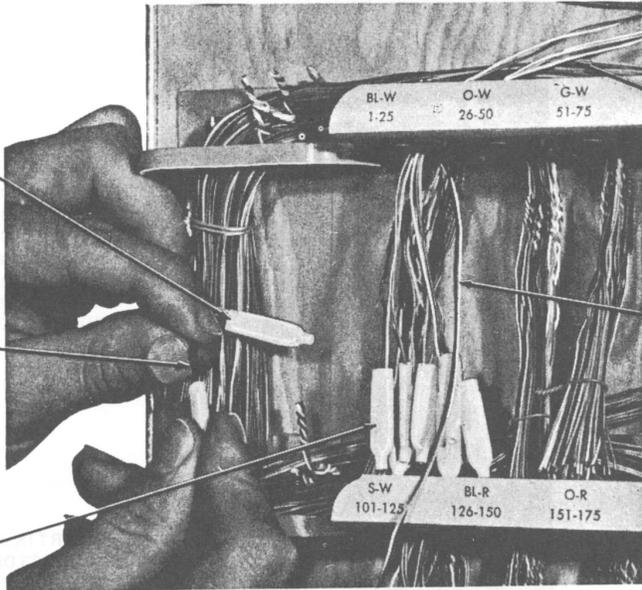
Fig. 10—Assigned *IN* Cable Pair Routed Through Front Holes of Wiring Bracket

SECTION 462-600-200

TIP CONDUCTORS
SECURED WITH
B WIRE
CONNECTOR

RING CONDUCTORS
CUT EVEN AND
BEING INSERTED
IN B WIRE
CONNECTOR

IN AND OUT
PAIRS CONNECTED
WITH B WIRE
CONNECTOR



IN PAIRS ROUTED
THROUGH FRONT
HOLES OF WIRING
BRACKET

PIECING OUT
WIRE ROUTED
THROUGH REAR HOLE
OF WIRING BRACKET

Fig. 12—Piecing-Out *OUT* Cable Pair

RING CONDUCTOR
BEING INSERTED
IN B WIRE
CONNECTOR

TIP CONDUCTOR
CUT EVEN AND
SECURED WITH B
WIRE CONNECTOR

PIECING-OUT
WIRE

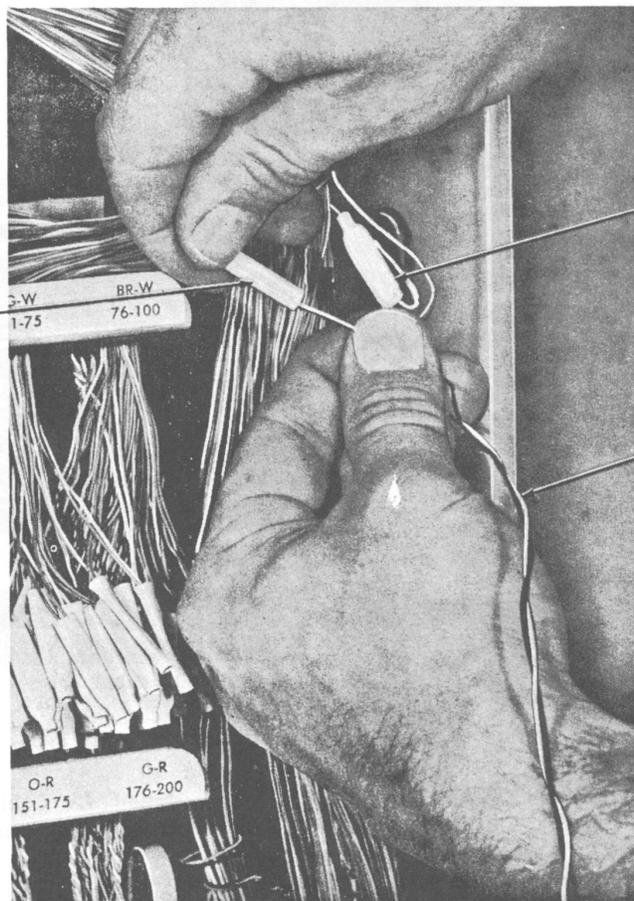


Fig. 13—Piecing-Out *IN* Cable Pair