# PATCHING AND TESTING CORD ASSEMBLIES

# 2-CONDUCTOR CORDS

# GENERAL

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**1.01** This section covers general information regarding the standard 2-conductor patching and testing cord assemblies required for patching and testing of switching equipments. This general information was formerly contained in Section 032-312-101, which is cancelled.

**1.02** The descriptive information and illustrations for the 2-conductor cords, formerly covered in Section 032-312-101, are now contained in Sections 032-312-102 and up as listed in the Division 032 Index.

**1.03** In the descriptive sections for convenience in ordering patching and testing cords, codes shown in the upper left hand corner of each item have been established. These include basic apparatus codes and combination apparatus codes. The code shown in the upper left-hand corner of each item should be used in all cases for ordering the complete assembly shown.

**1.04** The apparatus code for cords refers to the basic designation assigned to coded cords. An example of basic apparatus code is the P2BS. The cord itself is not assigned an apparatus code and can only be ordered as part of the complete assembly. The combination apparatus code applies to specific cord arrangements which include the basic apparatus code having a desired standard length and color and furnished equipped with required coded and/or noncoded parts such as plugs, jacks, etc. An example of a combination code is the 2W41A. Both apparatus codes and combination apparatus codes are readily available stock items.

**1.05** There are some assemblies in which the cord itself is not assigned an apparatus code. These cords can only be ordered as part of a complete assembly using the combination apparatus code.

**1.06** . Assemblies in which the individual cords are not covered by apparatus codes are assigned codes such as:

CORD, W2BL

All other assemblies are assigned codes such as:

CORD, 2P1A or 2W2A

where the first letter is always preceded by a numeral. In this latter case, the first numeral indicates the number of conductors in the cord and the first letter indicates whether it is a patching or a testing cord: that is, P means a patching cord (a cord equipped with plugs at both ends) and W means a testing cord. The remainder of the code is used to identify a particular assembly in a group.

**1.07** Information pertaining to the relation of plugs and jacks and for ordering plugs separately is covered in Section 032-510-101.

**1.08** Unless otherwise specified, cord conductors have a nominal resistance of 0.18 ohm per conductor foot.

**1.09** In general, the cord length as shown herein, is determined by one of the following:

(a) The distance between equipments.

(b) The distance between the equipment and the band.

(c) The distance between bands.

The cord length does not normally include the length of the free conductors.

**1.10** ***Code Marking Labels:*** Labels consisting of adhesive-backed plastic strips with a white print-on surface, have been provided to furnish permanent code marking on patch and test cords.

Blank plastic labels for adding code identification to unmarked cords may be ordered as follows:

| SECTION | TITLE |
|---|---|
| P46C165 | Plastic label (1/4-inch by 4-5/16 inch) supplied on cards of 36 labels. (For use on all cords having a diameter of 3/16-inch or greater.) |
| P-46C219 | Plastic label (5/8-inch by 1-1/2 inch) supplied on cards of 14 labels. (For use on cords having a diameter of less than 3/16-inch.) |

The code number should be inscribed preferably with a pen on the print-on portion of the label before the label is detached from the card. The label is then removed from the card and wrapped around the cord. Because of the length of the P-46C165 label, it may be necessary to trim the transparent end to avoid having more than one or two layers of transparent tape over the code marking. The marking on the P-46C165 label should be inscribed in line with its major axis. The marking on the P-46C219 label should be inscribed across its major axis. With the latter label, the marking should be as close as possible to the transparent portion so it will not be obscured when the label is wrapped around the cord.