

## B AND C CABLE CAPS

### DESCRIPTION

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### 2. DESCRIPTION

**2.01** The cable caps (Fig. 1 and 2) are made in two types. The B cable cap has no air valve; the C cable cap has an air valve to permit pressure testing. Each cap weighs 7 ounces or less and consists of a molded neoprene cup with an adjustable stainless steel hose clamp for constricting it to fit the cable.

### 1. GENERAL

**1.01** This section covers the description of B and C cable caps to temporarily seal the ends of cables.

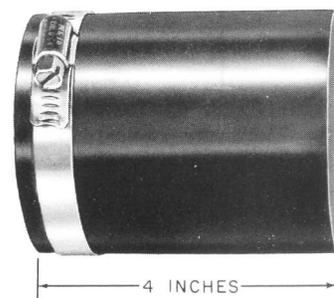
**1.02** When this section is reissued, the reason for reissue will be listed in this paragraph.

**1.03** Information contained in this section was originally contained in Section 633-505-212.

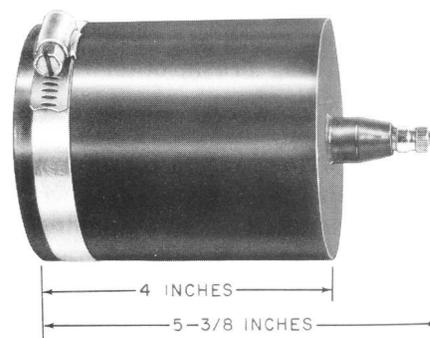
**1.04** The B and C cable caps are intended for temporarily sealing the ends of nonworking lead- or plastic-sheathed cables. The valve-equipped cap also provides a convenient means of pressure testing lengths of cable to be placed in a conduit, to be buried, or to check for sheath damage.

**1.05** In connection with cable placing operations, the B or C cable cap can be used for temporarily sealing the end of a plastic sheath cable when a light pull is involved and a cable grip is to be used for the pulling attachment.

**1.06** These caps are made of durable material and can be reused unless they adhere so tightly as to prevent removal without damage.



**Fig. 1—B Cable Cap**



**Fig. 2—C Cable Cap**

### NOTICE

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2.02 These caps are furnished in seven sizes, as shown in Table A.

TABLE A  
B AND C CABLE CAP SIZES AND SHEATH DIAMETERS

CAP SIZE ID (INCHES)	SHEATH SIZE OD (INCHES)
3/4	1/4 to 1/2
1	1/2 to 7/8
1-1/2	7/8 to 1-3/8
2	1-3/8 to 1-7/8
2-1/2	1-7/8 to 2-3/8
3	2-3/8 to 2-7/8
3-1/4	2-7/8 to 3-1/8

Note: The outside diameter of each cap is 1/4-inch larger than the inside diameter.

3. INSTALLATION

3.01 Select a cap size at least 1/8 inch, but not more than 5/8 inch, larger than the outside diameter of the sheath.

3.02 The cap is installed as follows:

- (1) If the cable sheath is scored, scuff it smooth with a carding brush; otherwise, no special cleaning is required.
- (2) To avoid wrinkling the cap under the clamp and to ensure a good seal, wrap 1 to 3 layers of 2-inch DR tape depending upon the amount of difference between the cable OD and the cap ID on the sheath as shown in Fig. 3.

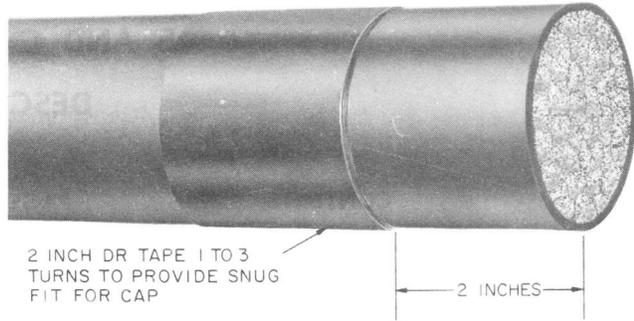


Fig. 3—Preparation of Cable for Cap Installation

- (3) Locate the clamp 1/4 inch from the open end of the cap as shown in Fig. 4.

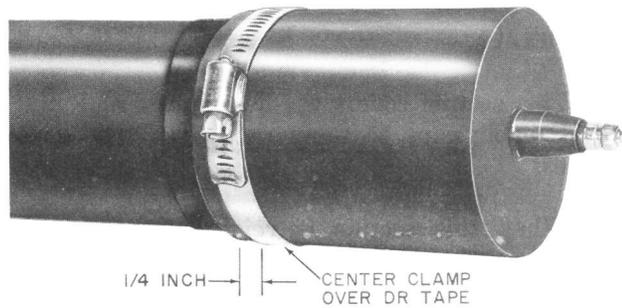


Fig. 4—C Cable Cap Installed

- (4) Place the cap over the taped cable and tighten the clamp firmly to ensure a good seal.
- (5) If the end is likely to be submerged, use a valve-equipped cap and flash test the cap with the solution appropriate for the type of sheath involved.
- (6) If a cable grip is to be placed over the cap, wrap the clamp with friction tape to cover projecting edges before placing the grip.

**TEMPORARY SEAL FOR CLEARED ENDS**

**3.03** The caps may be used as a temporary seal for cleared ends of nonworking cable. This can be done as follows:

- (1) Remove approximately 2 inches of the sheath.
- (2) Clear the pair ends by staggered cutting as covered in Section 632-055-205.

***Note: Stagger cutting pair ends and use of B and C cable caps does not provide for reliable cleared ends. For permanently cleared ends, pairs should be terminated in modular connector as outlined in Section 632-055-205.***

(3) If the valve-equipped cap is used, insulate the ends of the conductors from the brass valve stem by applying one layer of vinyl tape or equivalent to base of valve stem on inside of cap.

(4) Place the cap as outlined in paragraph 3.02.

**4. STORAGE**

**4.01** After removing the cable cap, wipe off dirt and moisture with a clean cloth.

**4.02** To prevent deterioration, store the cable caps in a dry, clean place away from any source of heat.