Cable Buzzing Methods

Contents

General

Purpose

This practice provides procedures for making cable continuity tests by means of buzzing techniques. All cables that are manually terminated, during the installation phase are to be buzzed.

NOTE: To ensure safe and accurate testing, read this practice carefully before performing this job function.

Filing Instructions

File this practice in numerical order in your GTE Telephone Operations Practice set. Remove the previous issue of this practice and replace it with this issue. This practice is also included in the COE Construction Handbook CH-110.

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Procedures

Buzz all conductors before:

- Installing jumpers or straps on terminal blocks or equipment jacks.
- Jacking equipment into place that would interface with the proper continuity of the leads being tested (see Illustration 1 and Illustration 2 on page 3, for typical methods of wiring test circuits).

A person at each end of the cable applies one lead of the continuity tester to an agreed termination, (e.g., +, –, c).

If the wires are terminated at the correct location, the continuity circuit will buzz or emit a tone depending on the type of test circuit. This test ensures correct pin-to-pin cable termination. If the circuit does not buzz, refer to the Errors Encountered Chart below for what procedures to take in correcting the error.

Linef'inder Cable Continuity Test

For information about continuity test of linefinder cabling, refer to GTE Telephone Operation Practice 256-300-200, Cable Linefinder Continuity Testing.

Cable Scanning

It is not recommended to perform cable scanning at the job site, due to improved testing and manufacturing techniques currently used by the factory in for plug ended cables.

Errors Encountered

If errors are encountered, follow the procedures outlined below:

IF...	THEN...
A lead does not buzz	• The person on the equipment end (bank terminal blocks, shelf terminal blocks, shelf jacks, etc.) holds his or her buzzer lead on the terminal. • The other person searches over the terminals under test, with his or her buzzer lead until a buzz is encountered or all terminals are checked. This indicates which leads are reversed, or if an open exists. • The two testing personnel investigate the individual terminal ends to determine at which end of the cable the physical reversal appears. This procedure is to be recorded and testing continued until all terminals are checked. At the end of testing, all errors must be corrected and then retested for continuity.

(continued)

Errors Encountered, continued

IF.. .	THEN...
An open (no buzz) condition is encountered in the cable, and the wires require splicing to correct the fault	Use AMP'" * connectors and the VS-3 (MC-5755 15) splicing tool. For more information on this splicing method, refer to the appropriate practice in the 256-050 sion of practices.
An open (no buzz) condition is encountered in one side of a talking pair (tip or ring)	Replace the complete pair with a spare pair to return the twisted pair concept of a talking path.

In special cases, the equipment's wiring may prevent the proper buzzing of the cables. The installer must consult the circuit drawings of the associated equipment and buzz these accordingly.

After each cable has been buzzed for continuity, sign off the cable tag and/or the cable specification in the proper space.

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