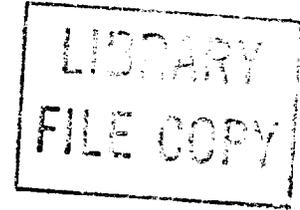


88-TYPE CONNECTING BLOCK
WIRING
40-TYPE CABINET



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- Removing cross-connecting wire and placing patch plugs
- Identifying special circuits.

1.02 This section is reissued to delete wiring information for 40-type cabinets equipped with 76-type binding post. This information will be placed in Section 462-250-107. Since this reissue is a general revision, no revision arrows have been used to denote significant changes.

1. GENERAL

2. METHOD OF PAIR IDENTIFICATION

1.01 This section covers the methods for:

2.01 Before proceeding, it is important that craft personnel become familiar with the following methods of pair identification (Fig. 1 and 2):

- Running cross-connecting wire between the feeder and distribution cable termination in serving area interfaces (SAIs) and rural area interfaces (RAIs)

- (a) The binding post count is left-to-right and top-to-bottom for each panel.
- (b) The feeder cables are terminated in the **green** field and the distribution cables are terminated in the **blue** field.

NOTICE

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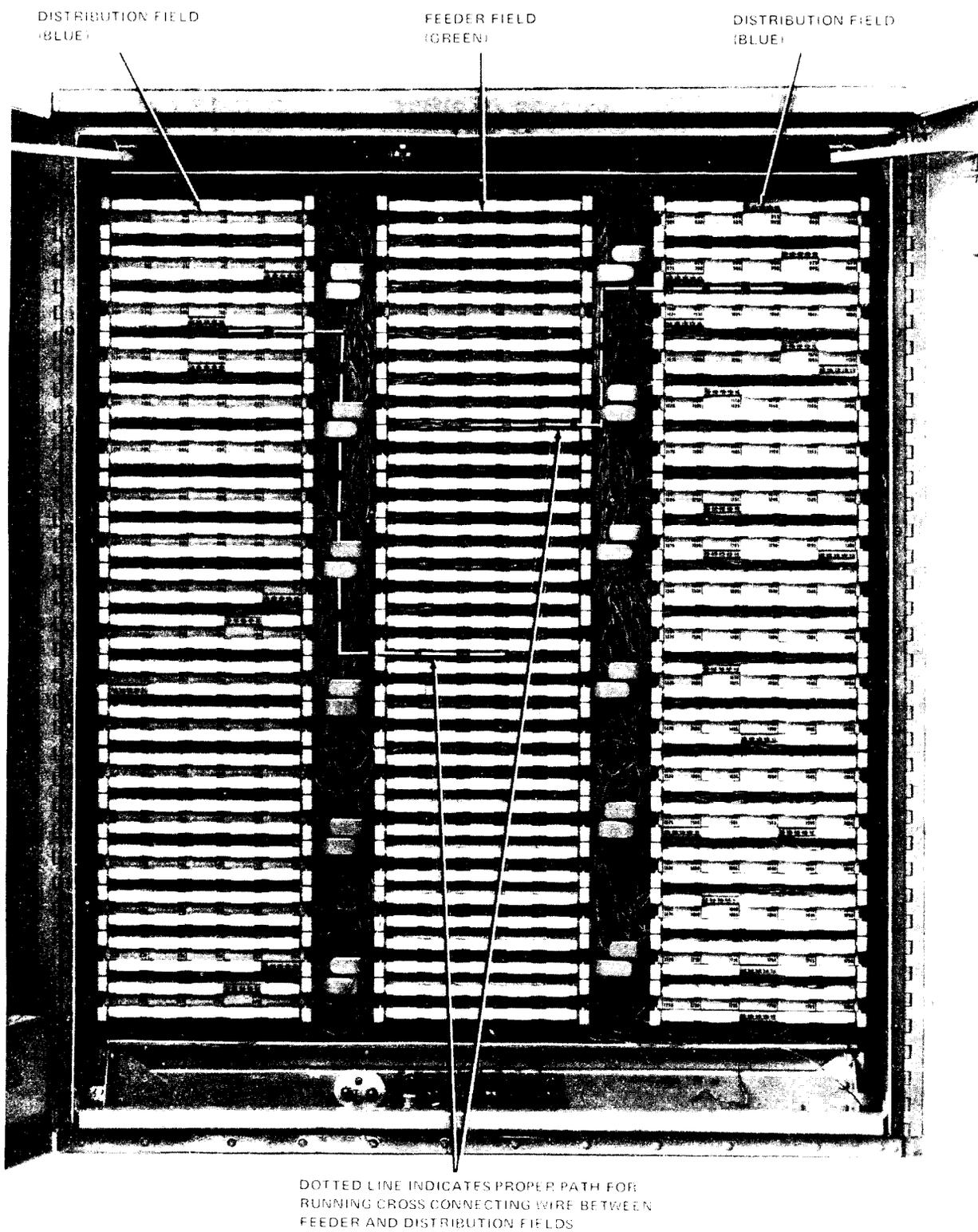


Fig. 1—40-Type Cabinet Equipped With Three Panels of 88-Type Connecting Blocks

DOTTED LINE INDICATES PROPER PATH FOR RUNNING CROSS CONNECTING WIRE BETWEEN FEEDER AND DISTRIBUTION FIELDS.

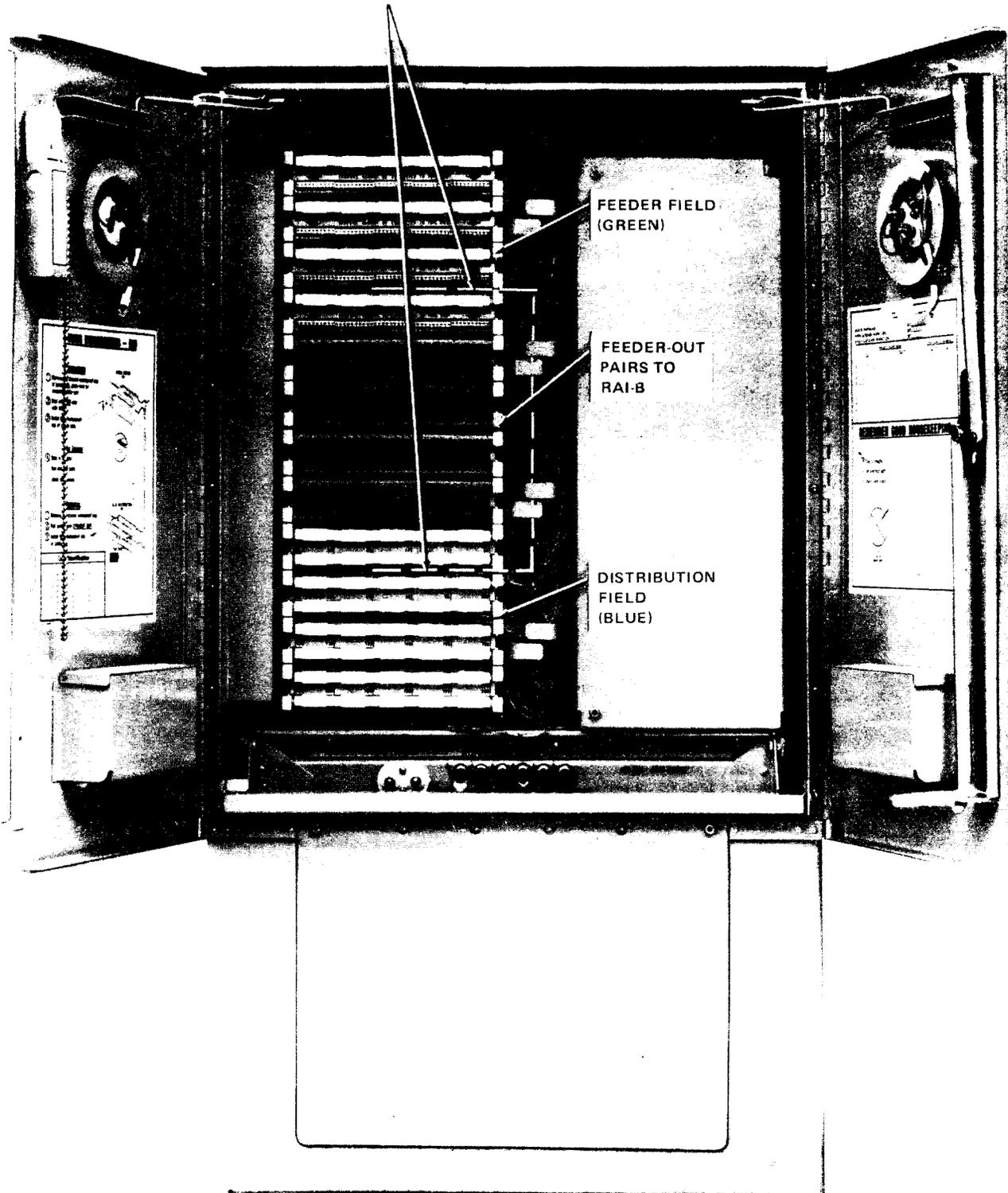


Fig. 2—40-Type Cabinet Equipped With 88-Type Connecting Blocks and Patch Plugs

3. TERMINATING CROSS-CONNECTING WIRE IN SAI

3.01 The dotted lines in Fig. 1 and 2 indicate proper paths for running cross-connecting wires in 40-type cabinets equipped with 3 and 1 panels, respectively.

3.02 Terminate the cross-connecting wire on 88-type connecting block as outlined in Fig. 3 through 8.

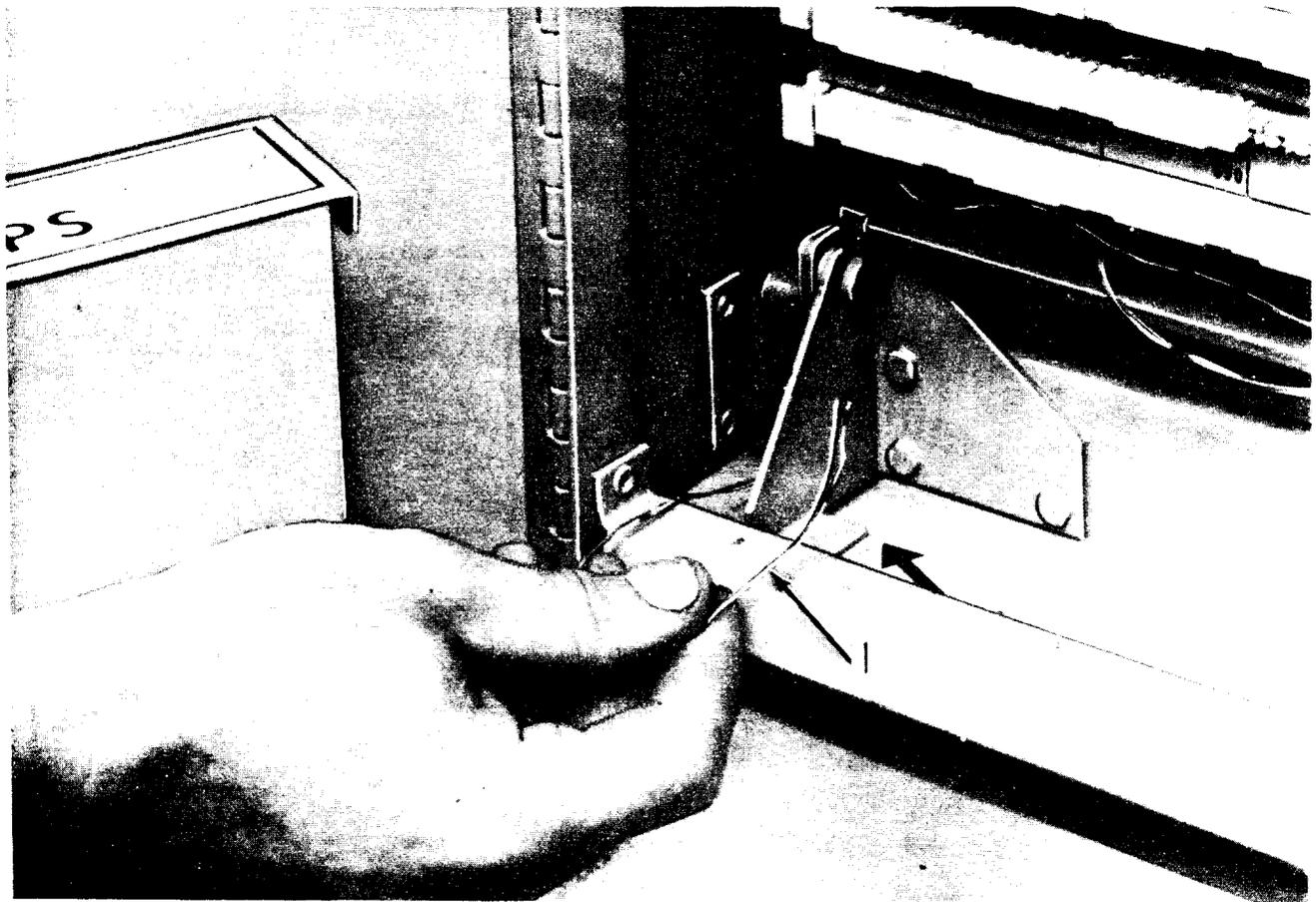


Fig. 3.—Obtaining Cross-Connecting Wire

1. Pull enough cross-connecting wire from spool to reach to assigned feeder cable termination.

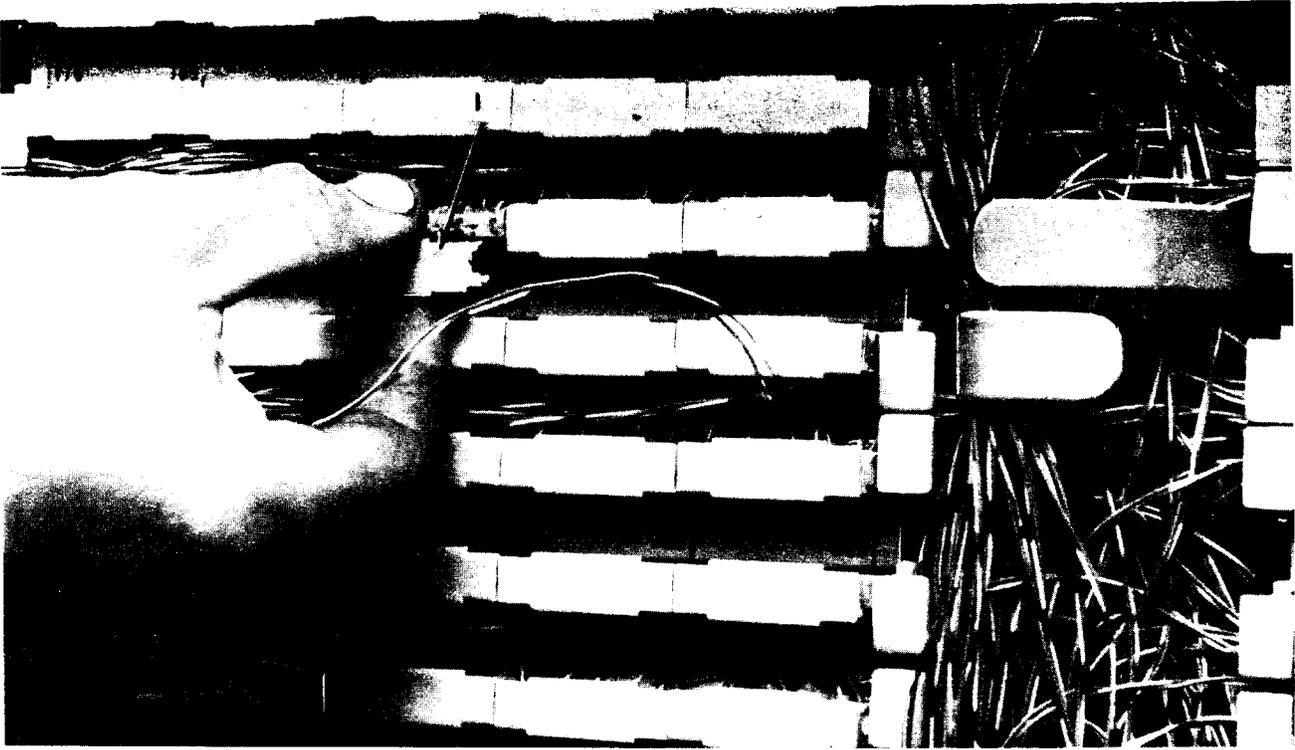


Fig. 4—Removing Waterproof Cap

1. Remove and discard waterproof cap.

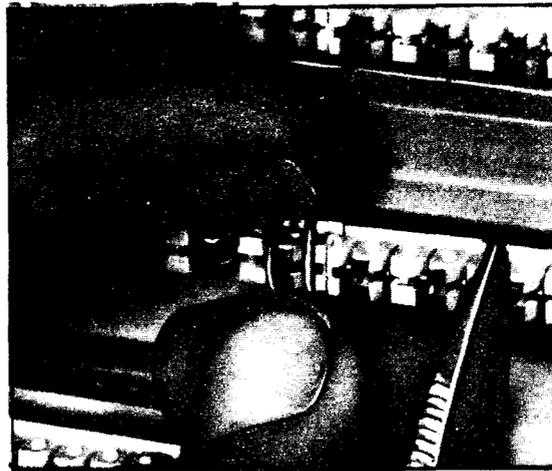


Fig. 5—Terminating Cross-Connecting Wire on Feeder Field

1. Insert the cross-connecting wire into assigned feeder pair. Light finger pressure is sufficient to temporarily retain the cross-connecting wire in its proper location.

Caution: *The cutting blades of the insertion cutoff tool are identified by the word "cut" on a black background on the side of the head containing the blades. Ensure that the black side of the 788D tool is toward the end of the cross-connecting wire to be cut.*

2. Seat and cut cross-connecting wire with insertion cutoff tool.

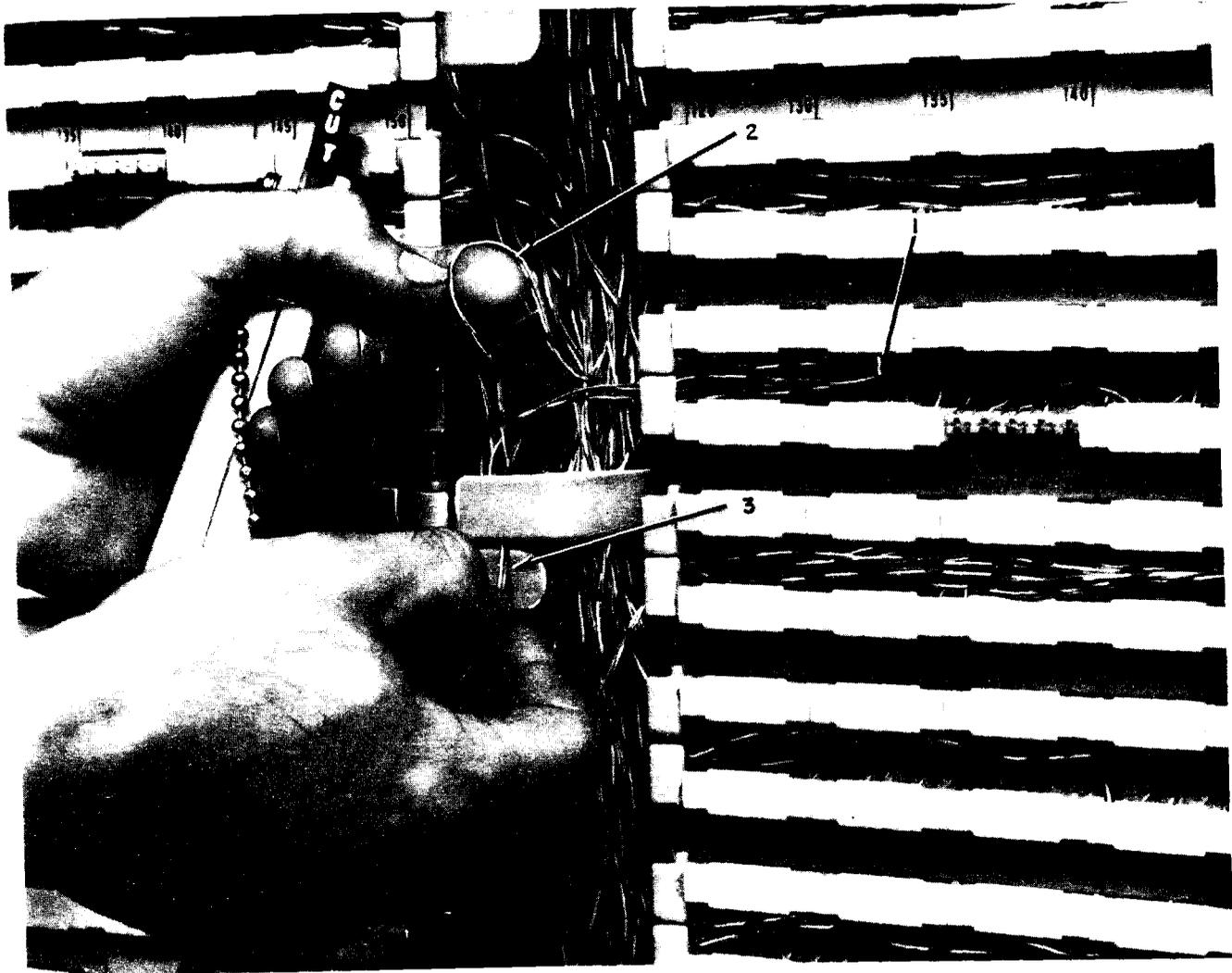


Fig. 6—Routing Cross-Connecting Wire to Distribution Pair

1. Push the terminated wire to back of wiring channel between the connecting blocks and position the wires along the channel through the wiring slots into the wiring trough.
2. Form a finger loop of slack. *These finger loops allow a sufficient amount of slack for movement of the cross-connecting wire for tracing.*
3. Route the wire to the assigned distribution pair. Form a finger loop of slack as the wire enters the wiring slot.

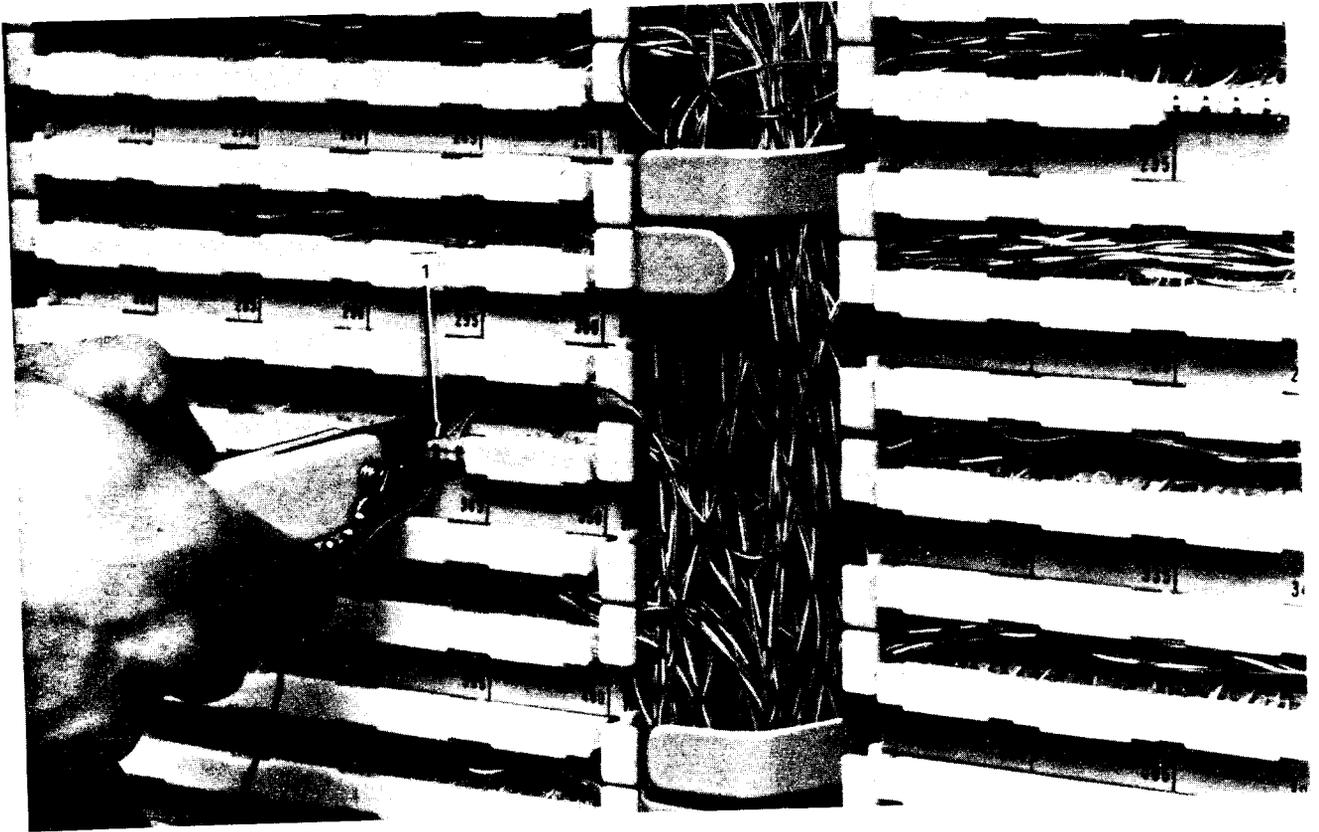


Fig. 7—Terminating Cross-Connecting Wire on Distribution Field

Caution: The cutting blades of the insertion cutoff tool are identified by the word "cut" on a black background on the side of the head containing the blades. Ensure that the black side of the 788D tool is toward the end of the cross-connecting wire to be cut.

1. Remove waterproof cap and discard. Insert cross-connecting wire into assigned connecting block slots, then using insertion cutoff tool, seat and cut cross-connecting wire.



Fig. 8—Placing Waterproof Cap

1. Place new waterproof caps over terminated wires in both the feeder and distribution fields.

4. TERMINATING CROSS-CONNECTING WIRE IN RAI

4.01 Before proceeding with the work operation described in this part, it is important that craft personnel become familiar with feeder pair terminations in RAI-A and RAI-B as follows:

(a) Feeder pairs from the central office are connected through to RAI-B by means of patch plugs installed in RAI-A as shown in Fig. 9. When the patch plug is in place in RAI-A, that pair can only be used at the RAI-B; when the patch plug is removed, the same cable pair becomes available at RAI-A.

(b) The *feeder-in* cable pairs are those pairs going into an RAI-A or RAI-B. The *feeder-out* pairs are pairs coming out of an RAI-A and continuing to an RAI-B as shown in Fig. 10. **There are no feeder-out pairs in an RAI-B.**

(c) The feeder field (green) in an RAI always begins at the top left-hand side of the cabinet. In an RAI-A, the feeder field consists of alternating *feeder-in* and *feeder-out* rows. In an RAI-B, there are no *feeder-out* rows.

4.02 The distribution cable pairs are terminated in a blue field.

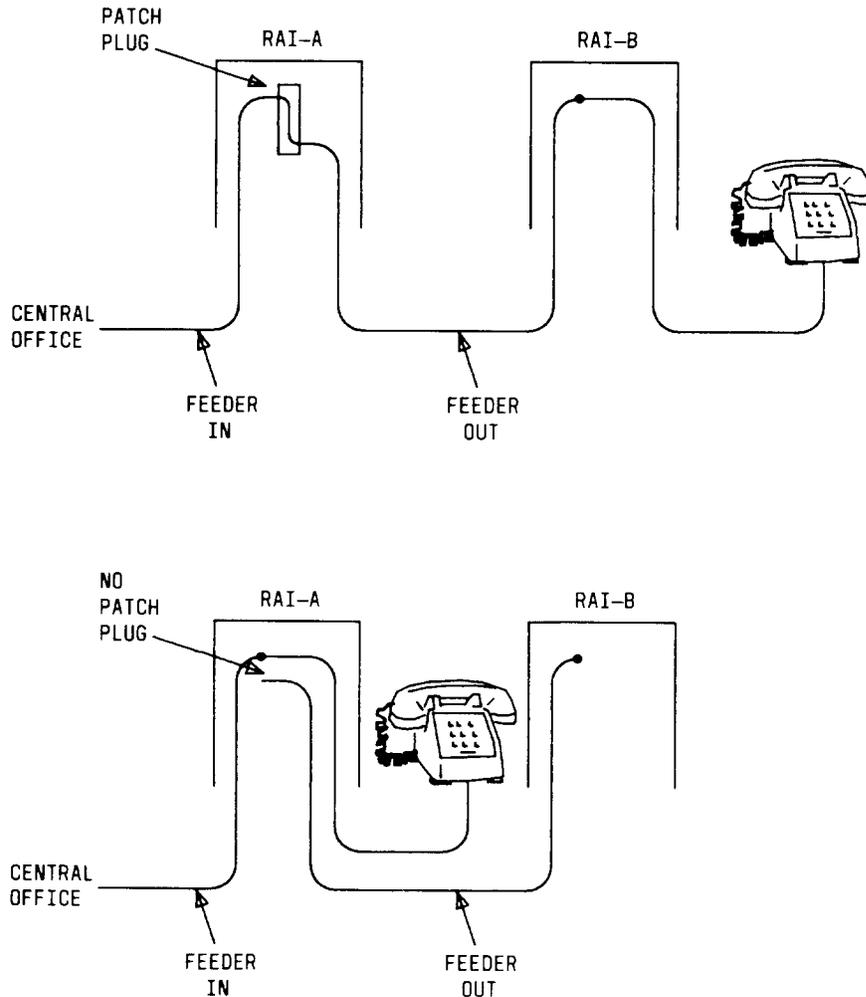


Fig. 9—Schematic of RAI-A and RAI-B

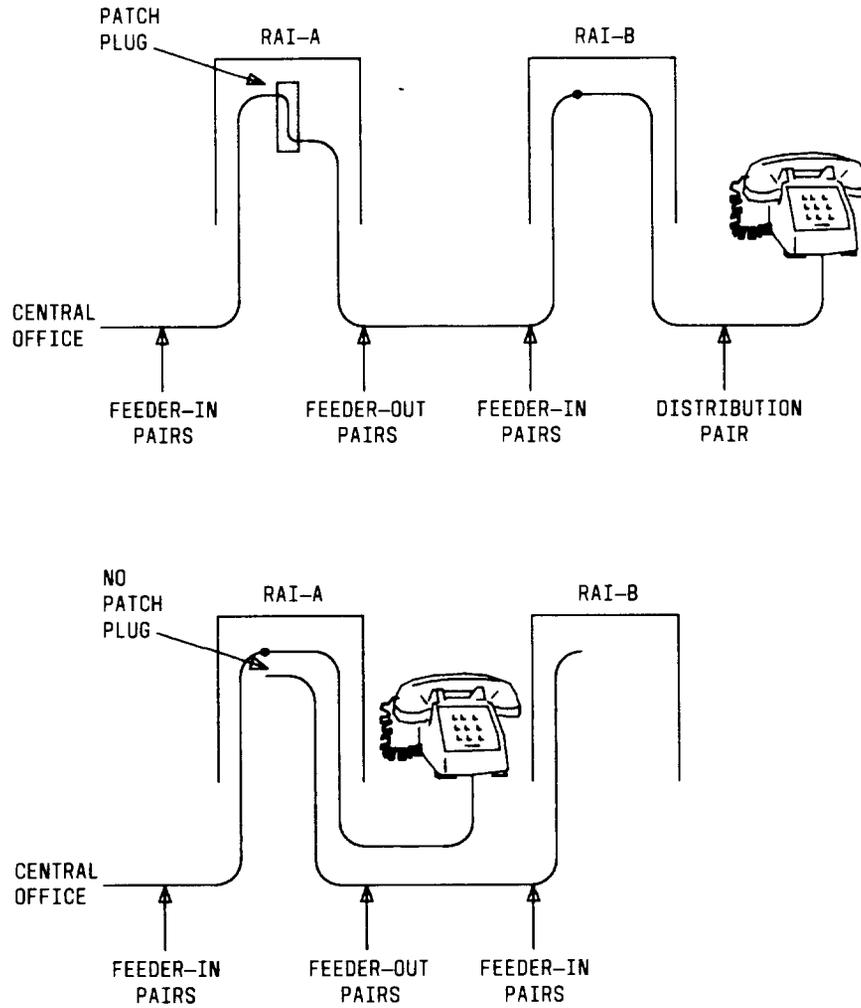


Fig. 10—Schematic of Feeder-in and Feeder-out Pairs of RAI

4.03 The procedures for terminating cross-connecting wire between assigned feeder and distribution pairs are as follows:

- (a) Locate the feeder-in pair specified on the service order. If the feeder-in pair is not covered with a patch plug, terminate the cross-connecting wire to the assigned feeder-in pair and the distribution pair as outlined in Fig. 3 through 8.
- (b) If a patch plug covers the assigned feeder-in pair, attach the test cord clips to the test points on the patch plug, then attach the handset

to the binding post to find out if line is in service as shown in Fig. 11.

- (c) If line is not in service, remove patch plug and terminate cross-connecting wire to the assigned feeder-in pair and the distribution pair as outlined in Fig. 3 through 8. Place the patch plug in the storage box on the cabinet door.

Note: Use a single pair waterproof cap if patch plugs prevent the use of 5-pair cap.

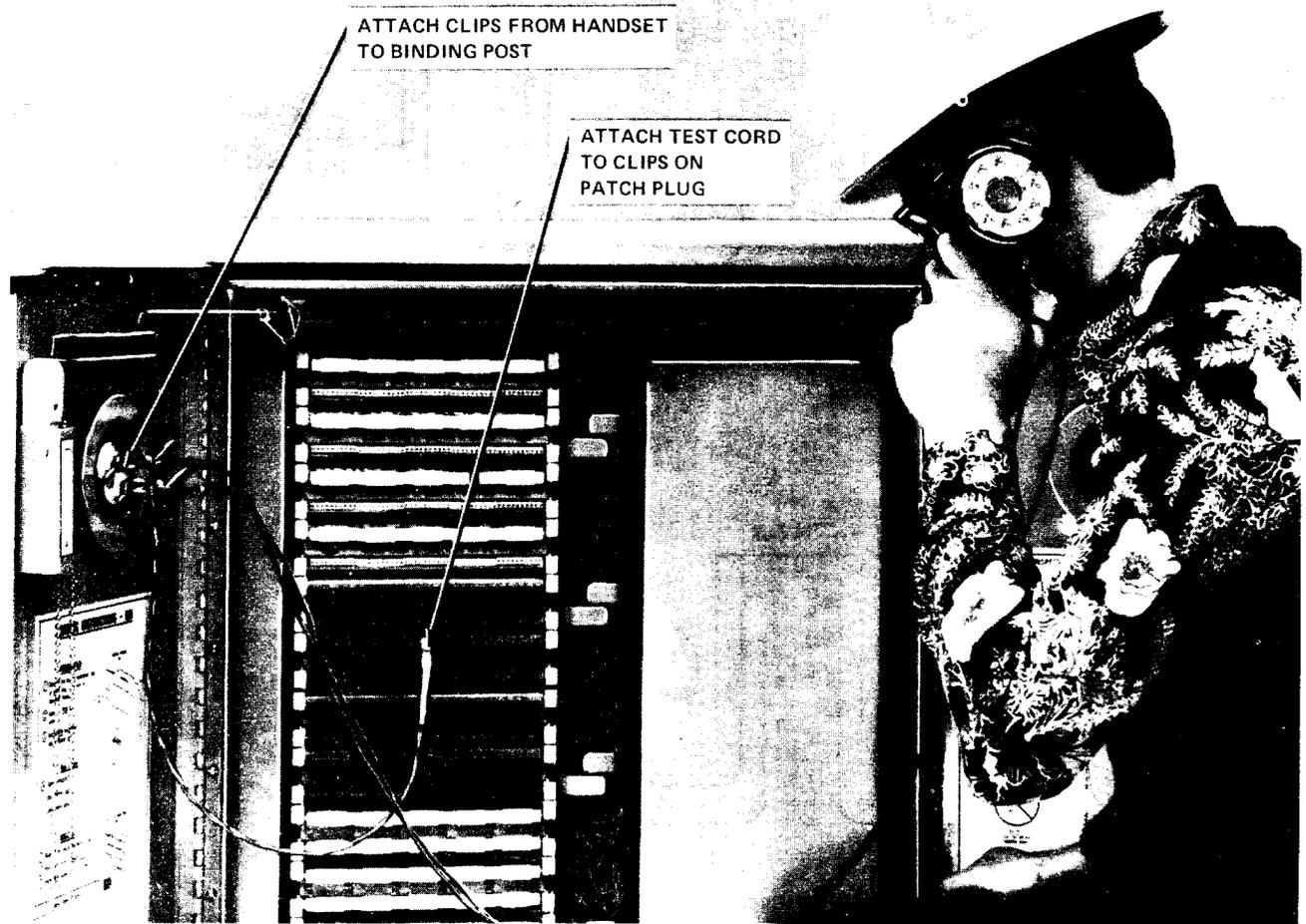


Fig. 11—Checking Assigned Pair

5. REMOVING AND RETERMINATING CROSS-CONNECTING WIRE

5.01 Remove and discard waterproof cap, then remove the cross-connecting wire from the 88-type connecting block with long-nose pliers as shown in Fig. 12. *If cross-connecting wire is not to be reterminated, remove from the cabinet. This prevents excessive buildup of cross-*

connecting wire and helps maintain good housekeeping. Place new waterproof cap as shown in Fig. 8.

5.02 To reterminate the wire, cut off the old contact portion of the wire and reterminate as outlined Fig. 5 or Fig. 7. If wire is not long enough to leave proper amount of slack, replace wire. *Do not piece out.* Place new waterproof cap as shown in Fig. 8.



Fig. 12—Removing Cross-Connecting Wire

1. Using long-nose pliers, remove cross-connecting wire by pulling perpendicular to the wiring block.

5.03 If cross-connecting wire is removed from a feeder-in pair and is not to be reterminated, removed cross-connecting wire from cabinet. If the

feeder-in pair has an associated feeder-out pair, install a patch plug between the feeder-in and feeder-out pair (Fig. 13).

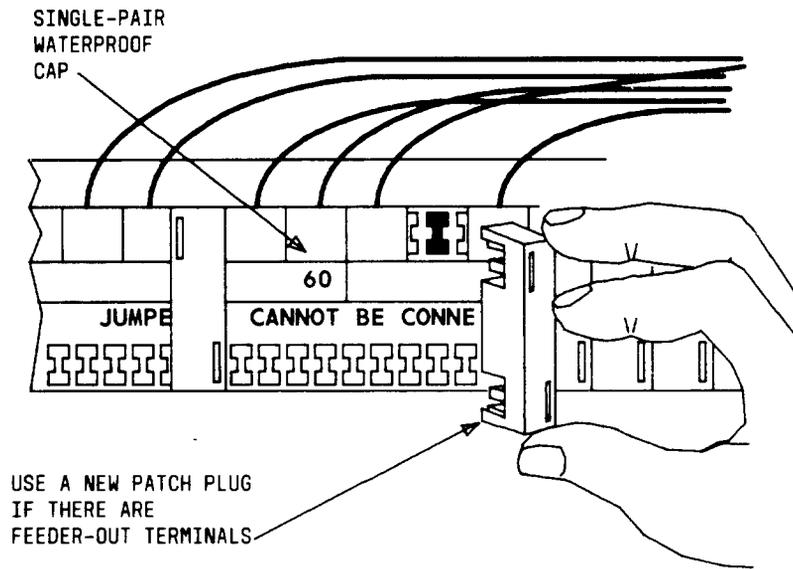


Fig. 13—Placing Patch Plug

6. IDENTIFYING SPECIAL CIRCUITS

6.01 When cable pairs are used for special services, it will be necessary to identify the circuits by

placing a special circuit marker over the pair at the feeder and distribution termination as shown in Fig. 14 and 15.

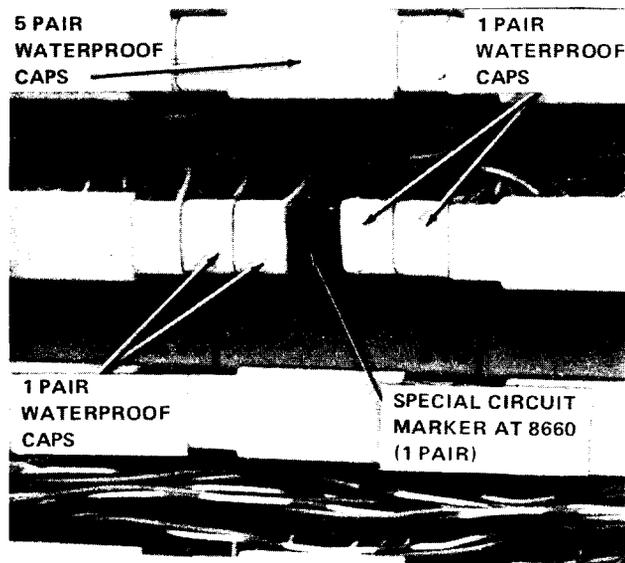


Fig. 14—Identifying Special Circuits on 88-Type Connecting Block in SAI

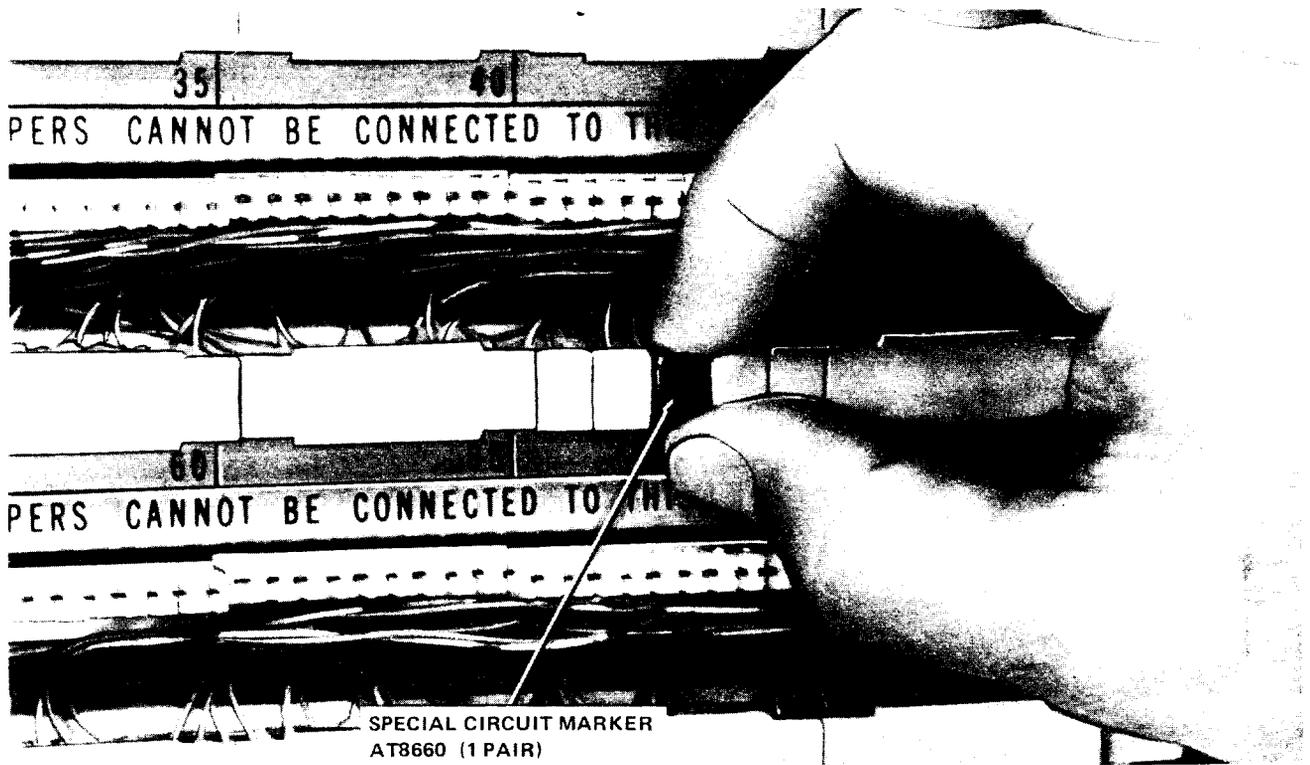


Fig. 15—Identifying Special Circuits on 88-Type Connecting Block (RAI)