WIRE TERMINAL TYPE 107A2 and 101B INSTALLATION

1. GENERAL

1.01 This practice covers the description and installation of the CAC type 107A2 and 101B wire terminals which are used in making connections between drop or bridle wire and multi-pair distribution wire.

1.02 Either of the above wire terminals can be reused if in satisfactory condition.

1.03 Local instructions should cover whether the 107A2 or 101B wire terminal is to be removed when subscriber service is disconnected. Where the terminal is removed, the insulation on the support wire should be repaired by two half-lapped layers of DR tape and two half-lapped layers of D vinyl tape. The insulation of the conductors should be repaired by cutting the wire and joining the conductors with the appropriate size splice sleeve.

1.04 On all conductors except those of the 24-gauge with a single PVC jacket, remove the insulation before placing on the binding posts of the 107A2. With 24 gauge conductors having a single PVC jacket, such as C urban wire, place the wire under the lower washer and tighten the nut with the appropriate tool. Be careful not to tighten so hard as to break the wire, but be sure that the insulation has crushed enough for a good contact to be made. (See Figure 1.)

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The 107A2 wire terminal consists of a pair of molded phenolic terminal blocks with molded-in binding and mounting posts, and a flexible snap-on neoprene cover and two strips of sealing compound. A stainless steel channel washer on the mounting post at the back of the terminal is used to clamp over the support wire. Grooves on each side of the mounting post guide the support wire into place and keep the terminal in proper position (Figure 1).

2.02 The 101B wire terminal is constructed of durable cast aluminum and equipped with a heavy gauge aluminum sliding cover. Two bindings are mounted in a ceramic base, each binding post is equipped with five washers between two hexagonal nuts providing for up to four drop and block wires. The base is provided with a grommet for wire entrance. (See Figure 2)

3. INSTALLATION

3.01 The 107A2 wire terminal is installed by loosening clamping bolts and placing terminal over "C" rural wire with wire in the groove between blocks. Blocks are then squeezed together by tightening bolts, which makes connection to "C" rural wire and holds wire terminal in place. Strips of sealing compound are placed around "C" wire at each end of terminal block in recessed portion of the wire groove. Drop or bridle wire is inserted through the opening in the center of the terminal blocks and connected to the binding posts. The neoprene cover has lips on the inside of the bottom that fits into the grooves on the bottom of the terminal block, locking the cover in place as shown in Figure 1.

3.02 The 101B wire terminal is used to make line connections to "C" rural wire without removing insulation or for connecting bridle wire to "C" rural wire from cable or open wire; also used for connecting subscriber drop wire or line protector to "C" rural wire. (See Figure 2)

4. LOCATING ON INTERMEDIATE POLES

4.01 The first wire terminal at a pole can be installed as shown in Figures 3 through 6.

4.02 A maximum of three wire terminals can be mounted on each side of the wire bracket. The method of installation for each is similar to that in paragraph 4.01. A complete installation is shown in Figure 8, although individual terminals are added only as needed. The order of installation would depend on the direction of feed for the drop wires.

5. LOCATING ON DEAD-END POLES

5.01 Multiple line wires can have up to two wire terminals at dead-end poles as shown in Figure 9.

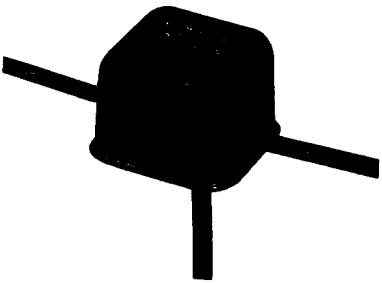
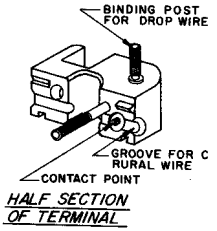
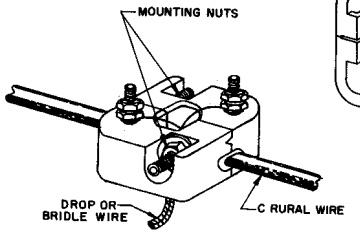


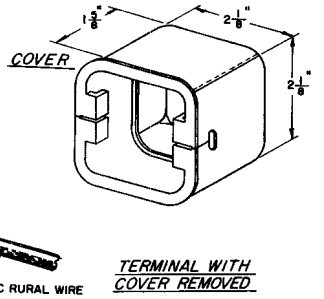
Figure 1: Type 107A2 Wire Terminal used to make line connections to "C" Rural Wire without removing insulation. For connecting bridle wire to "C" Rural Wire from cable, or open wire.

Also used for connecting subscriber drop wire or line protector to "C" Rural Wire.

Type 107A2 Wire Terminal consists of a pair of molded phenolic terminal blocks each equipped with a binding post having insulation piercing contact points. Wire Terminal provided complete with flexible neoprene cover and two strips of sealing compound.







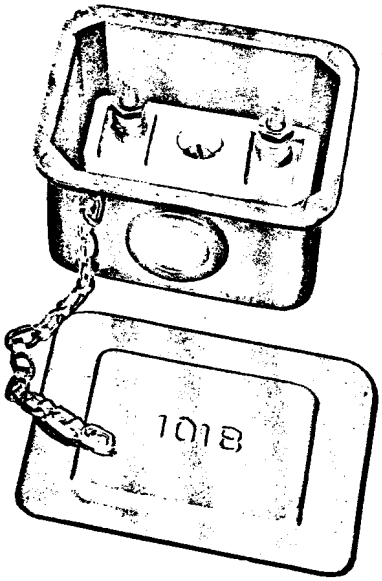


Figure 2

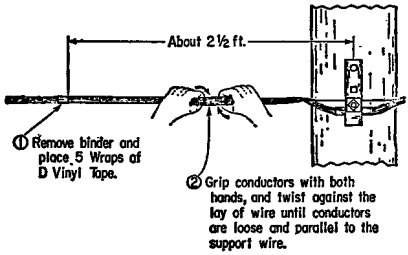


Figure 3

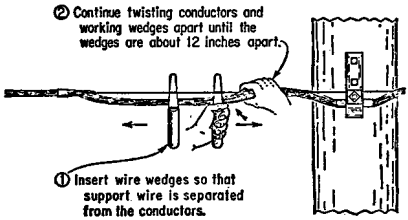


Figure 4

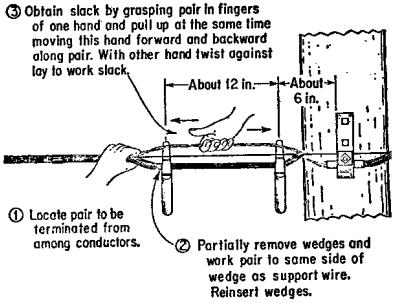


Figure 5

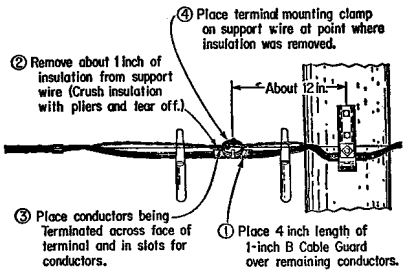


Figure 6

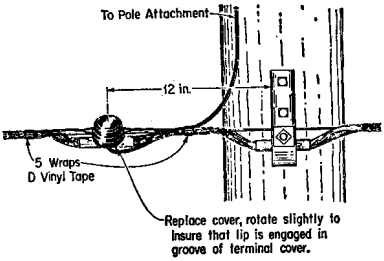


Figure 7

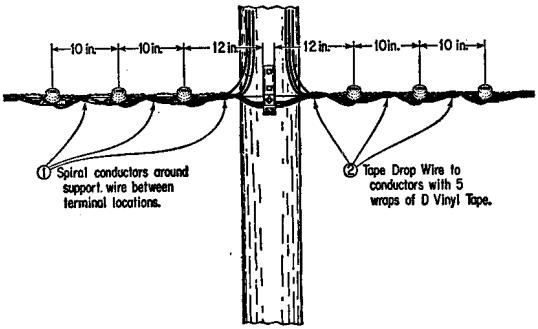


Figure 8

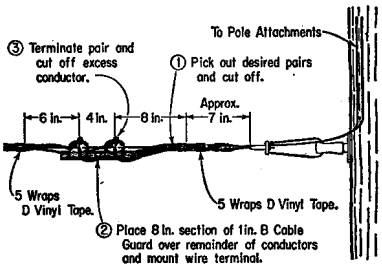


Figure 9