

OUTSIDE PLANT SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
LOADING COIL CASES, CAPACITORS,
BUILDING-OUT NETWORKS AND INDUCTORS

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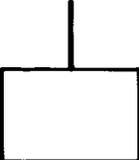
1. GENERAL

1.01 The terms, abbreviations, and symbols contained in this section pertain to loading coil cases, building-out networks, capacitors, and inductors. They are for use primarily on construction prints and outside plant location records, although some of them may be used on maps. The symbols are basic in nature so that they may be used in combination with other terms, symbols, abbreviations, or notes to portray any of the various equipments or installation configurations which may be existing or forthcoming in the foreseeable future. The examples of application portion of this section shows how some of these combinations may be indicated.

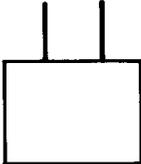
1.02 This section is revised to update the content and format of the subject matter and to delete the repeater and concentrator portion which is now contained in Section 620-040-017, a section devoted entirely to carrier systems. Since this reissue constitutes a general revision, arrows ordinarily used to denote changes have been omitted.

2. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

2.01 The following are the basic abbreviations and symbols to be used in designating the various components of loading coil cases, capacitors, inductors, and building-out networks. Where there is no symbol applicable to a term, the designation NA (not applicable) is inserted.

TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
CASE (For cabinets, closures, and cases such as apparatus, load coil, inductor, etc)	CSE	
Case with one (1) factory equipped stub ("IN" and "OUT" leads are contained in one stub).		

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TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
Case with two (2) factory equipped stubs ("IN" and "OUT" leads are in separate stubs).		
<p><i>Note:</i> If factory equipped stubs are not provided and stub must be provided, size, gauge, and length of stub must be shown.</p>		
CAPACITOR	CAP	
<p>(Standard symbol for use in wiring diagrams)</p>		
DEAD COILS	DC	NA
INDUCTOR	INDR	NA
LOAD COIL	LC	NA
LOAD COIL CASE	LCC	NA
LOAD POINT	LP	NA
MICROFARAD	UF	NA
OHM	NA	
RESISTOR	RES	

3. EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

3.01 The following illustrations show how the symbols and abbreviations contained in this section may be combined for use on work prints, records, and maps. (Division 928 of the Bell System Practices depicts the actual usage.) Along with each symbol or combination of symbols, other information may be necessary to meet the requirements of Federal or State regulatory bodies and to conform with your Operating Company policy or Bell System Practices. This consists of items such as:

- Informational notes
- Abbreviations
- Type of case
- Location
- Number of coils, capacitors, resistors, inductors, etc

- Electrical values
- Cable counts
- Mortality information
- Other items as required.

LOAD COILS AND INDUCTORS

Load coils, whether they are installed as potted, splice, or sleeve type loads will be indicated with the case symbol and the abbreviation LC for load coil shown inside the case symbol.

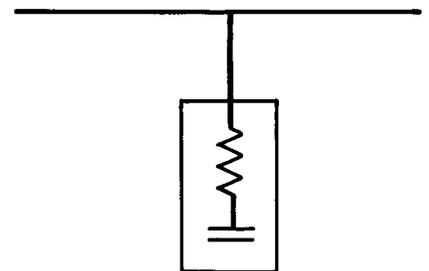
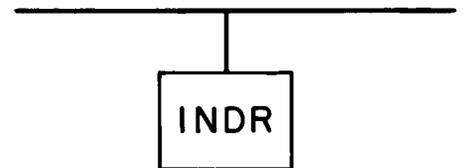
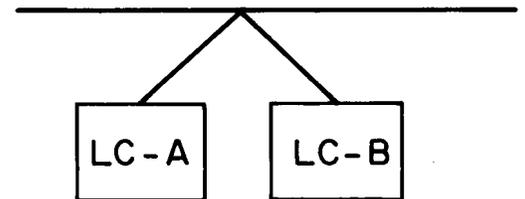
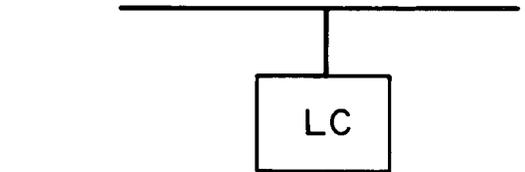
Where more than one load coil case is involved at a location, an alphabetical designation, ie, A, B, C, etc, may be given for identification purposes. This serves as a reference to the statistical data which may be shown in tabular or other form located remotely from the symbol.

Inductors, whether they are installed in a case closure, apparatus box, etc, will be indicated with the case symbol and the abbreviation for inductor shown inside the case symbol.

Note: Along with each load coil or inductor case symbol or combination thereof, the load point identification, location, number and type of coils or inductors, cable count and any other information so dictated by Operating Company policy or forthcoming Bell System Practices must be shown on both work prints and records.

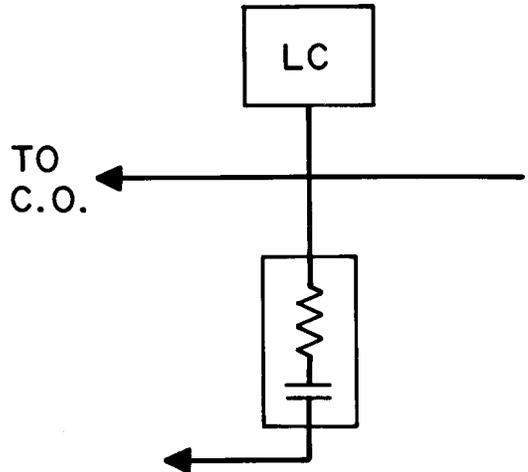
BUILDING-OUT NETWORKS AND CAPACITORS

Building-out network, which includes capacitors and resistors, located in a case.

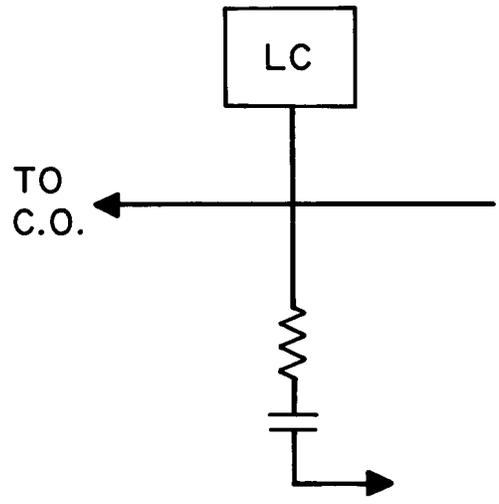


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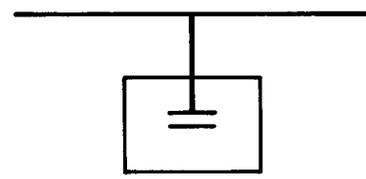
When a building-out network is connected at the same location with load coils or load coil stubs, it will be necessary to indicate by an arrow showing the side of the load coils to which the network is connected. In this example, the network is on the CO side of the load coils.



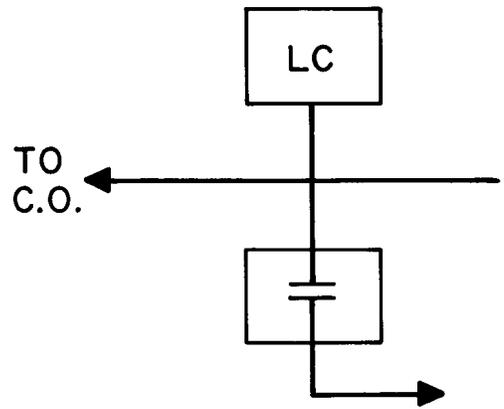
If a building-out network is located in a splice, the case symbol will not be shown. An arrow, however, will be shown where it is necessary to show the side of the load coils to which the network is connected. In this example, the network is on the field side of the load coils.



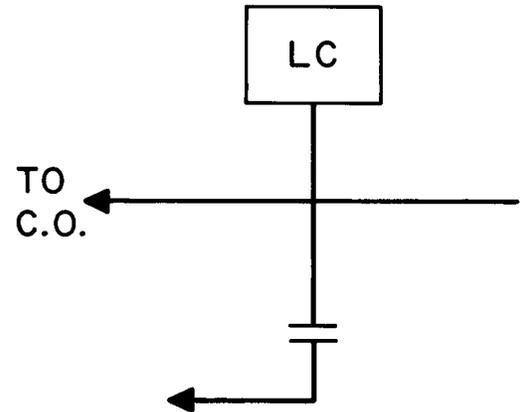
Building-out capacitors located in a case.



When the capacitors or capacitor stubs are connected at the same location with load coils or load coil stubs, it will be necessary to indicate by an arrow showing the side of the load coils to which the capacitors are connected. In this example, the capacitors are on the field side of the load coils.

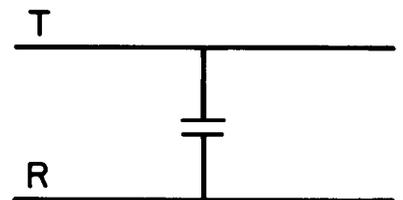


If building-out capacitors are located in a splice, the case symbol will not be shown. An arrow, however, will be shown where it is necessary to show to which side of the load coils the network is connected. In this example, the capacitors are on the CO side of the load coils.



When building-out lattice networks are placed on work print and Outside Plant Location Records, they should be accompanied by appropriate notes cautioning the testers and plant forces *not* to use breakdown test sets on cable pairs equipped with these networks. This note should also be posted at the central office ends of outside plant records. If a case is used to house the network, a notation should be made specifying whether Western Electric Company or other suppliers are to assemble it. On work plans, a detail (schematic) of the building-out network should be shown in addition to the symbol.

A schematic drawing to indicate a building-out capacitor. The electrical value of the capacitor in microfarads must be shown.



A schematic drawing to indicate a build-out lattice using capacitors and resistors. Electrical values of the capacitors and resistors (microfarads, ohms resistance, wattage, etc) must be shown.

