

## IDENTIFICATION OF SUPERSEDED AND/OR MANUFACTURE DISCONTINUED TERMINATING FACILITIES

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**1. GENERAL**

**1.01** This section provides a ready reference of many superseded and manufacture discontinued exchange cable terminating facilities. This catalog-type practice will provide outside plant personnel

with a pictorial presentation of the terminating facilities which may still be in use in the field. Information on the current terminating facilities is contained in Section 631-005-100.

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

**1.03** No attempt has been made to include terminating facilities for coaxial or video. A description of these active facilities is covered in Sections 631-005-101 and 631-600-101.

**1.04** Space does not permit illustrating each item mentioned in this section; however, illustrations of each basic type are provided.

**2. CONNECTING BLOCKS**

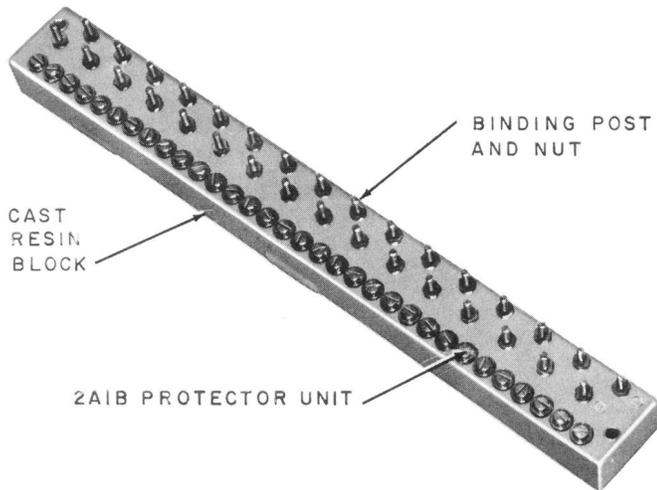
**2.01** The 57A2A-10, -16, and the 57B1A-type connecting blocks were used as fuseless protected connecting blocks in building terminals. They were intended for use in 5A1 and 5B1 cable closures, G-type cable terminal box, No. 1A1 cable terminal section, or H202 cable terminal section. The 57A2A-16 and 57B1A-10 connecting blocks are shown in Fig. 1.

**NOTICE**

Not for use or disclosure outside the  
Bell System except under written agreement

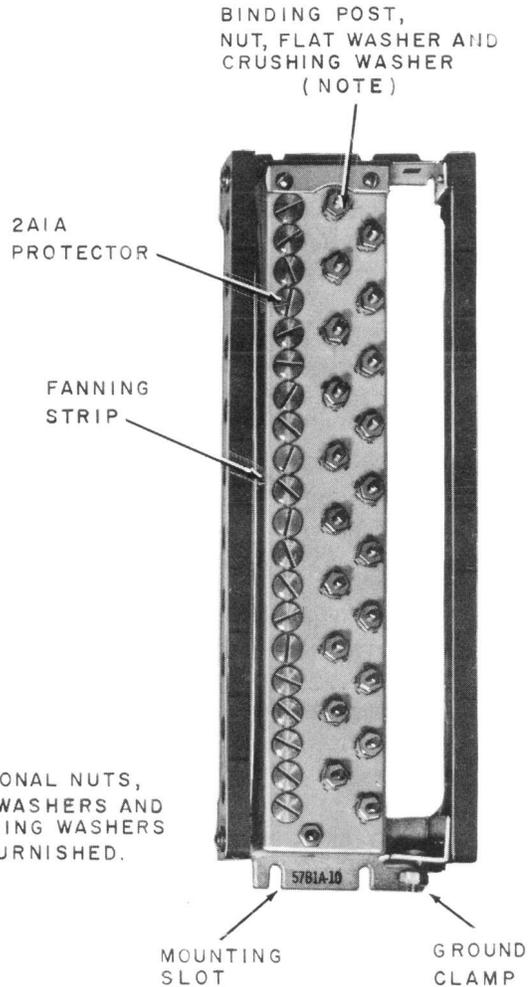
SECTION 631-005-102

NOTE:  
CRUSHING HARDWARE  
IS SHIPPED AS  
LOOSE PARTS.



57A2A-16  
CONNECTING BLOCK

NOTE:  
ADDITIONAL NUTS,  
FLAT WASHERS AND  
CRUSHING WASHERS  
ARE FURNISHED.



57B1A-10  
CONNECTING BLOCK

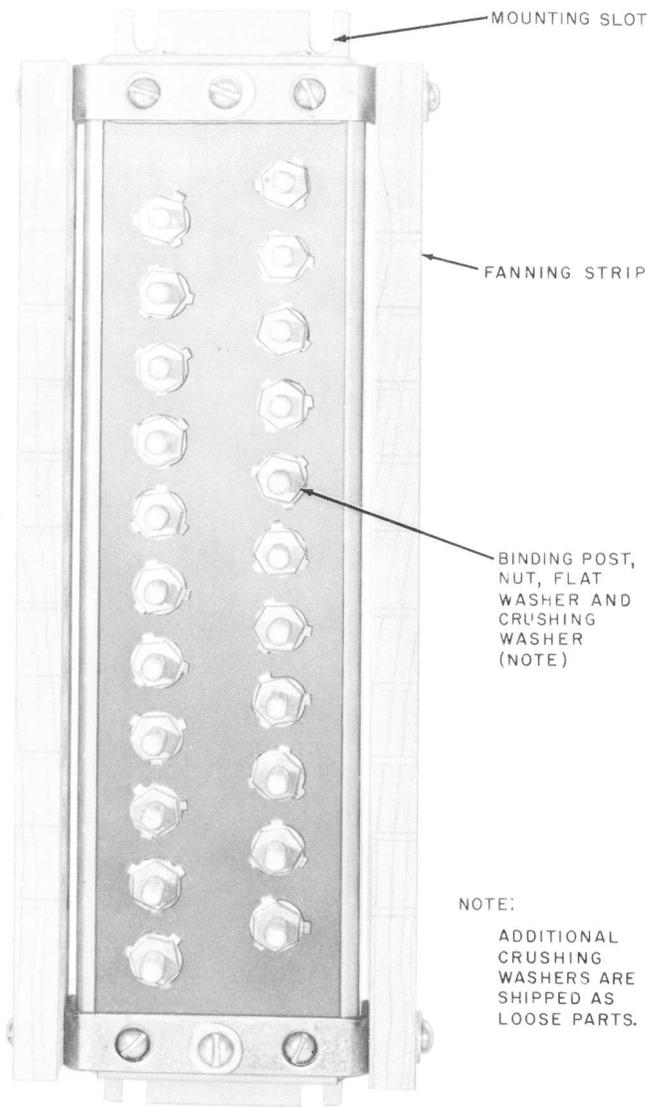
Fig. 1—57A2A-16 and 57B1A-10 Connecting Blocks

2.02 The 59A1-, 59A2-, and 59B2-type connecting blocks have 11-, 16-, 25-, and 50-pair sizes available. They were used to terminate plastic-insulated conductor (PIC) cable in buildings where space is limited. Insulation crushing washers permit making cable terminations without removing the insulation. They were intended for use in G-type cable terminal boxes, No. 1A1 cable terminal sections, or H-type cable terminal sections. The 59A1-11 connecting block is shown in Fig. 2.

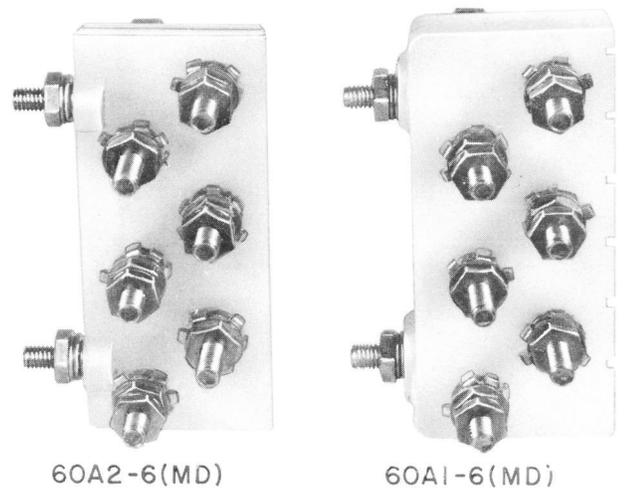
2.03 The 60A1 and 60A2 6-pair connecting blocks (Fig. 3) were similar in appearance to the

60B1-type 3-pair connecting blocks. They were equipped with insulation crushing washers or insulation nuts. This permits terminating plastic-insulated conductors without stripping or removing insulation. These connecting blocks were intended for use in 137-type load coil cases or B cable closures.

2.04 The 66L3-50 and -100 connecting blocks (Fig. 4) were used for multiple connections in outside plant, station installations, and building terminals.



**Fig. 2—59A1-11 Connecting Block**



**Fig. 3—60A1-6 and 60A2-6 Connecting Blocks**

NOTE:  
ADDITIONAL  
CRUSHING  
WASHERS ARE  
SHIPPED AS  
LOOSE PARTS.

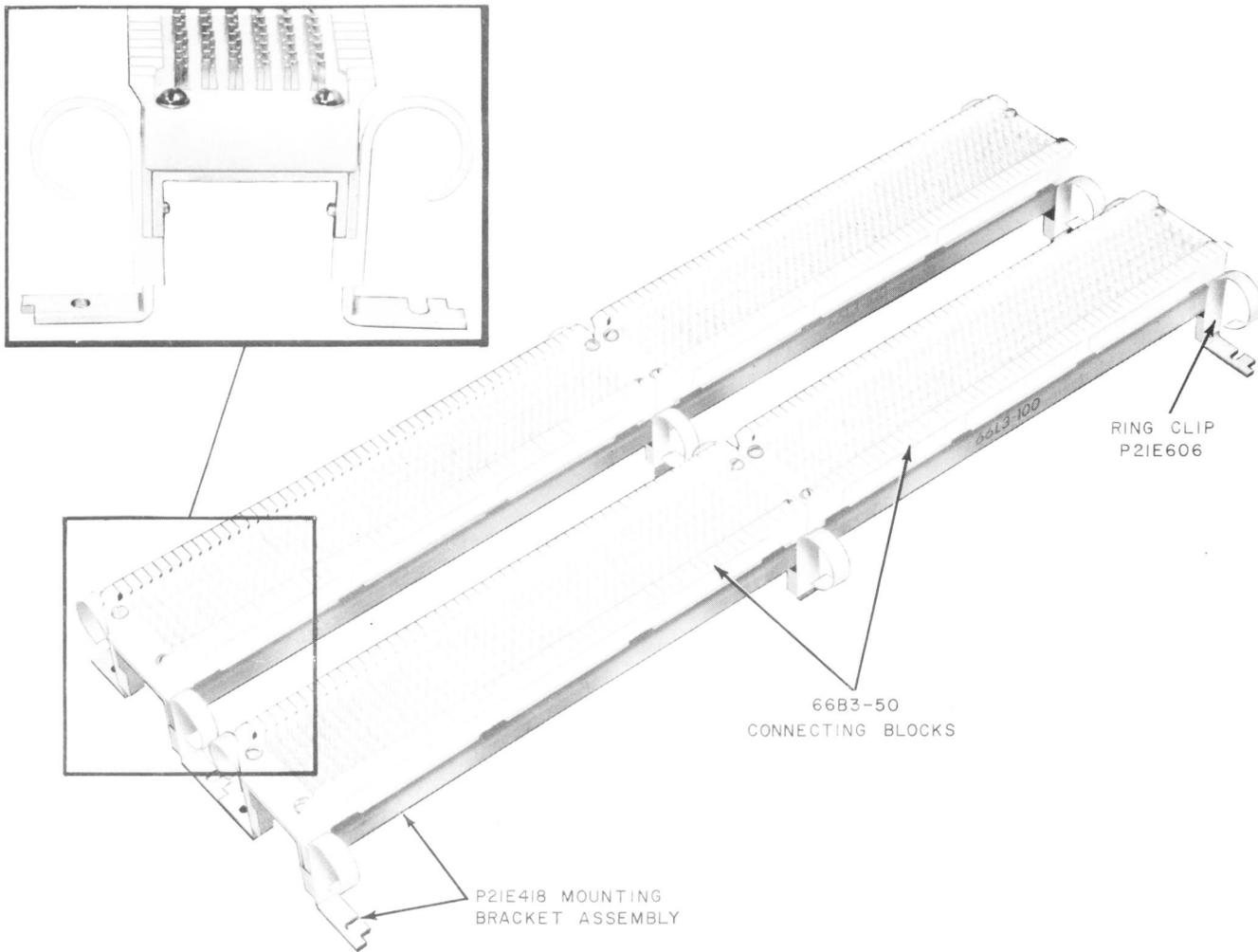


Fig. 4—66L3-50, and -100 Connecting Blocks

2.05 The 70A1-25 connecting block (Fig. 5) was a 25-pair ready-access facility to permit termination and access to feeder, distribution, or building cable conductors.

2.06 The 88ABW1-type connecting block was a quick-connect clip connector for use in building terminals and serving area interfaces. They were available in a 3- or 5-pair connecting block mounted on a color-coded or wiring block.

### 3. TERMINAL BLOCKS

3.01 The 2A1-11, -16, -25 and the 2A2-11, -16, -25, and -50 terminal blocks were equipped with an alpheth sheath stub cable having fully coded 24-gauge PVC-insulated conductors. The terminal blocks were not gastight and were intended for indoor use. The 2A1-16 terminal block is shown in Fig. 6.

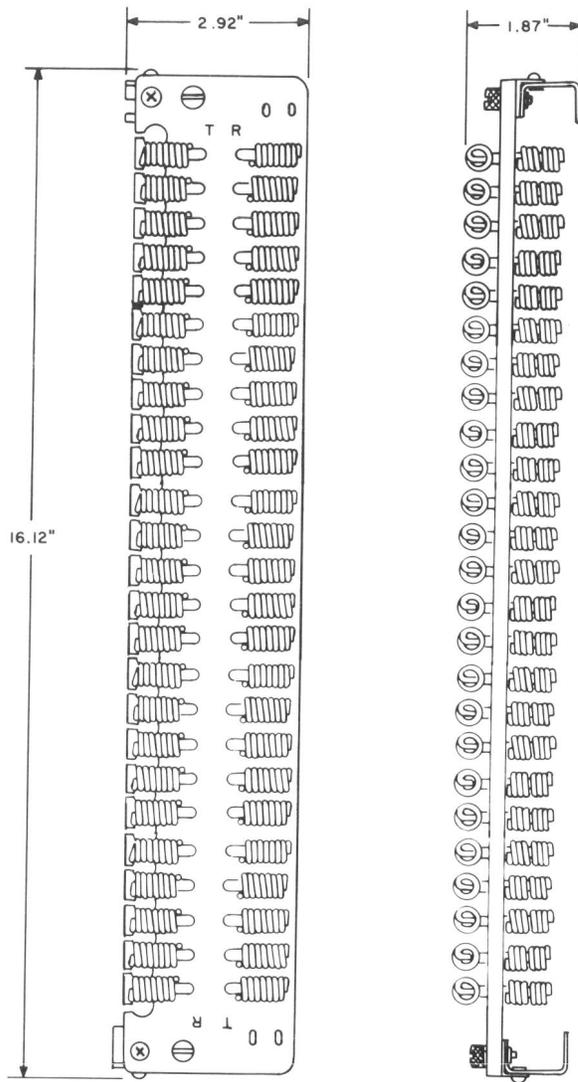


Fig. 5—70A1-25 Connecting Block

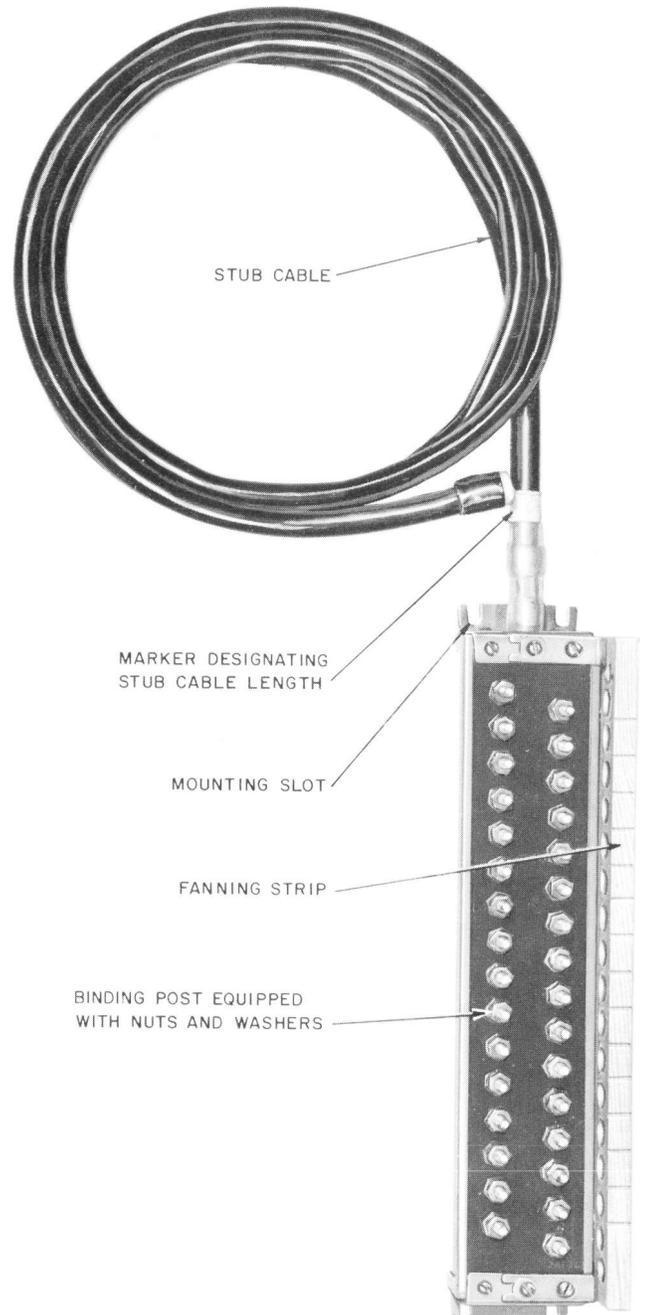
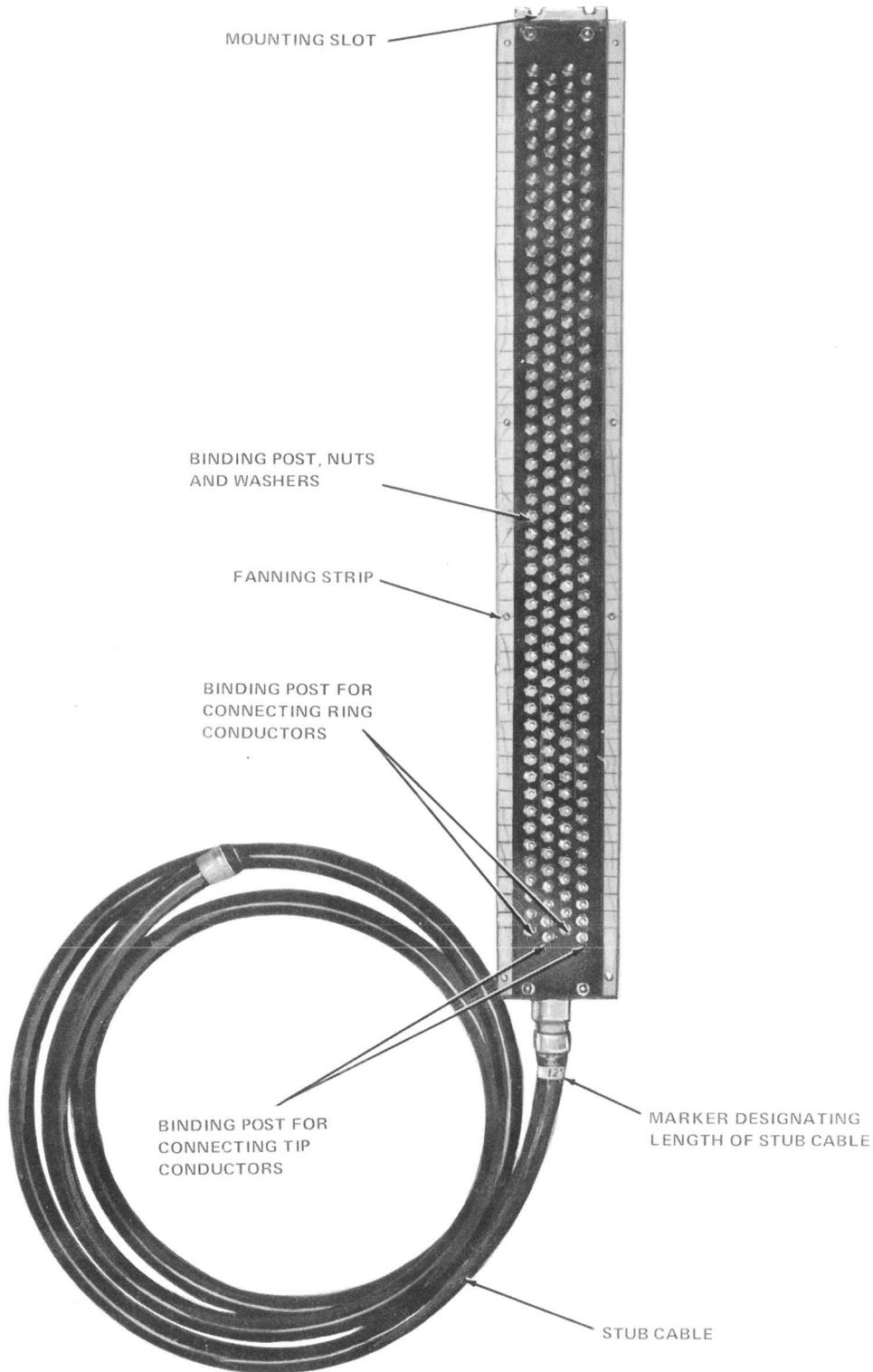


Fig. 6—2A1-16 Terminal Block (Top Entrance)

**SECTION 631-005-102**

**3.02** The 2B2-75, -100 (Fig. 7), and -300 terminal blocks were similar to the 2B1-75 terminal block, except the 2B2 is for bottom entrance. The

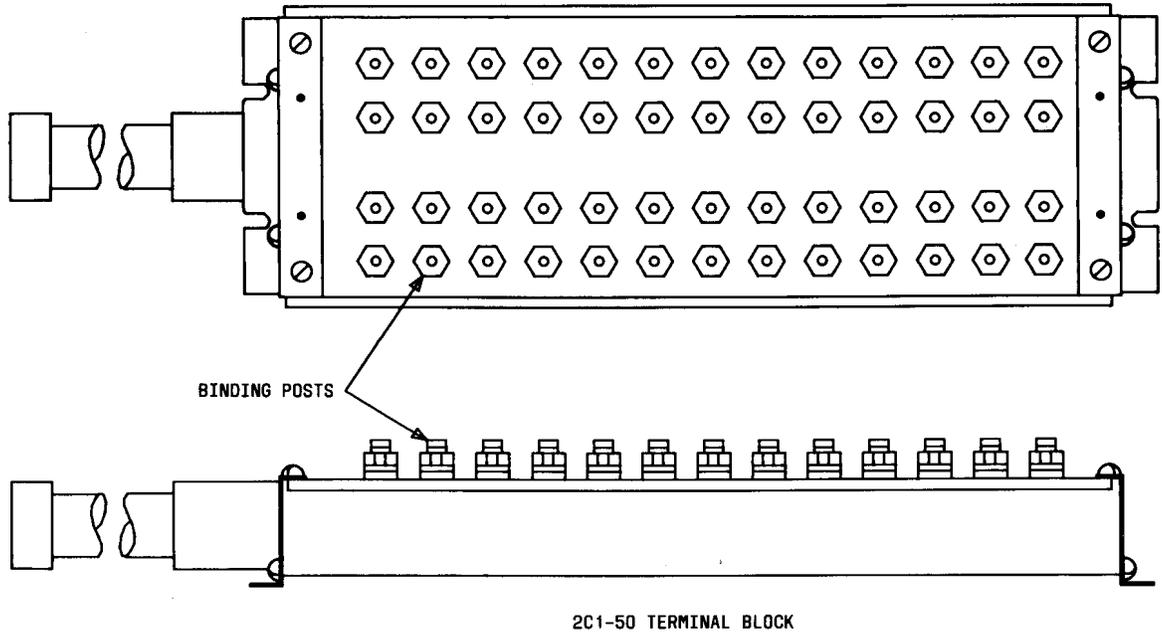
2B2-type terminal blocks were not gastight and were intended for indoor use.



**Fig. 7—2B2-100 Terminal Block (Bottom Entrance)**

**3.03** The 2C1-50 and -50P terminal blocks (Fig. 8) were arranged to mount in the 53A3-50 cable

terminal. These terminal blocks were gastight and intended for pole and wall distribution panel.

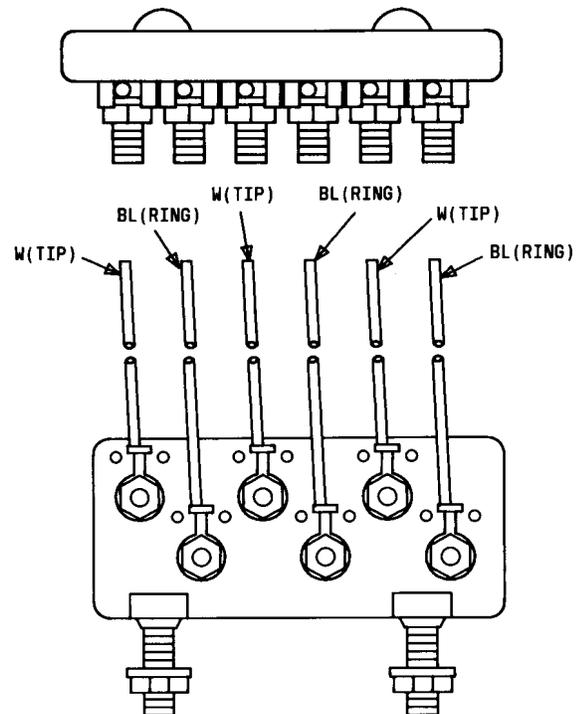


**Fig. 8—2C1-50-Type Terminal Blocks**

**3.04** The 3A2- and 3A3-type terminal blocks (Fig. 9) were used for terminating drop wires in 49-type cable terminals.

**3.05** The 6B1A and 6B1B were 3-pair terminal blocks used to terminate service wires in buried cable facilities. The 6B1A-3 terminal block is shown in Fig. 10.

**3.06** The 9A1-12 terminal block (Fig. 11) was used to terminate service wires of buried cable plant in PC-type cable closures.



**Fig. 9—3A2- and 3A3-Type Terminal Blocks**

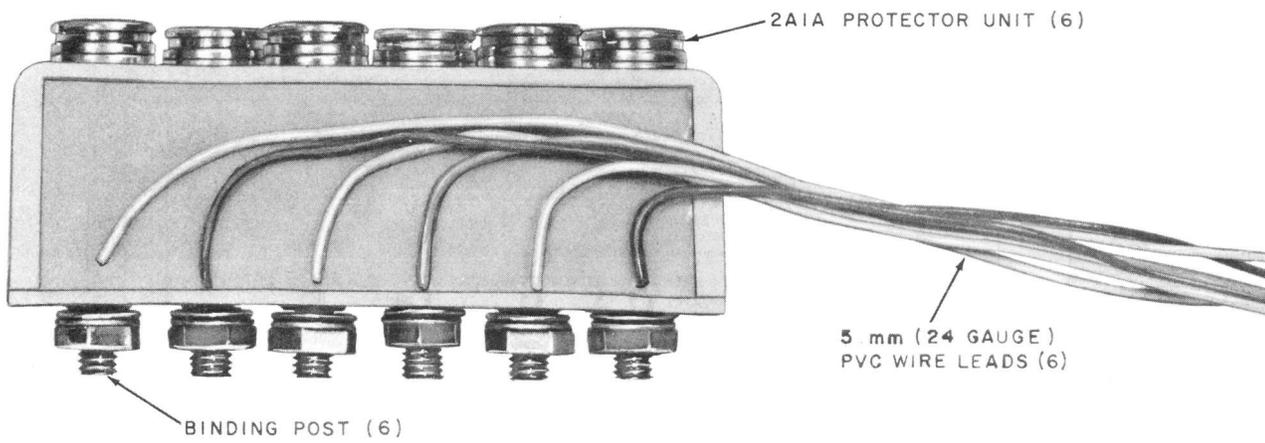


Fig. 10—6B1A-3 Terminal Block

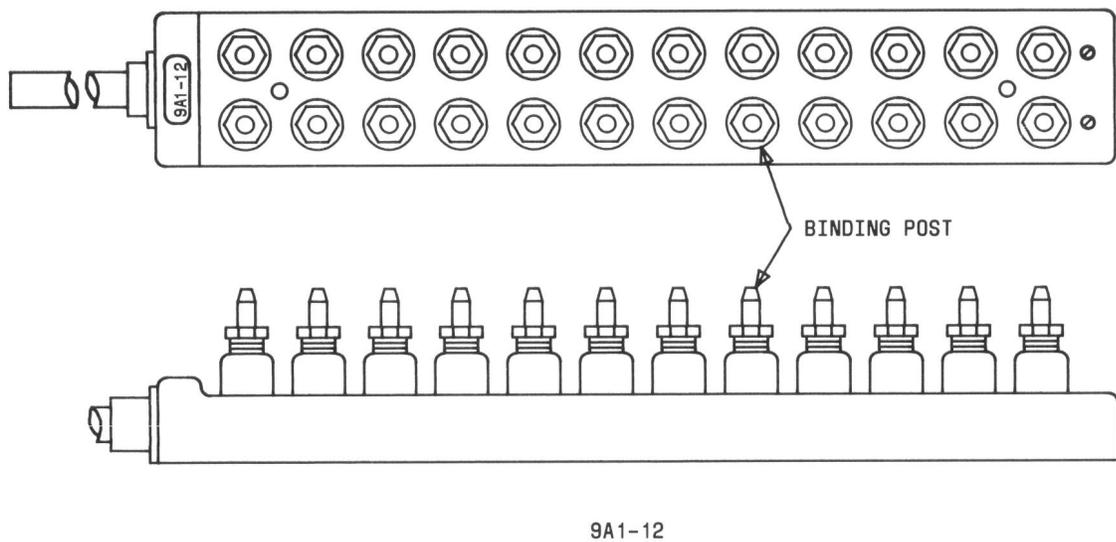


Fig. 11—9A1-12 Terminal Block

#### 4. CABLE TERMINAL BOXES

4.01 The GA-11A, -16A, GB-11A, -16A, -26A, GA-16 (Fig. 12), GB-11, -16, -26, and GC-32

cable terminal boxes were a hinged metal housing used as building terminal boxes. These terminal boxes were primarily intended for use with the 2A- and 2B-type terminal blocks.

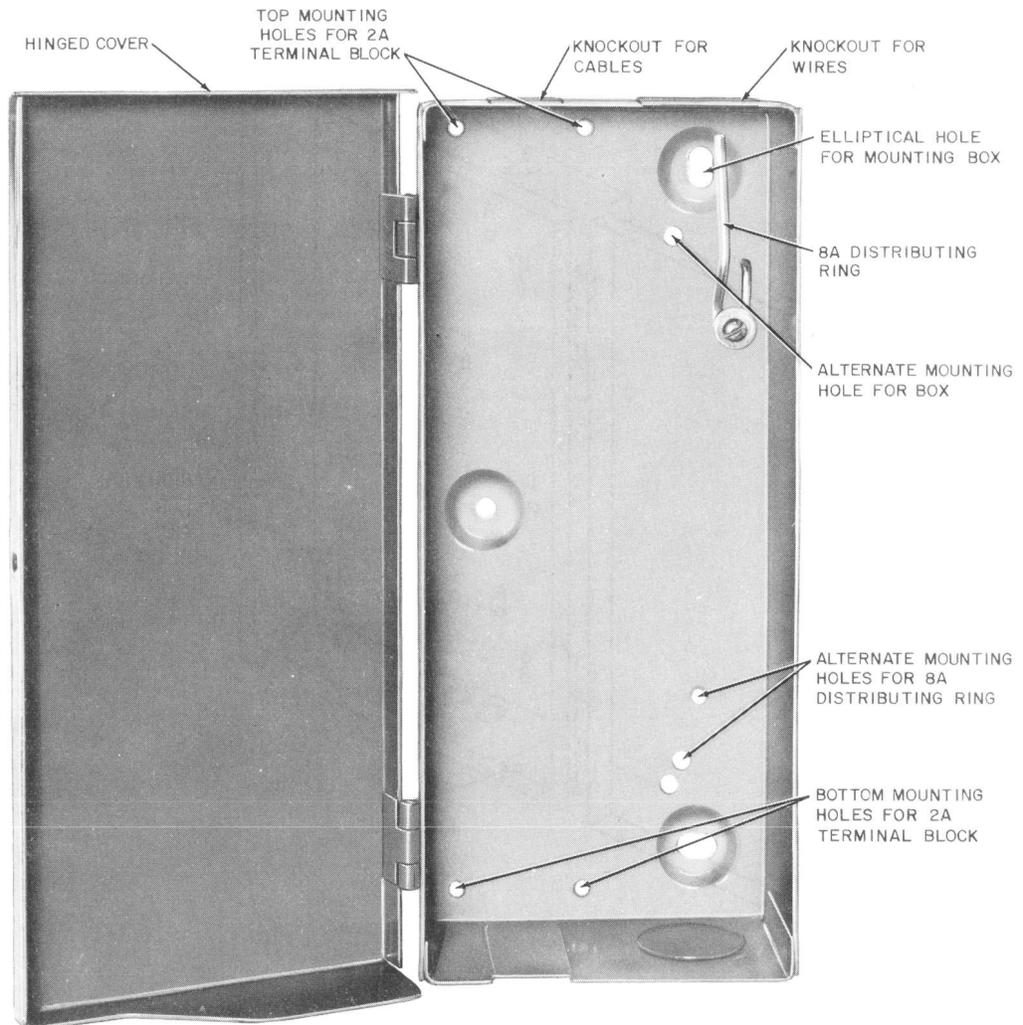


Fig. 12—GA-16 Cable Terminal Box

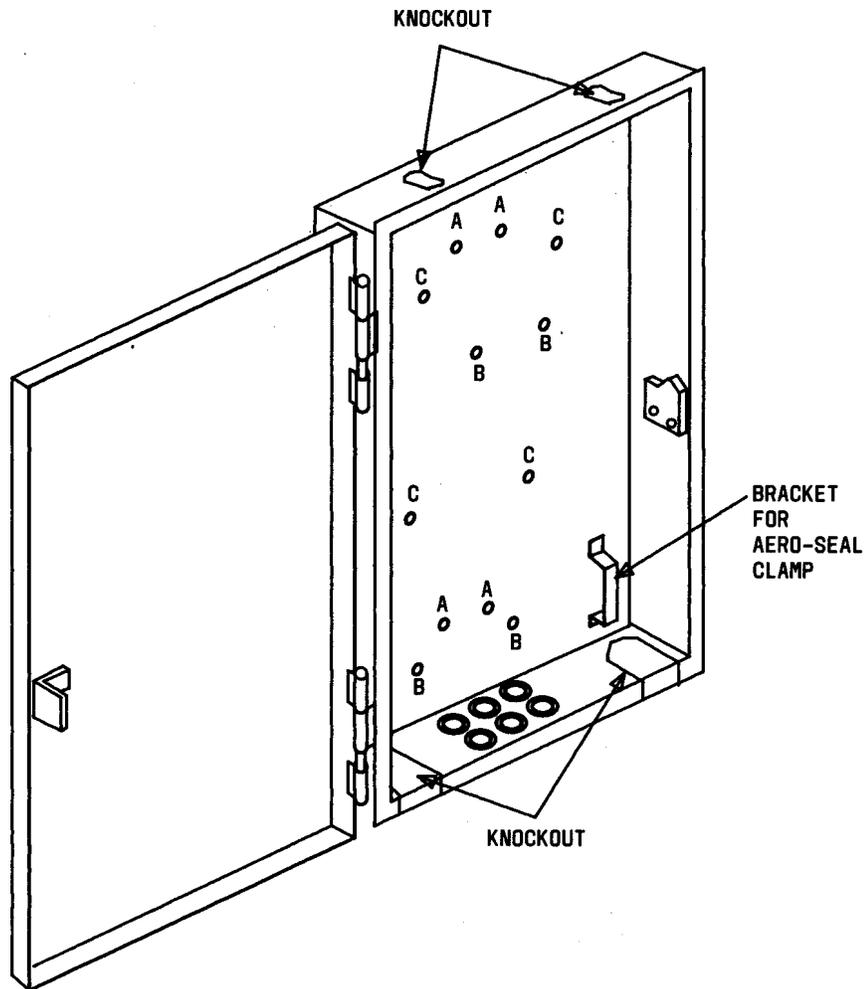
**SECTION 631-005-102**

**4.02** The KS-16191 cable terminal box (Fig. 13) was used in terminating, splicing, and loading polyethylene insulated cables in buried urban and rural distribution systems. Pairs not terminated or loaded can be looped or spliced in the box.

**5. CLOSURES**

**5.01** The 1A1, 1B1 (Fig. 14), and 1C1 closures were used to enclose branch splices in aerial PIC cable.

**5.02** The 5B1 closure is similar to the 5A1 closure (Fig. 15), except it is larger in size. These closures were designed for use at junctions of wire and cable pairs at ready access points.



**Fig. 13—KS-16191 Cable Terminal Box**

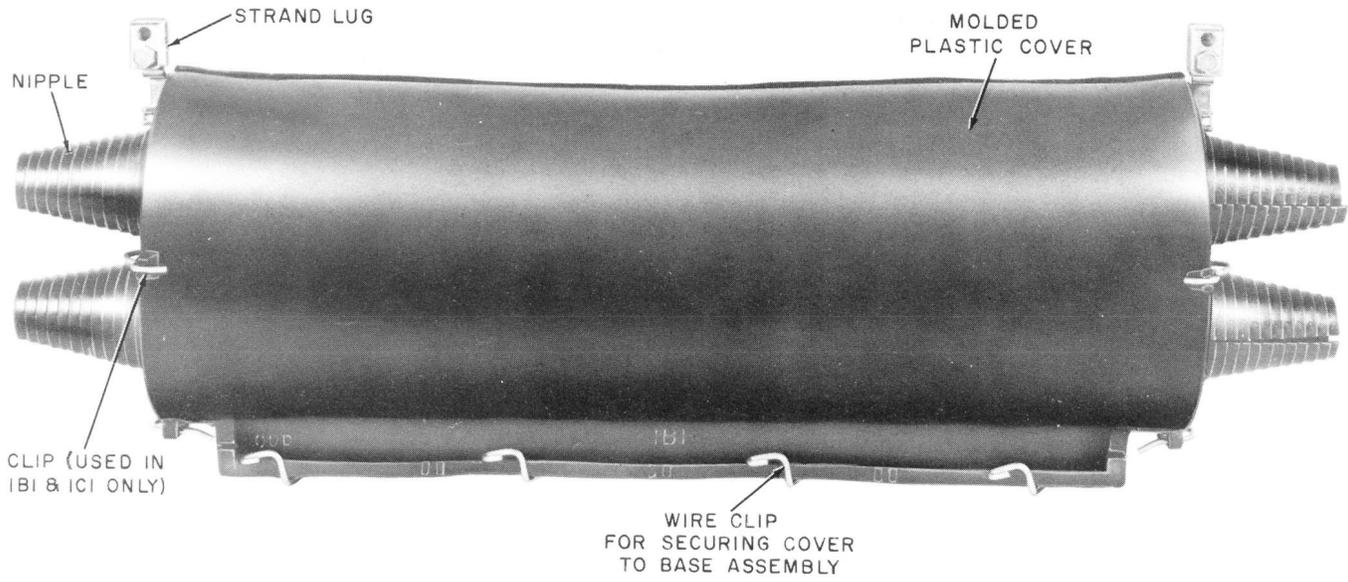


Fig. 14—1B1 Closure

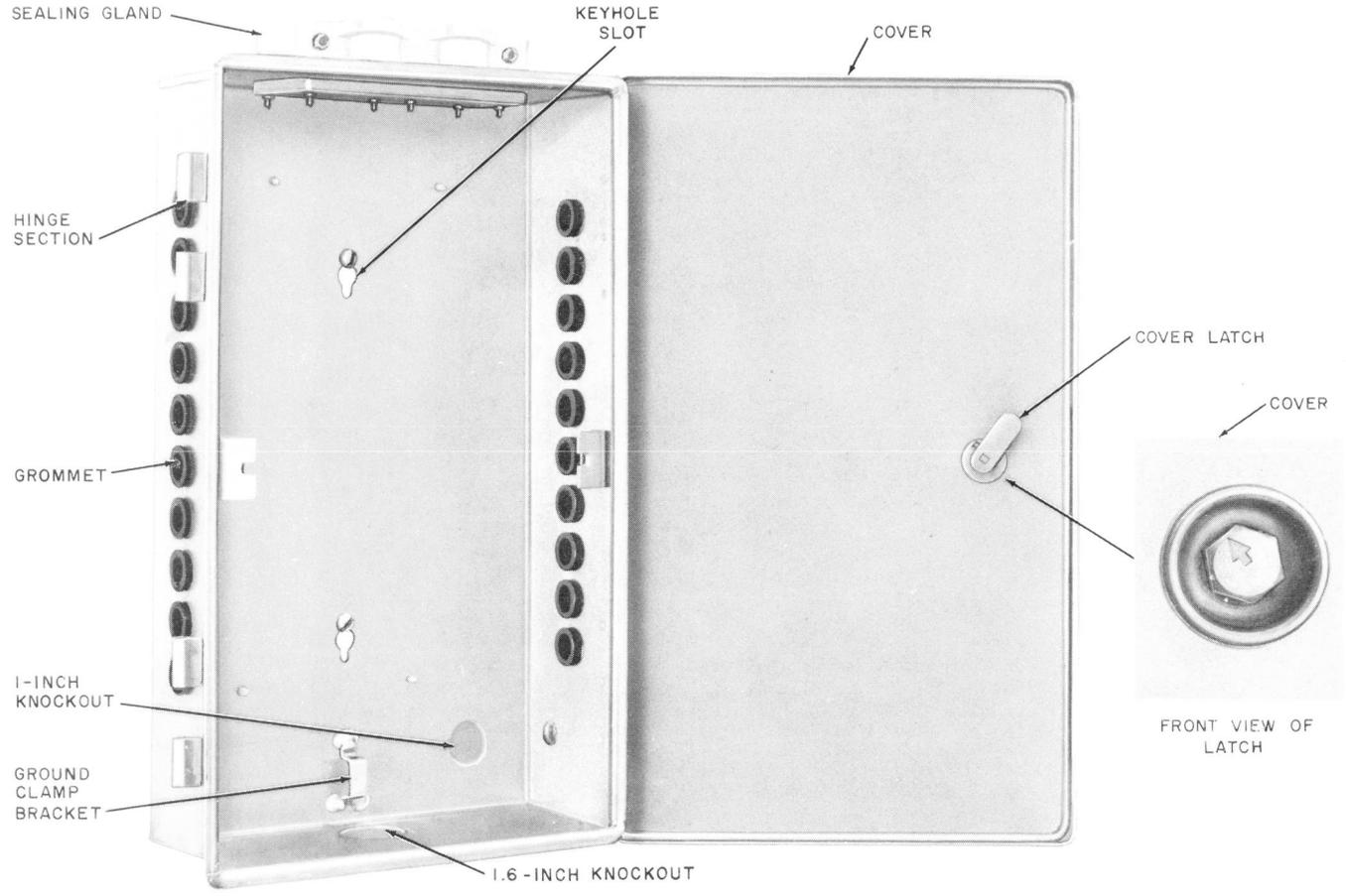


Fig. 15—5A1 Closure

SECTION 631-005-102

5.03 The 5A2-200 closure is similar to the 5B2-300 closure (Fig. 16), except it is smaller in

size. These closures were designed for use as control and access points in dedicated plant.

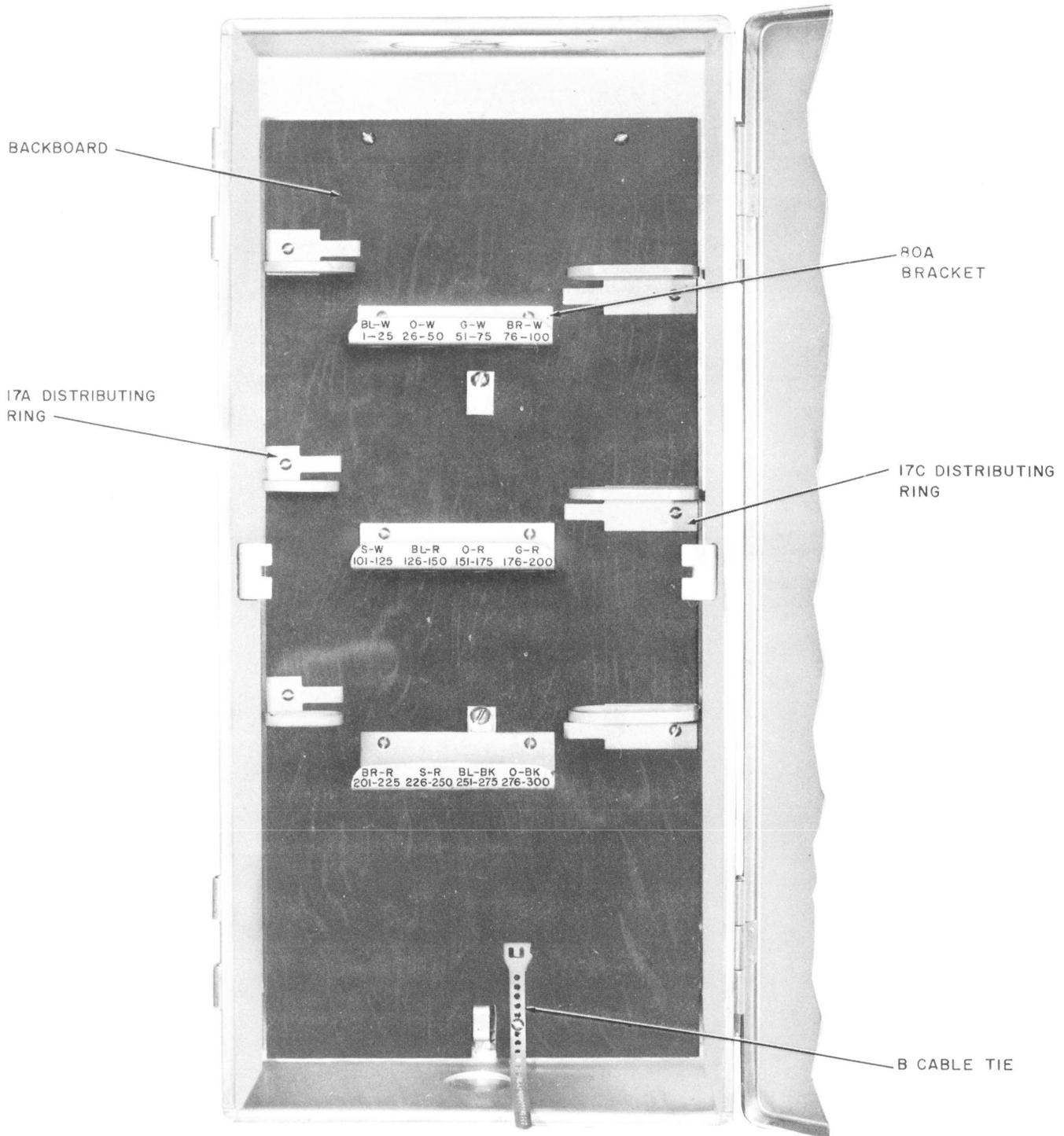


Fig. 16—5B2-300 Closure

5.04 The 7A1 closure (Fig. 17) was designed for connecting drop wires on self-supporting cable. This closure could be used in lieu of the

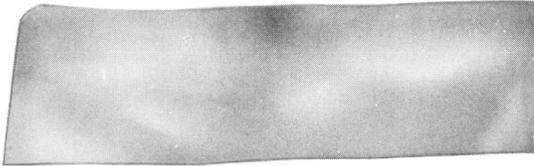
49A3 cable terminal for connecting a maximum of four drop wires to cable conductors.



FUSE WIRE ASSEMBLIES P-21E224 (2 REQUIRED)



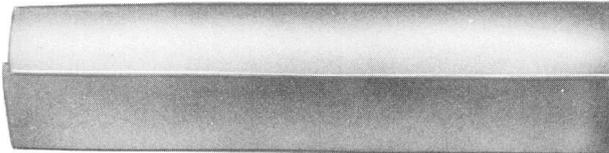
SHEATH GROUNDING HARNESS ASSEMBLY- P-21E225



B POLYETHYLENE TAPE



B SEALING TAPE



COVER P-21E223



B LASHED CABLE SUPPORT (2 REQUIRED)

Fig. 17—7A1 Closure

5.05 The 9A-, 9B-, 9C1-, 9C3-, 9D1-, and 9D3-type closures provided a rigid cover across a sheath opening in buried nonwaterproof PIC cable.

The closures were used for plugging PIC cable. The 9A2 cable closure is shown in Fig. 18.

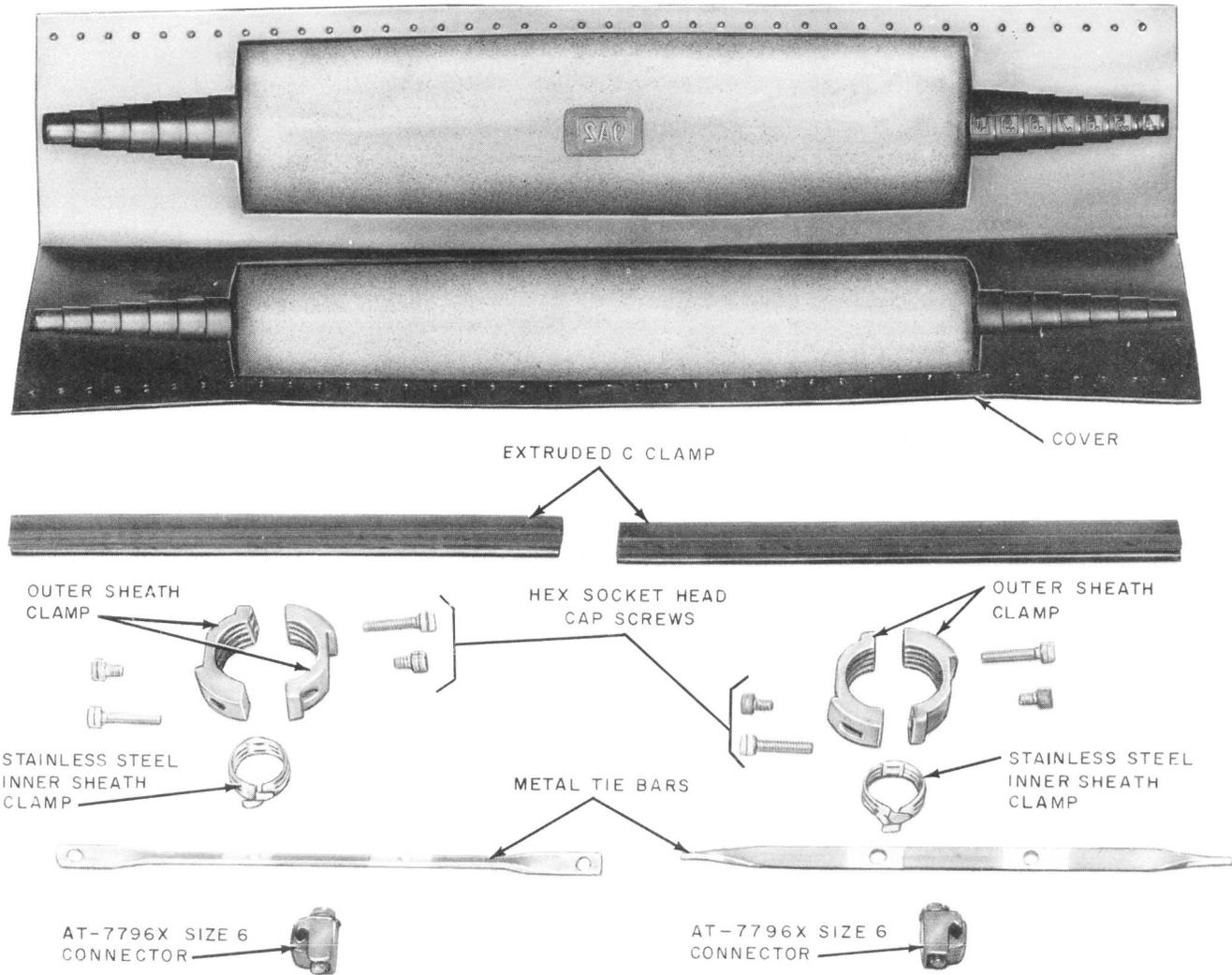


Fig. 18—9A2 Cable Closure

5.06 The 12A1 cable closure (Fig. 19) was a sealed closure used to construct control points.

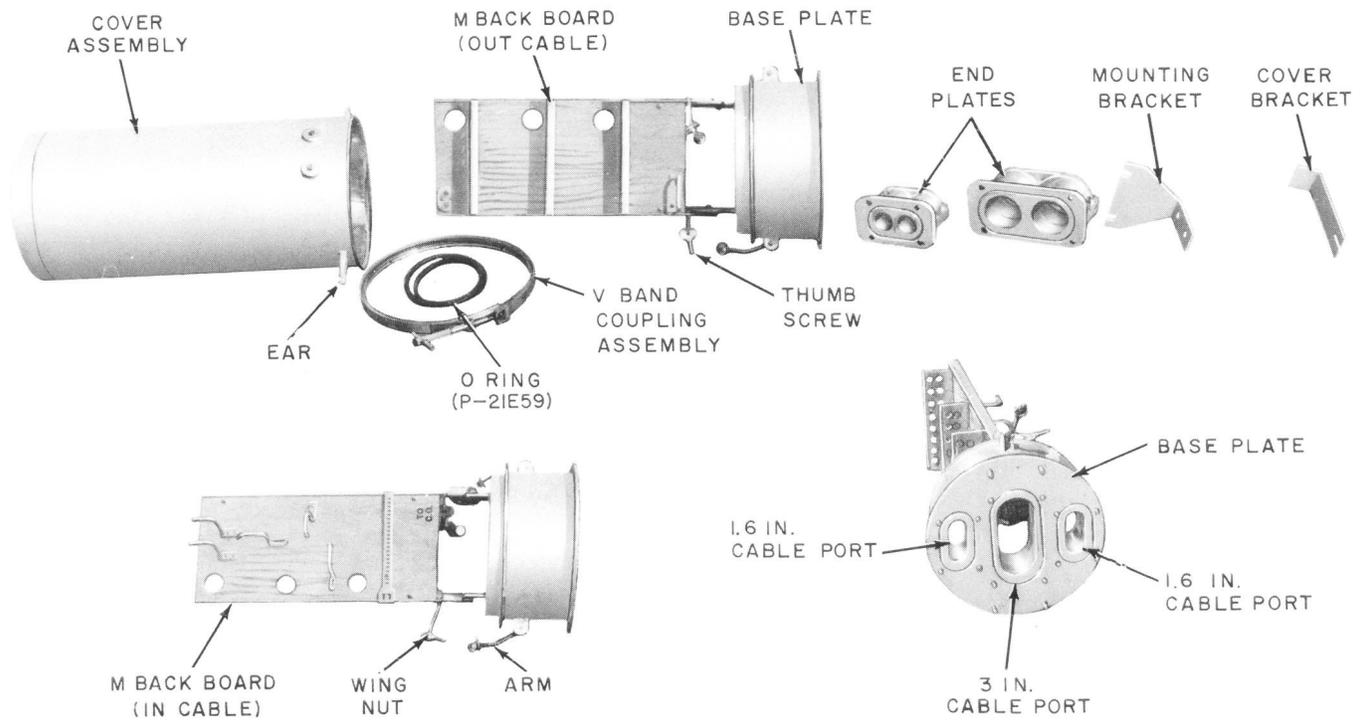


Fig. 19—12A1 Cable Closure

SECTION 631-005-102

5.07 The 13-type distribution closure (Fig. 20) was used to encapsulate the buried cable

splice made with 700-type connectors in completely out-of-sight buried plant.

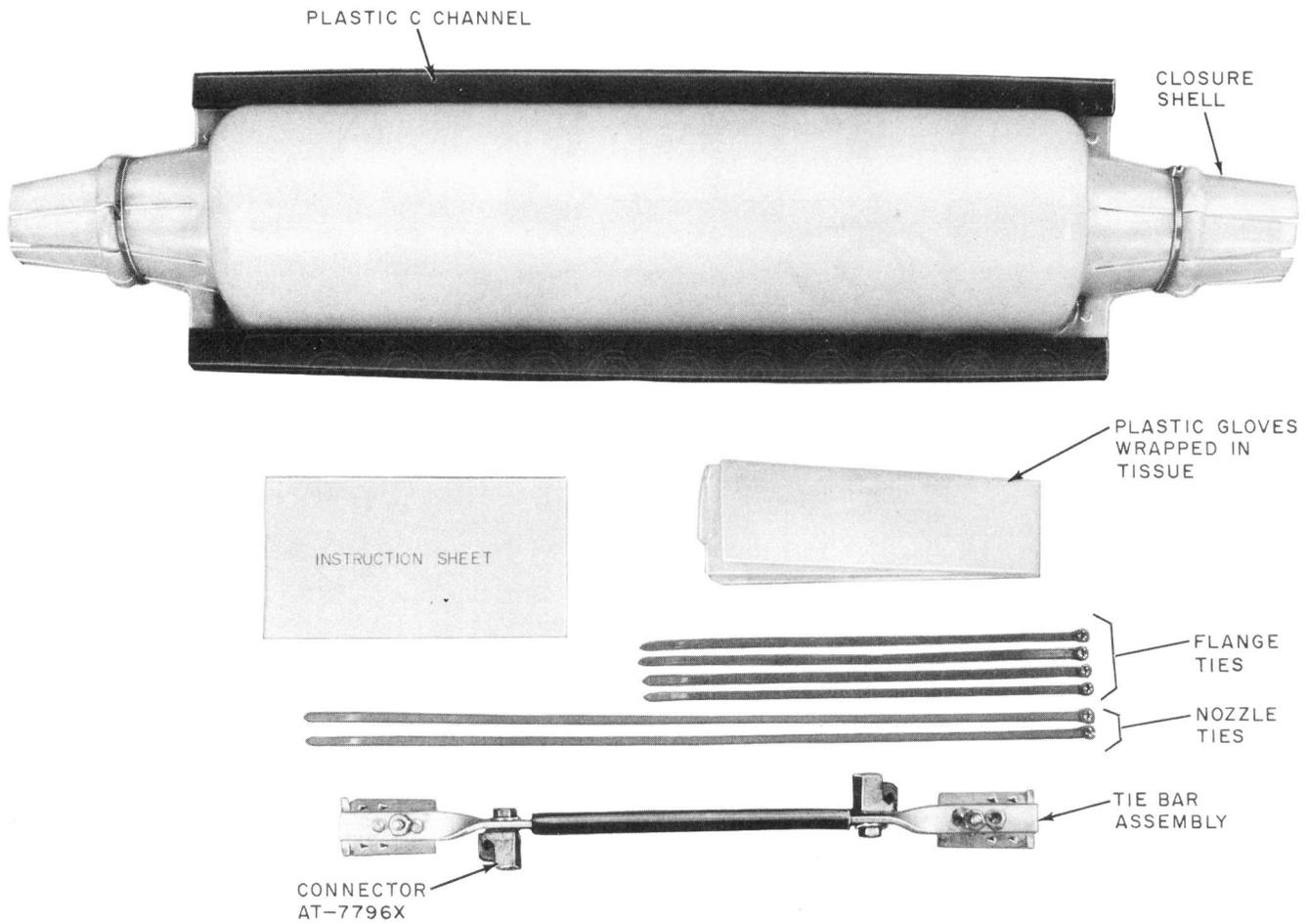


Fig. 20—13-Type Distribution Closure

5.08 The 14-type distribution closure (Fig. 21) was used to encapsulate the butt splicing

arrangement in buried cable made with 700-type connectors in completely out-of-sight buried plant.

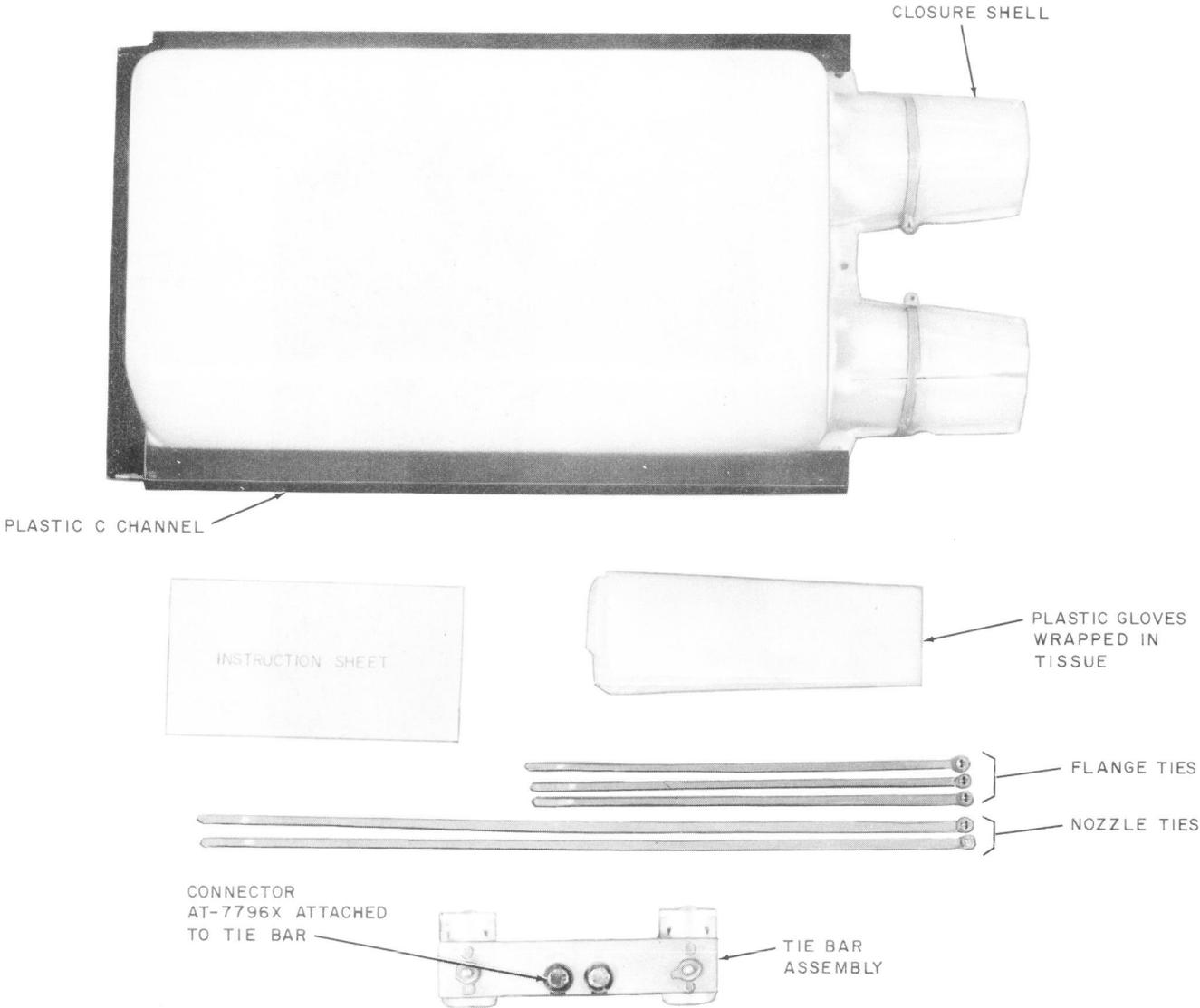


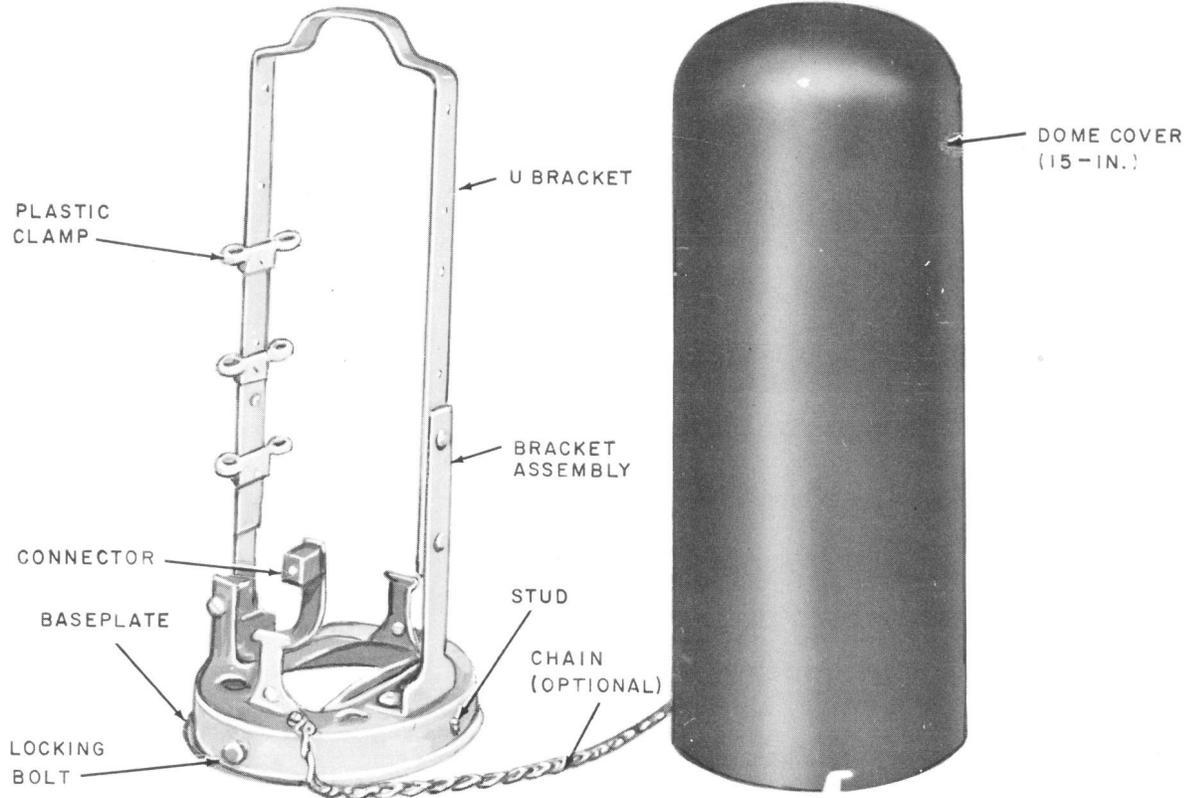
Fig. 21—14-Type Distribution Closure

**SECTION 631-005-102**

**5.09** The B closure (Fig. 22) was used for joining cable pairs to service wires and for loading small groups of cable pairs. A 10-inch B cable closure is similar in appearance, but is smaller.

**5.10** The C cable closure (Fig. 23) was designed to enclose an aboveground splice in buried

PIC distribution cables. It can also be used at a junction splice between buried and aerial or block cables with the addition of a C or D closure cap, or for mounting a B cable closure at splice locations where terminations are required.



**Fig. 22—B Cable Closure**

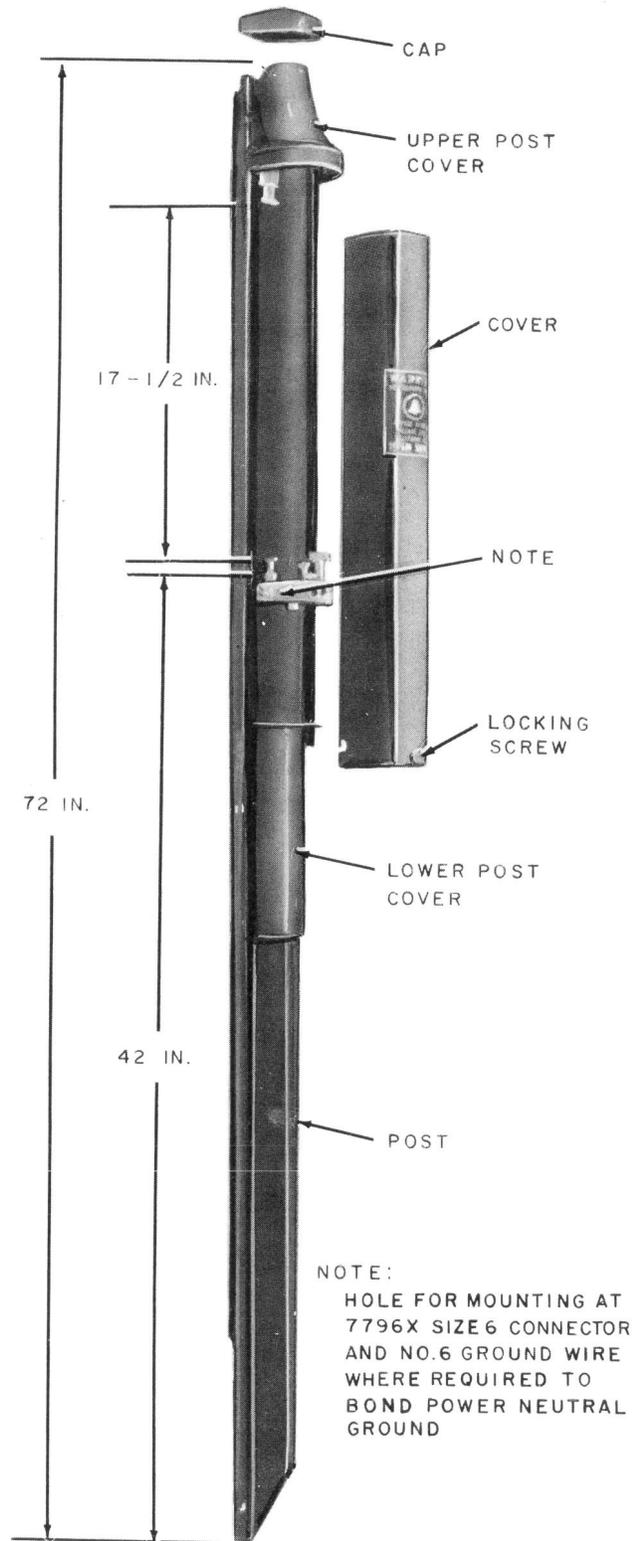
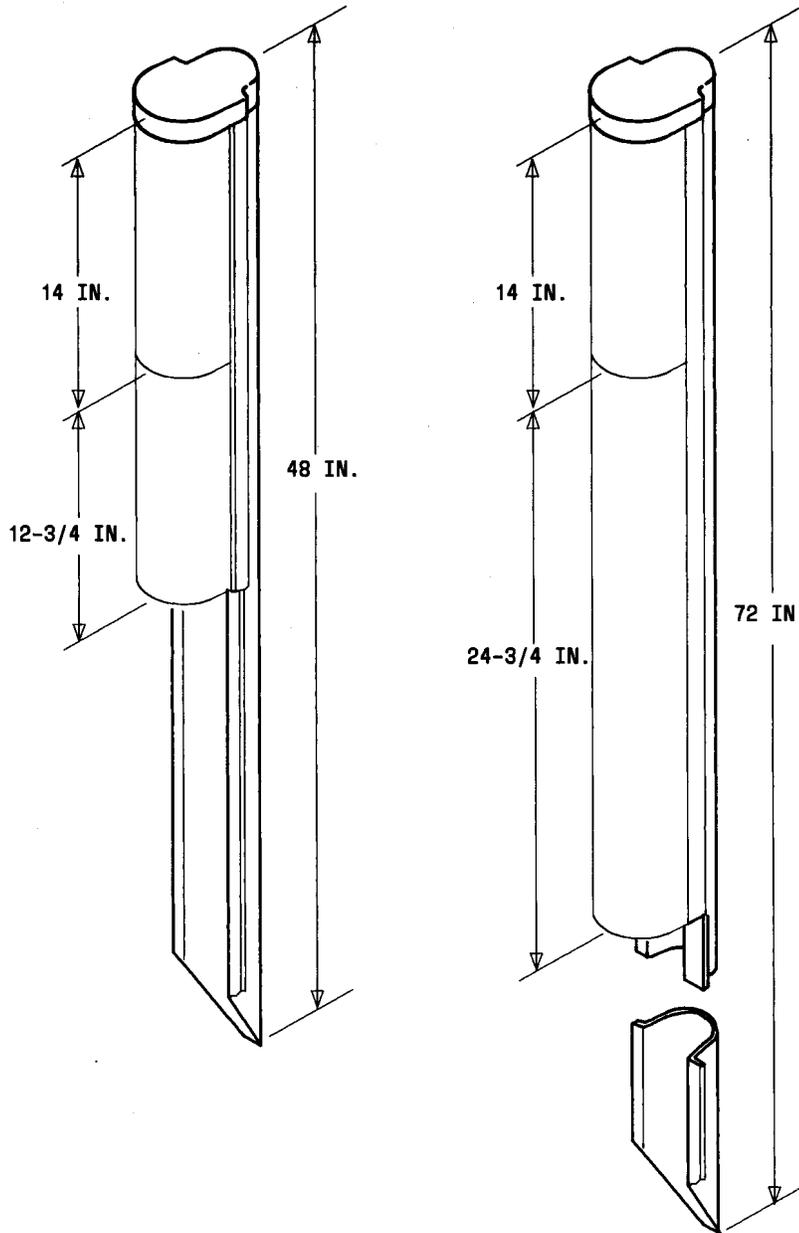


Fig. 23—C Cable Closure

**SECTION 631-005-102**

**5.11** The D cable closure (Fig. 24) was available in 48- and 72-inch sizes. It was used when joining B service wires to PIC cable conductors in buried distribution systems.

**5.12** The E cable closure (Fig. 25) was intended for use in buried distribution plant at aboveground locations to provide ready access facilities for joining aerial, block, buried, and station wire at junctions with plastic-insulated cable.



**Fig. 24—D Cable Closure**

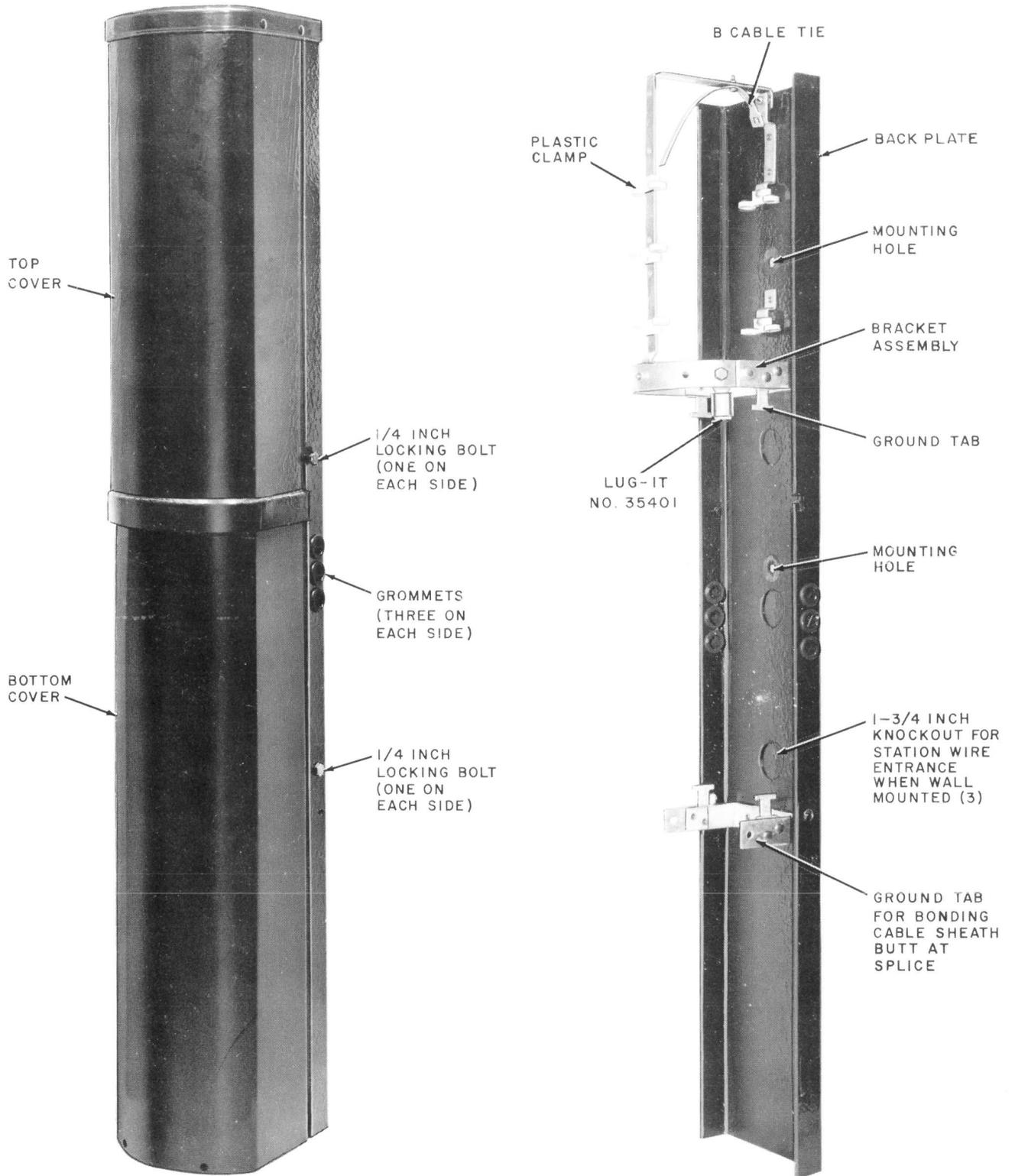


Fig. 25—E Cable Closure

5.13 The F-type cable closures were designed for terminating service wires to buried

distribution cable looped through closure. The F-type cable closure is shown in Fig. 26.

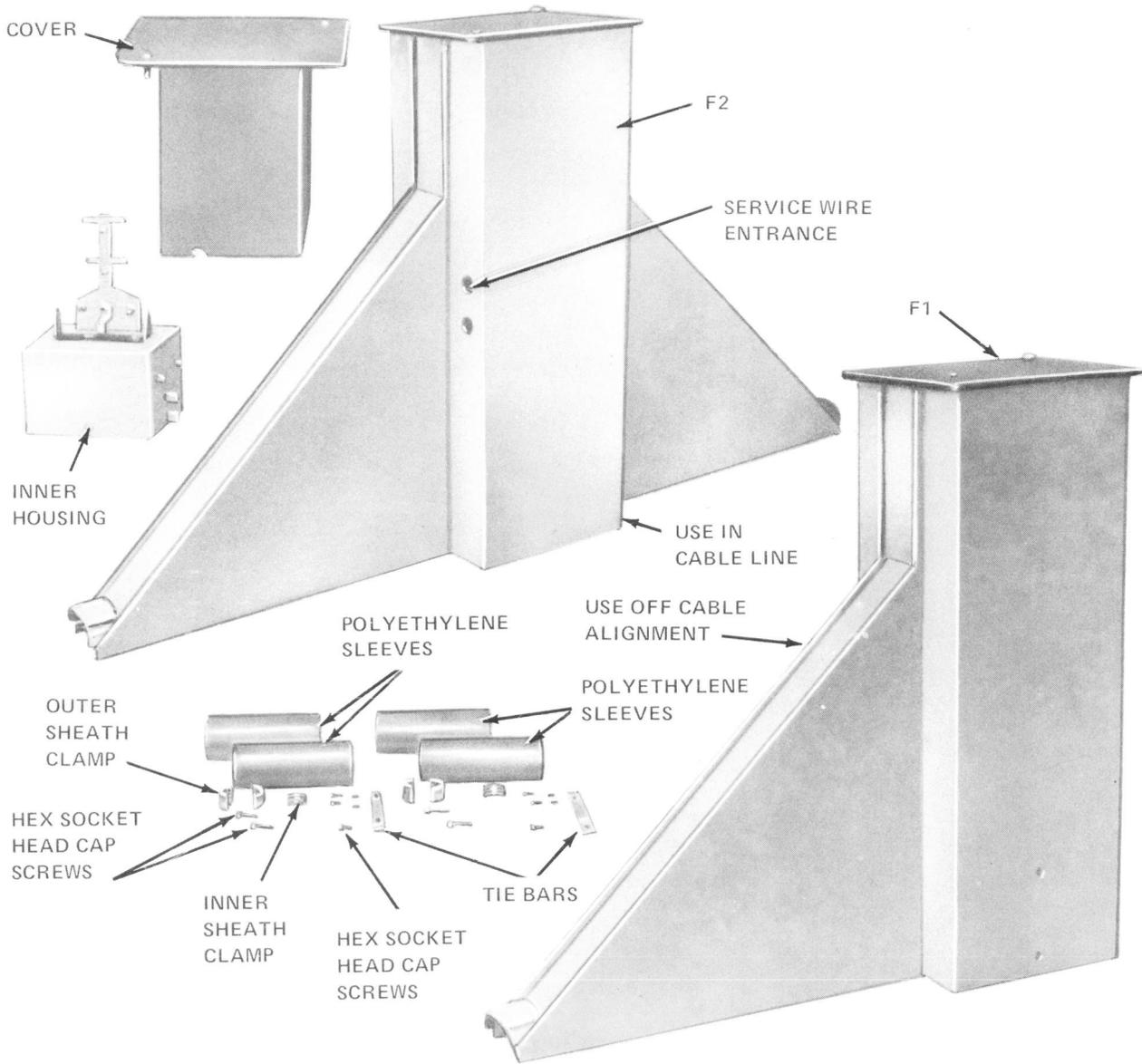


Fig. 26—F-Type Cable Closure

5.14 The F-59194, 59195, 59196, and 59197 cable closures were used on buried waterproof cables at straight splices and service wire connection

points. Fig. 27 illustrates the F-59194 and F-59195 waterproof cable closures.

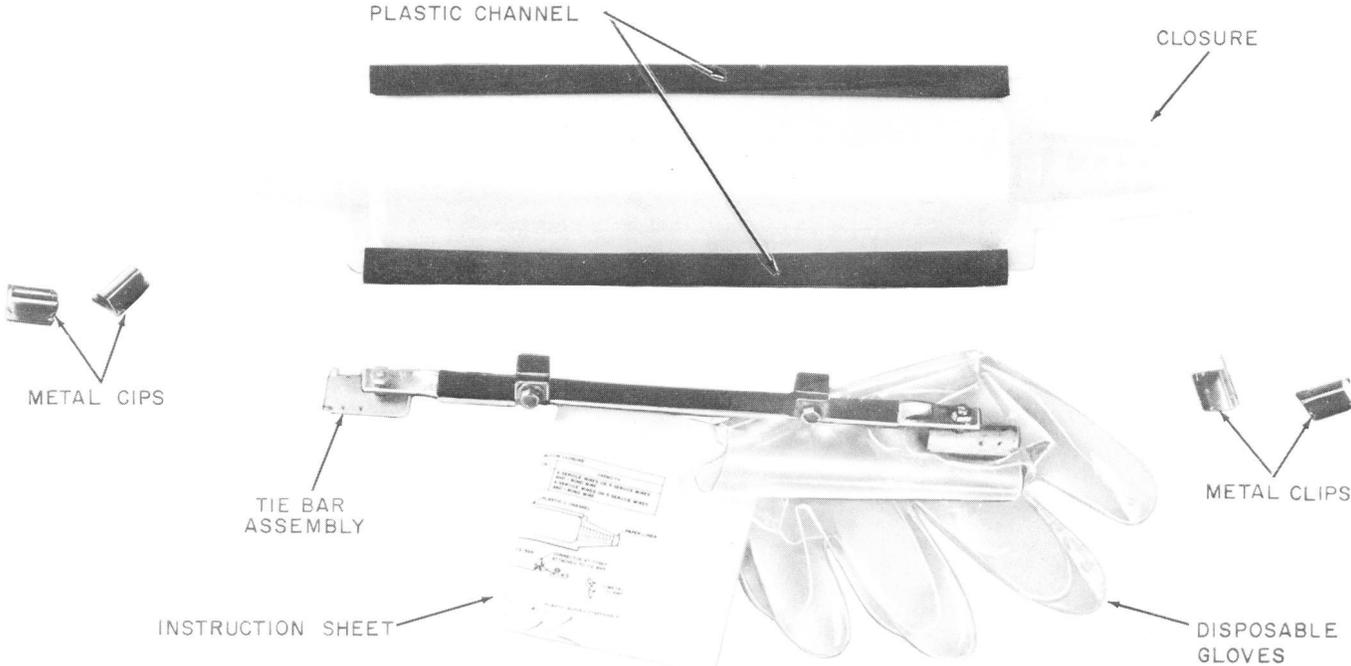
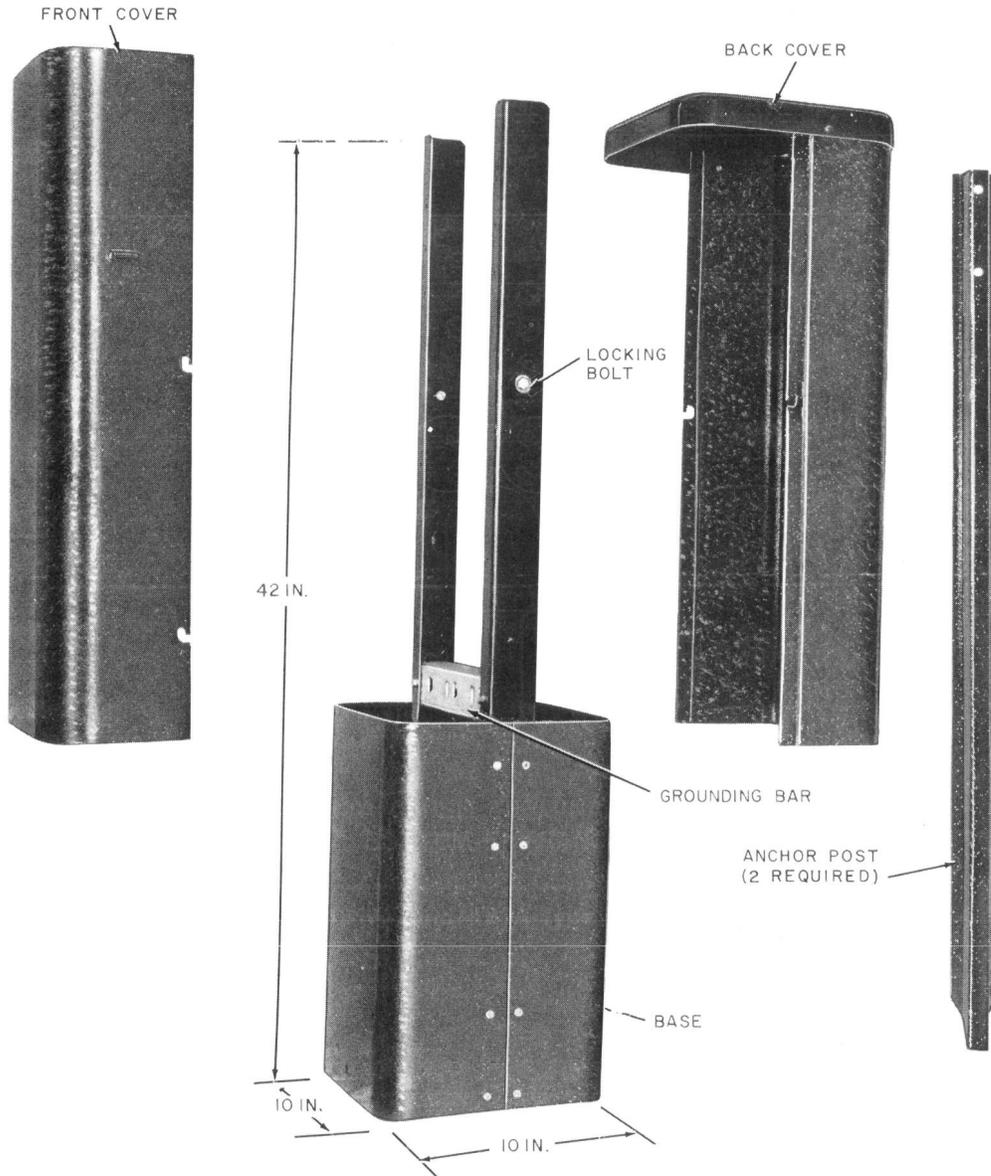


Fig. 27—F-59194 and F-59195 Waterproof Cable Closure

**SECTION 631-005-102**

**5.15** The G cable closure (Fig. 28) is similar in appearance to the H cable closure. It was used to enclose aboveground splices in buried PIC cable to enclose control and access points in dedicated buried plant.

**5.16** The J cable closure (Fig. 29) was used as a combination telephone and CATV closure at aboveground locations in buried distribution plant. The top section provided ready access to a PIC cable loop for joining aerial wire, block wire, buried wire, and station wire.



**Fig. 28—G Cable Closure**

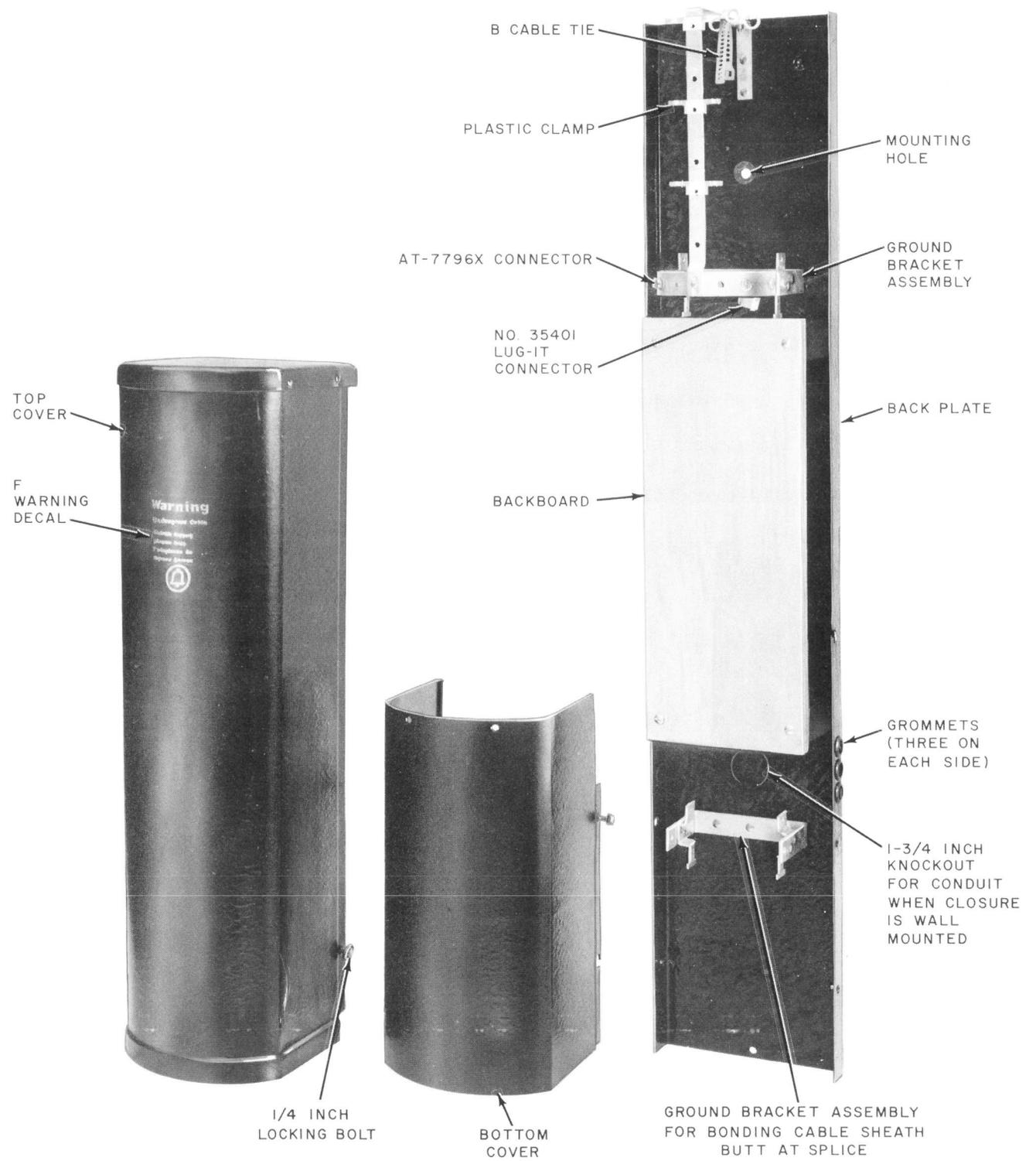


Fig. 29—J Cable Closure

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5.17 The KA5, KB5, KC5, and KD5 cable closures were used with PIC cables in buried distribution

systems. The K-type cable closure is shown in Fig. 30.

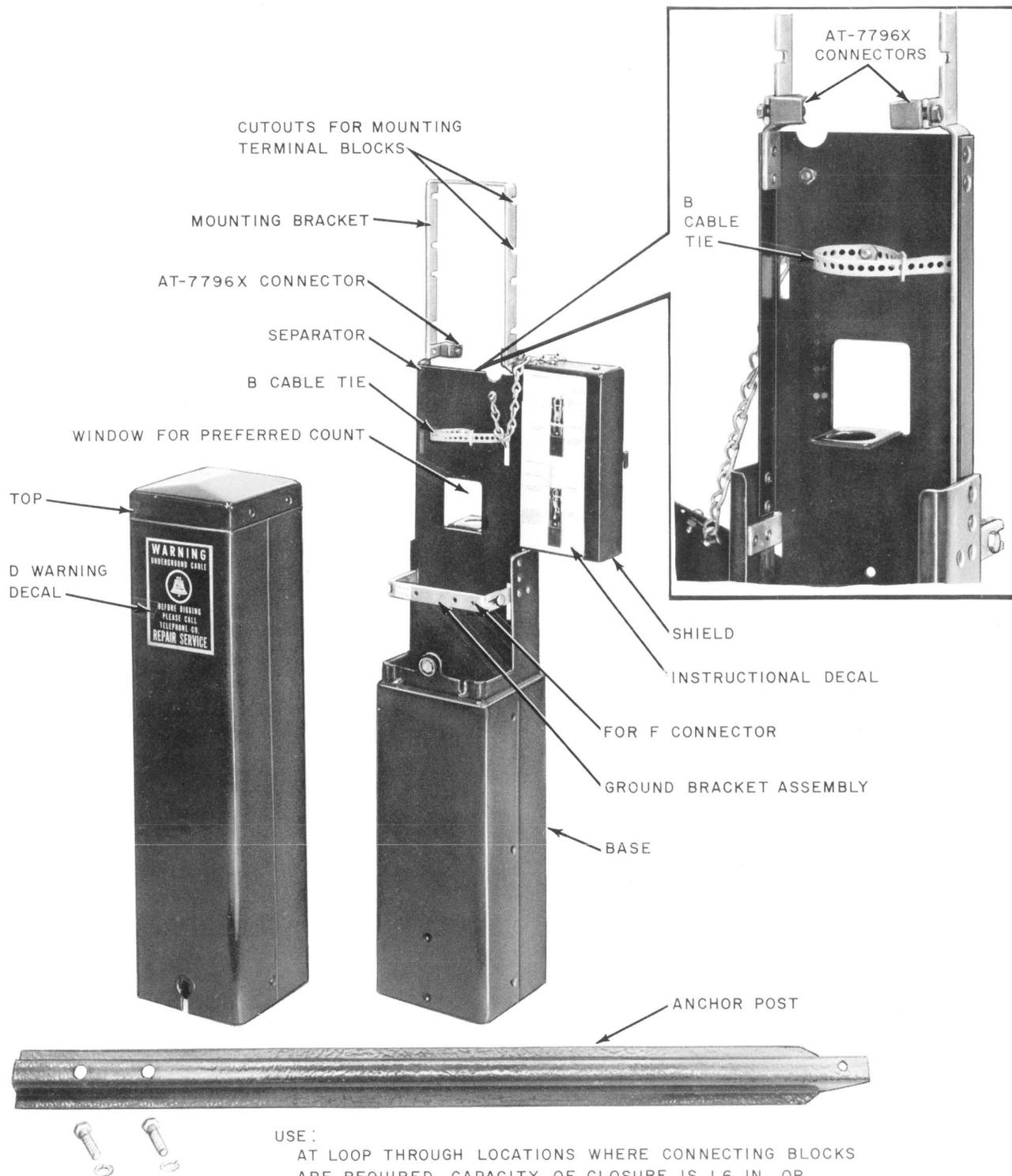


Fig. 30—K-Type Cable Closure

5.18 The LD6/42 (Fig. 31) and LD10/42 cable closures were used with PIC cables in buried distribution systems. They provided facilities for

housing straight splices and bridge splices and for loading cable pairs.

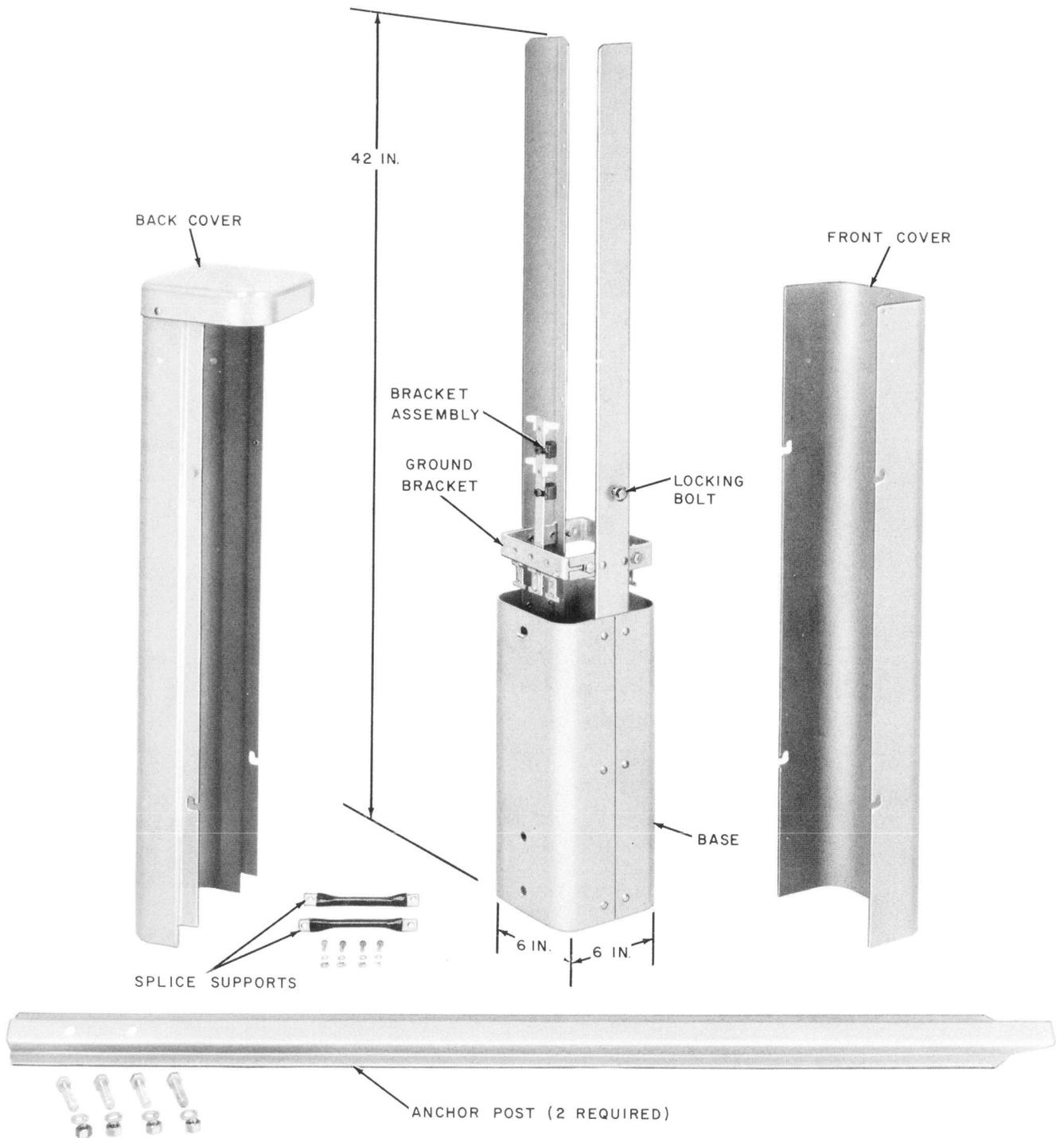


Fig. 31—LD6/42 Cable Closure

5.19 The LE6/42 and LE10/42 cable closures were used to house access and control points in dedicated buried plant. The LE10/42 cable closure is shown in Fig. 32.

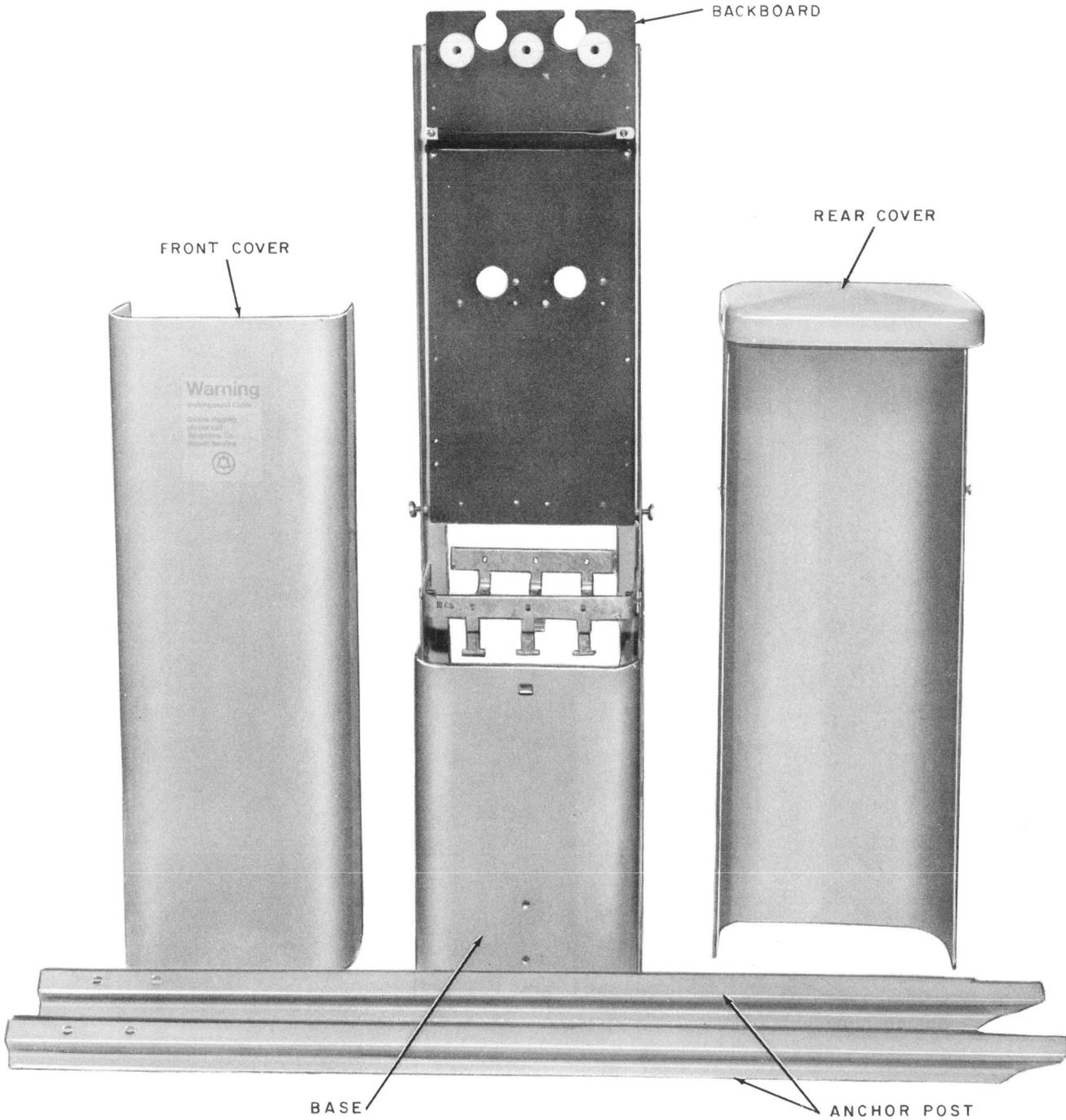


Fig. 32—LE10/42 Cable Closure

5.20 The UP-200S (Fig. 33) closure is similar in appearance to the UP-200 closure. These

closures were used with buried PIC cables for aboveground distribution and splice joints.

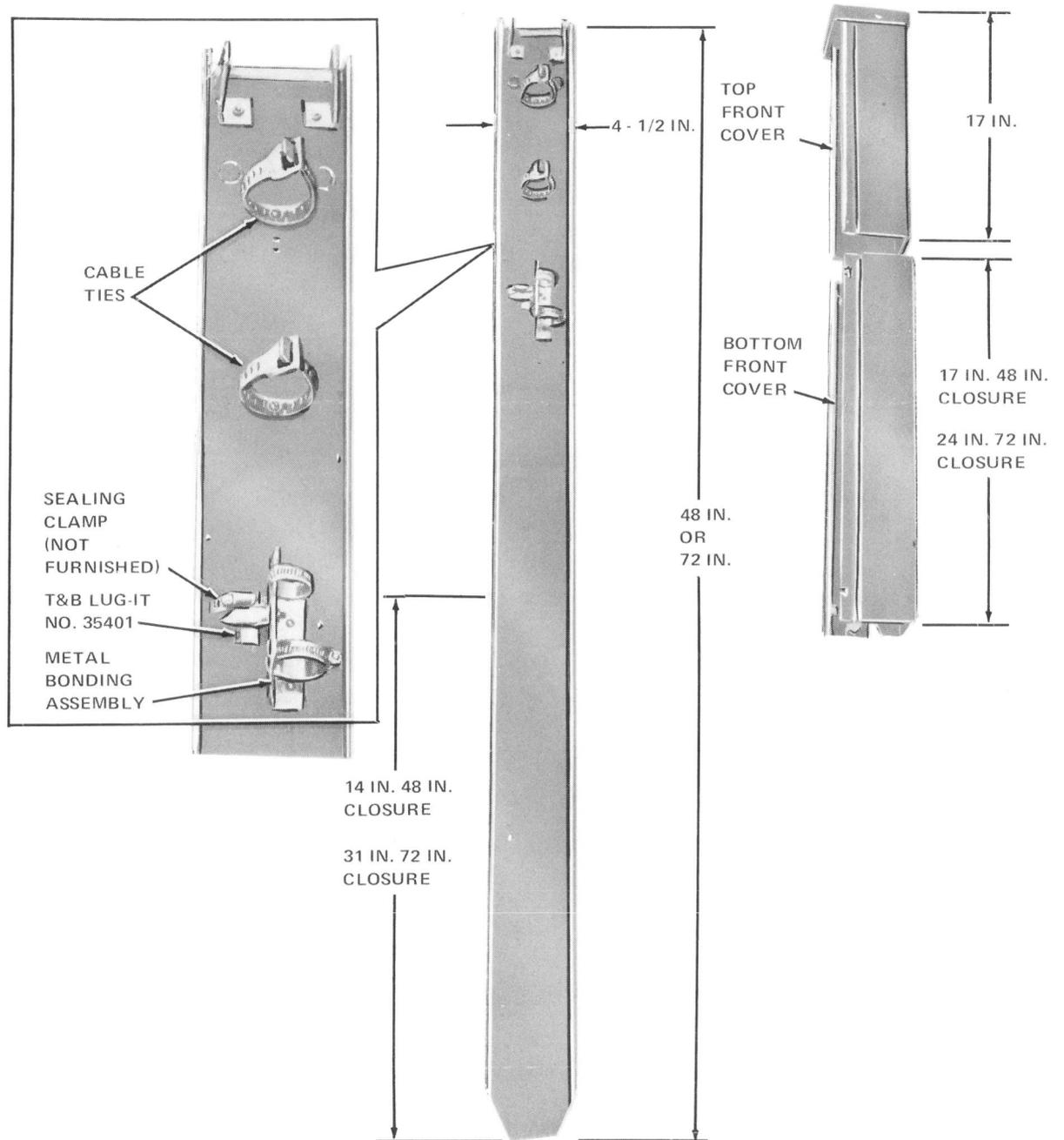


Fig. 33—UP-200S Cable Closure

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5.21 The UP-1200 cable closure (Fig. 34) was used to enclose large aboveground cable splices and to house access and control points in buried PIC plant.

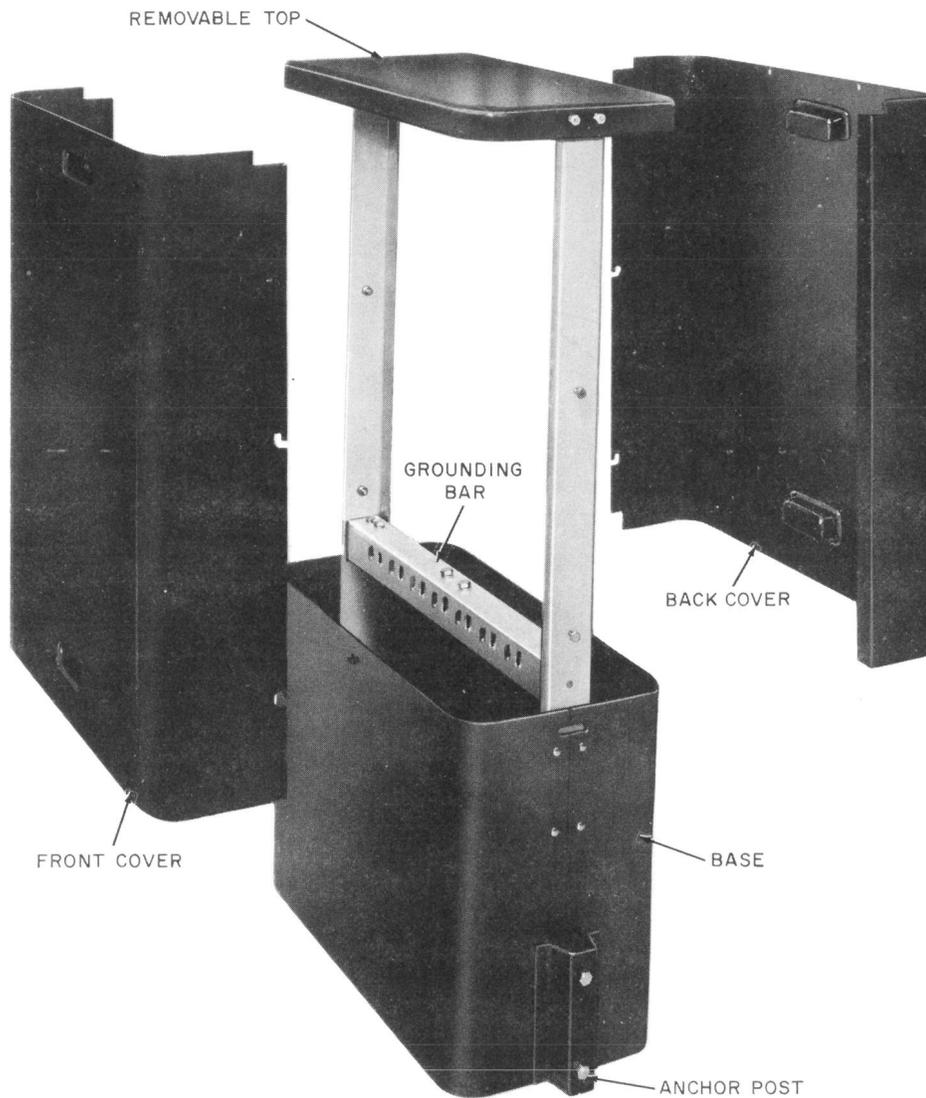


Fig. 34—UP-1200 Cable Closure

6. CABLE TERMINAL SECTIONS

6.01 The AT-8519C cable terminal section is similar to the AT-8519B (Fig. 35), except it

is a single-sided frame. These sections were used to mount 5A-type terminal blocks and 134A-type protectors at main terminals in buildings.

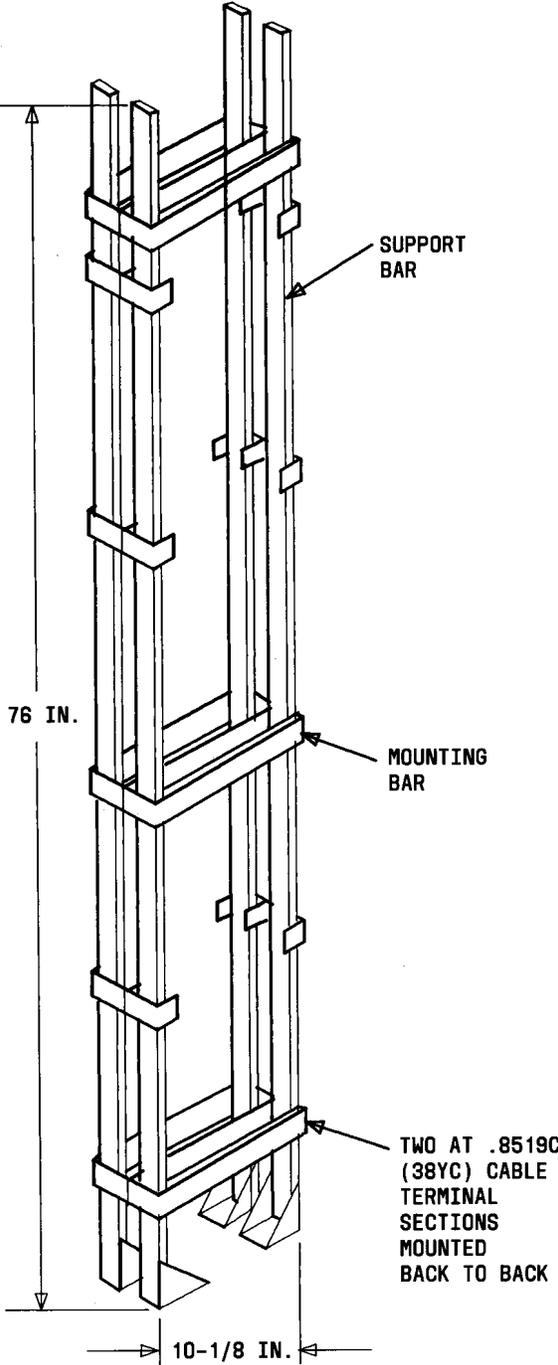
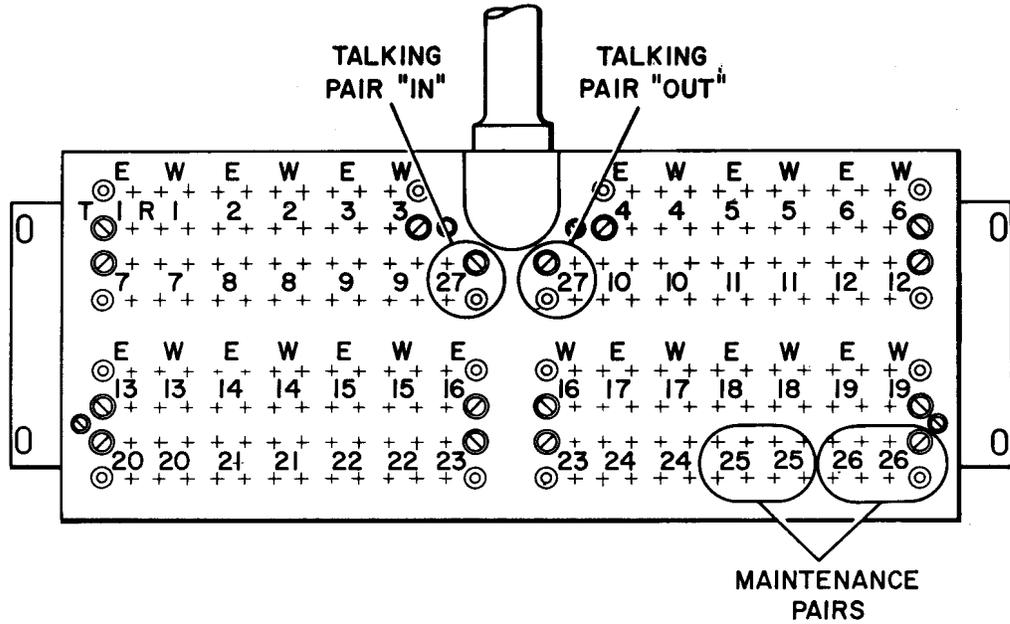


Fig. 35—AT-8519B Cable Terminal Section

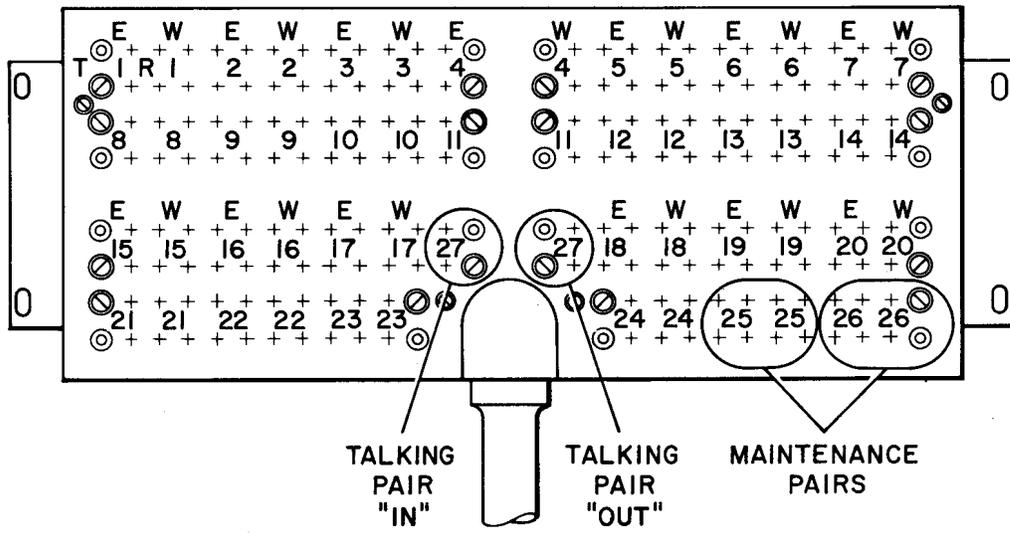
7. CABLE TERMINALS

7.01 The 1B1A- and 1B2A-type cable terminals (Fig. 36) were identical except for the stub cable sheath. The 1B1A-type 46A and 46B cable terminals were similar to the 1B1A and 1B2A,

respectively, except that the 46A and 46B cable terminals were equipped with 26 quad, 22-gauge, paper-insulated stubs. The 1B1A and 1B2A cable terminals were intended for terminating aerial or underground cable conductors at repeater points in N1 carrier systems.



1B1A OR 1B2A CABLE TERMINAL STUB CABLE  
TOP ENTRANCE

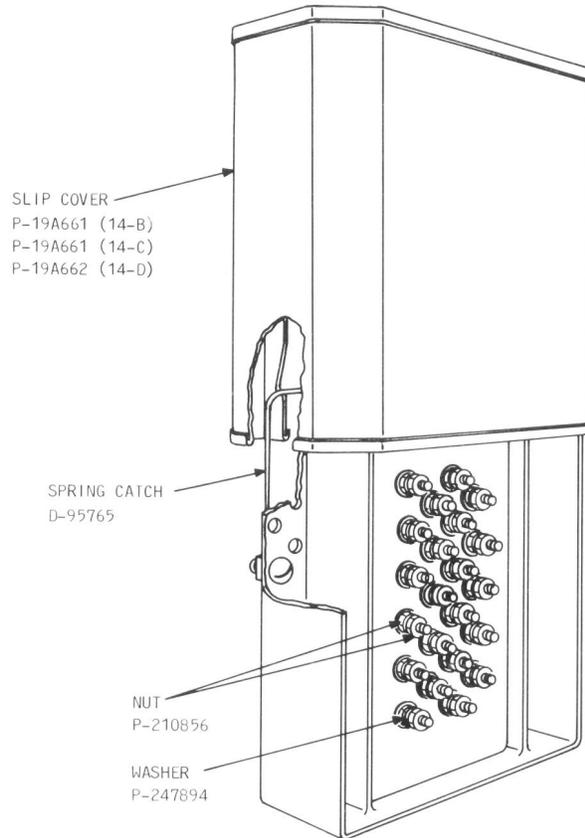


1B1A OR 1B2A CABLE TERMINAL STUB CABLE  
BOTTOM ENTRANCE

Fig. 36—1B1A- and 1B2A-Type Cable Terminals

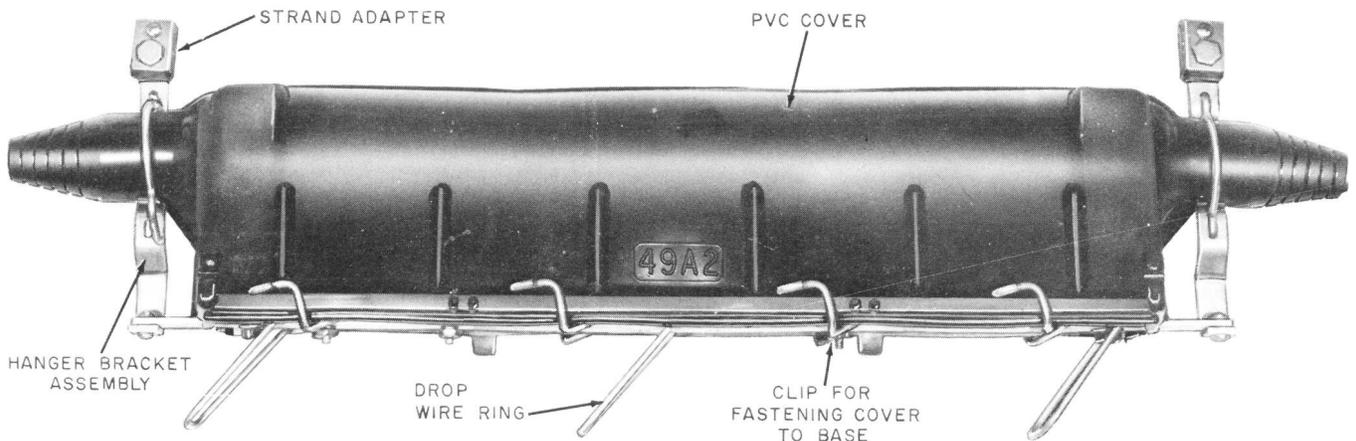
**7.02** The 14-type terminal (Fig. 37) was used at pole or building wall locations for distribution purposes. The stub cable was paper insulated.

**7.03** The 49A2 (Fig. 38) and 49B2 cable terminals were used as distribution terminals for PIC cable.



14 TYPE TERMINALS

**Fig. 37—14-Type Terminal**



**Fig. 38—49A2 Cable Terminal**

7.04 The 53A2-51 cable terminal (Fig. 39) was a nongastight terminal consisting of a G51B binding post chamber mounted in a weatherproof metal box.

7.05 The 53A3-50 and 53A3-50P (Fig. 40) terminals were 50-pair cable terminals used as unprotected distribution terminals at locations with a heavy concentration of drop or block wires. They were intended for pole or wall mounting.

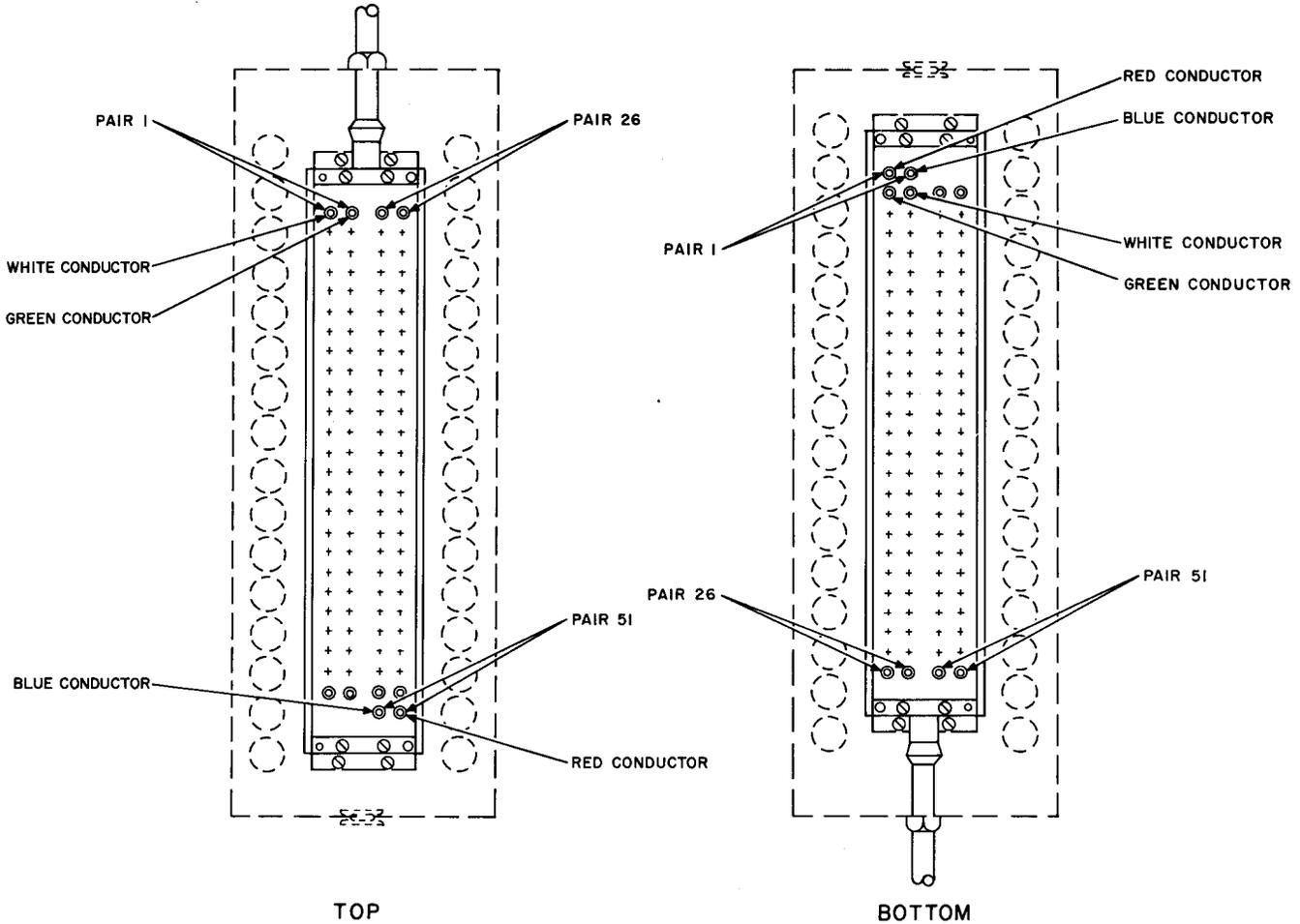


Fig. 39—53A2-51 Cable Terminal

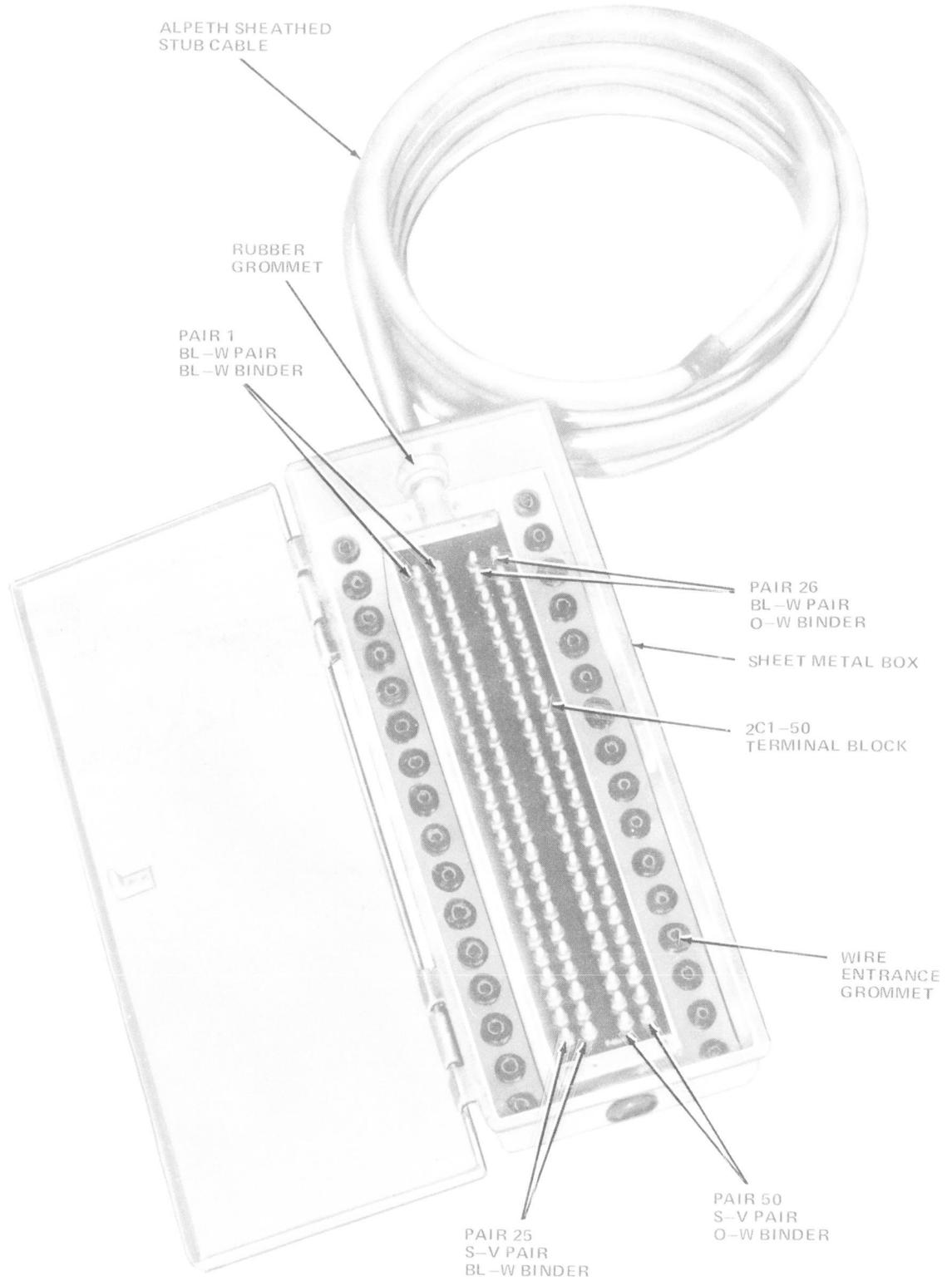
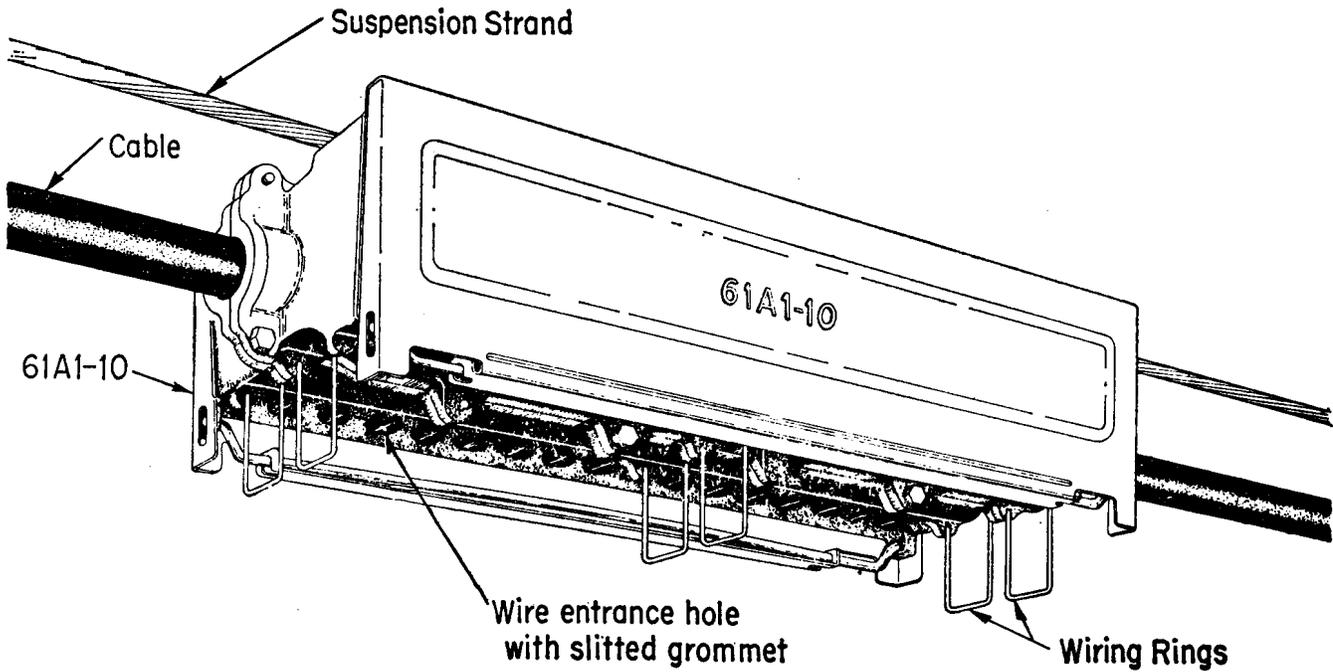


Fig. 40—53A3-50P Cable Terminal

**SECTION 631-005-102**

**7.06** The 61-type terminal was used in combination with a 20-type splice case to enclose a splice, and provided a 10- or 16-pair protected or unprotected distribution terminal. The 61A1-10 cable terminal is shown in Fig. 41.

**7.07** The 101A1-100, 101B1-200, 101C1-300, 101D1-400, and 101E1-600 cable terminals were pole- or wall-mounted cross-connecting terminals. They were equipped with a top entrance cable stub, factory terminated on 66M1-50 connecting blocks. The 101E1-600 cable terminal is shown in Fig. 42.



**Fig. 41—61A1-10 Cable Terminal**

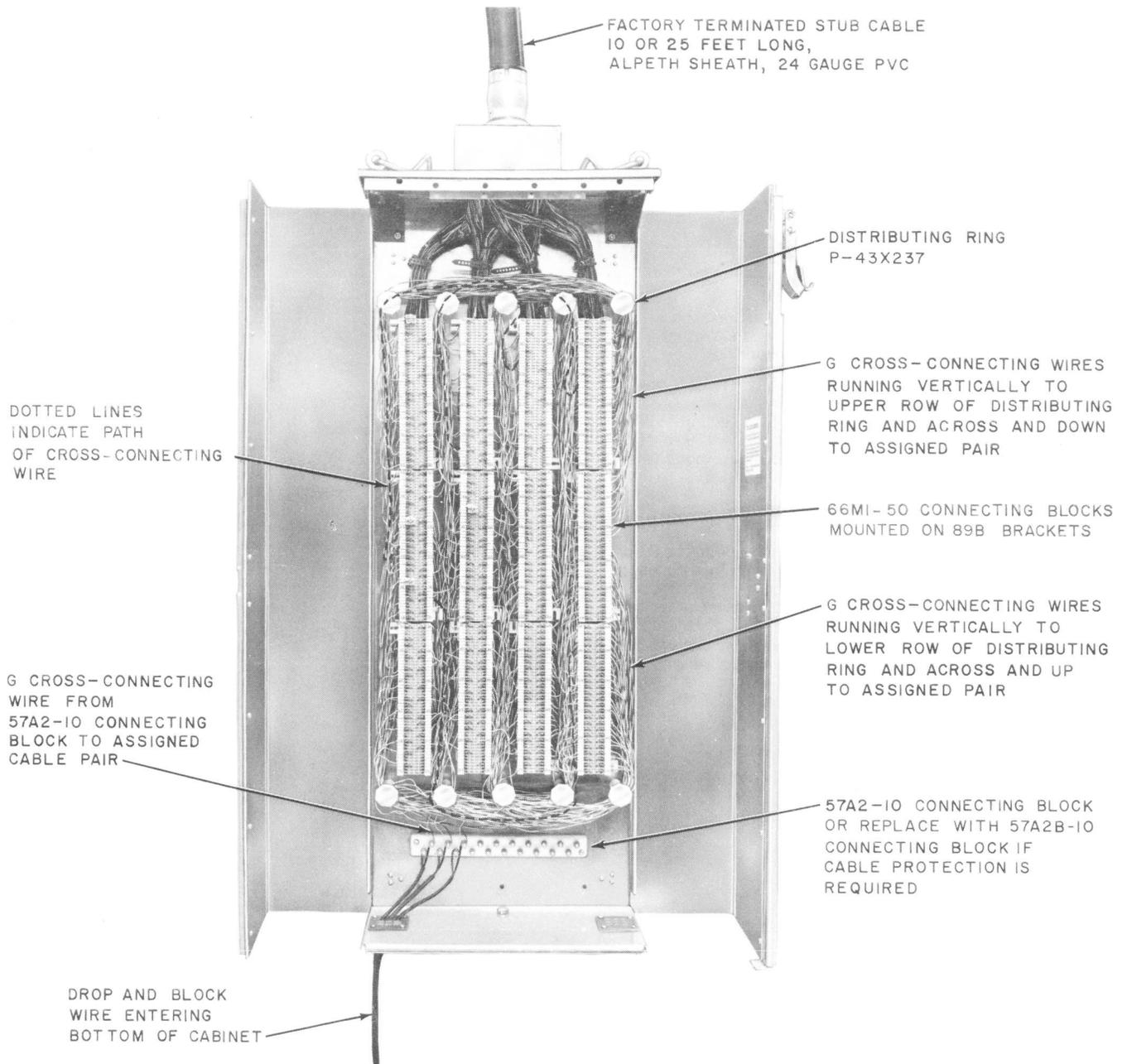


Fig. 42—101E1-600 Cable Terminal

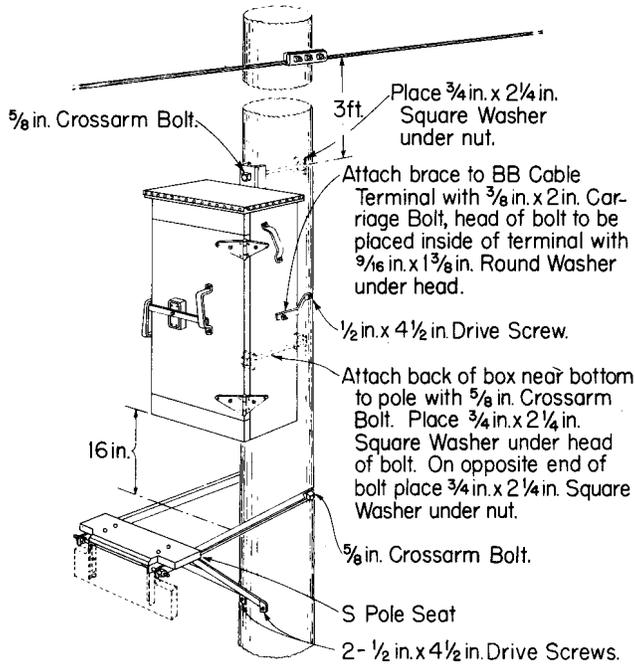
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**7.08** The BB 26, 51, 76, 101, 152, 202, 304, and 404 cable terminals were used for cross-connecting between cables. The BB-type cross-connecting terminal is shown in Fig. 43.

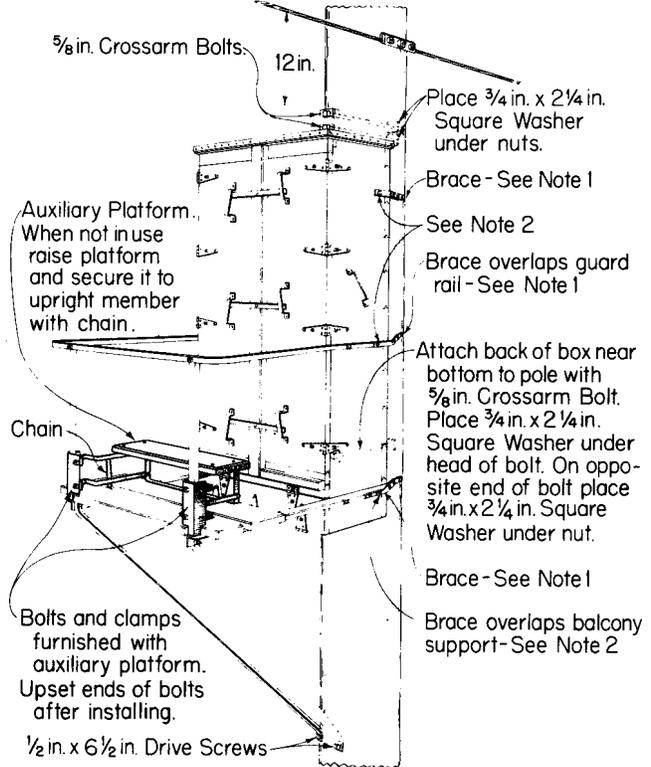
**7.09** The BD-, BE-, BF-, and BG-type terminals were designed for installation between aerial

feeder and distribution cables and within runs of the cables to provide flexibility through cross-connections. The BF-600 cross-connecting terminal is shown in Fig. 44.

**26-PAIR BB CABLE TERMINAL WITH S POLE SEAT**



**304 AND 404-PAIR BB CABLE TERMINALS WITH R BALCONY**



Note 1 - Fasten to pole with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. Drive Screw.  
 Note 2 -  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. Carriage Bolt. Place  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. x  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. Round Washer under head of bolt inside Terminal.

**Fig. 43—BB-Type Cable Terminal**

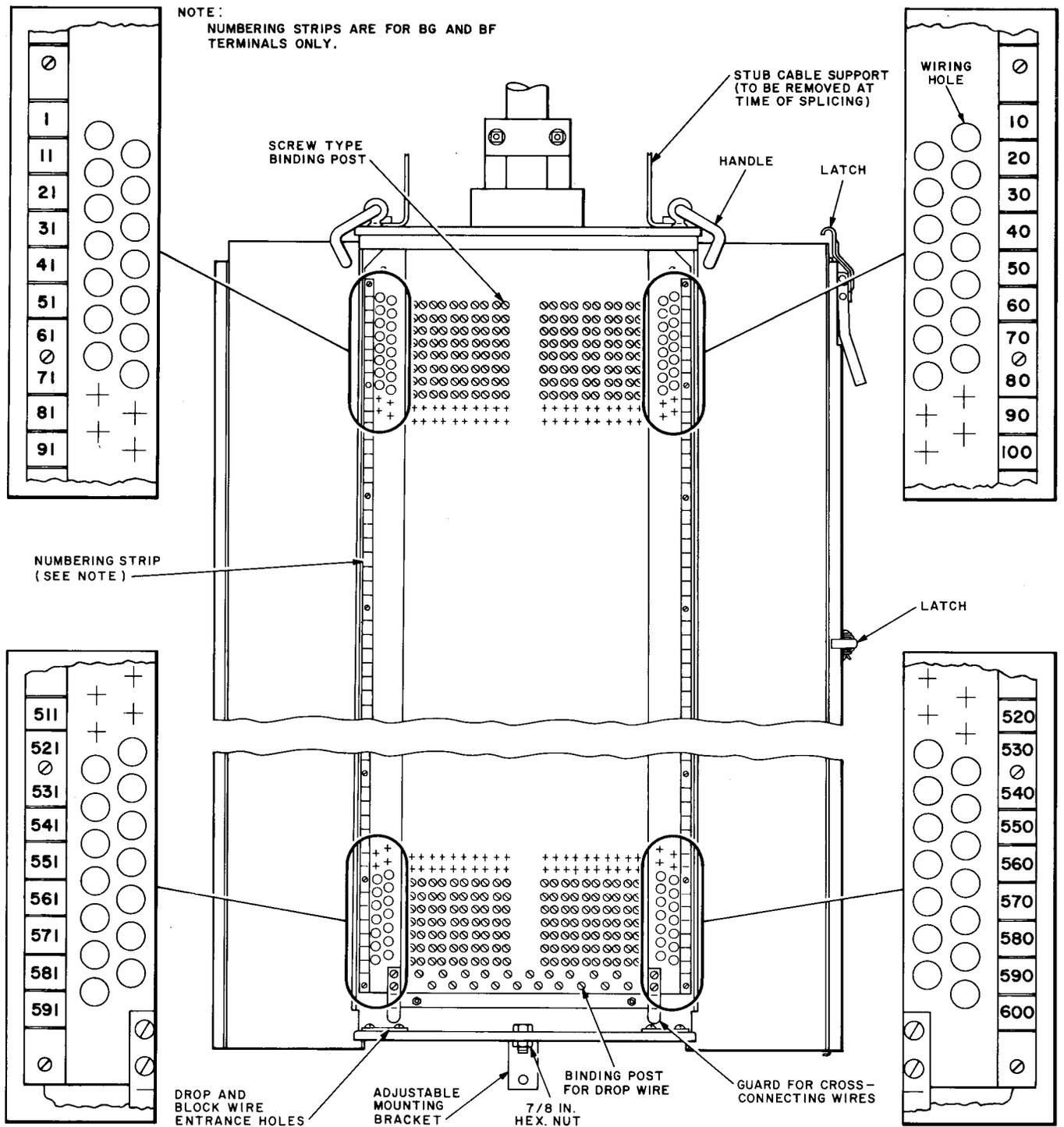


Fig. 44—BF-600 Cross-Connecting Terminal (Front View)

7.10 The C- and F-type terminals (Fig. 45) provided a 10-, 16-, and 26-pair distribution. These terminals were mounted on walls or poles and used as distribution points.

7.11 The EA-type cable terminals (Fig. 46) were designed primarily for toll lines at the junction of aerial or underground cables and open wire lines.

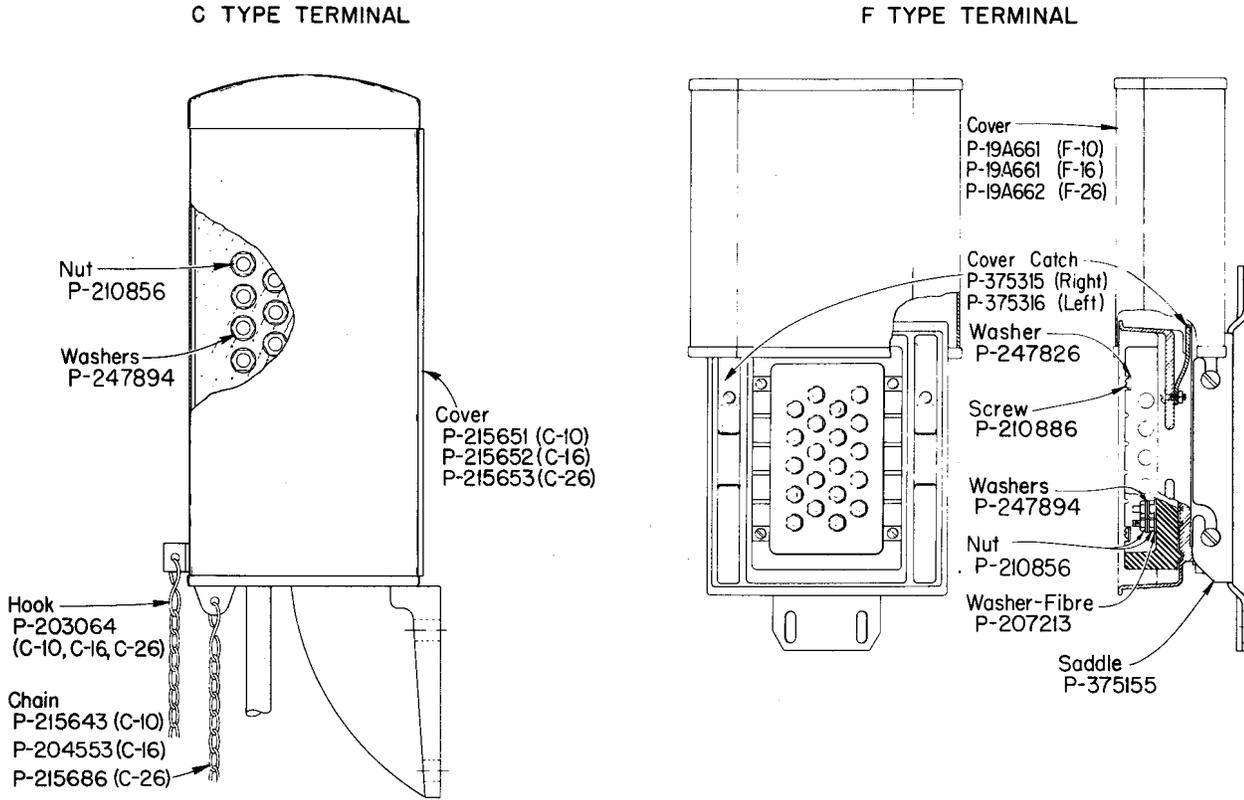


Fig. 45—C- and F-Type Terminal

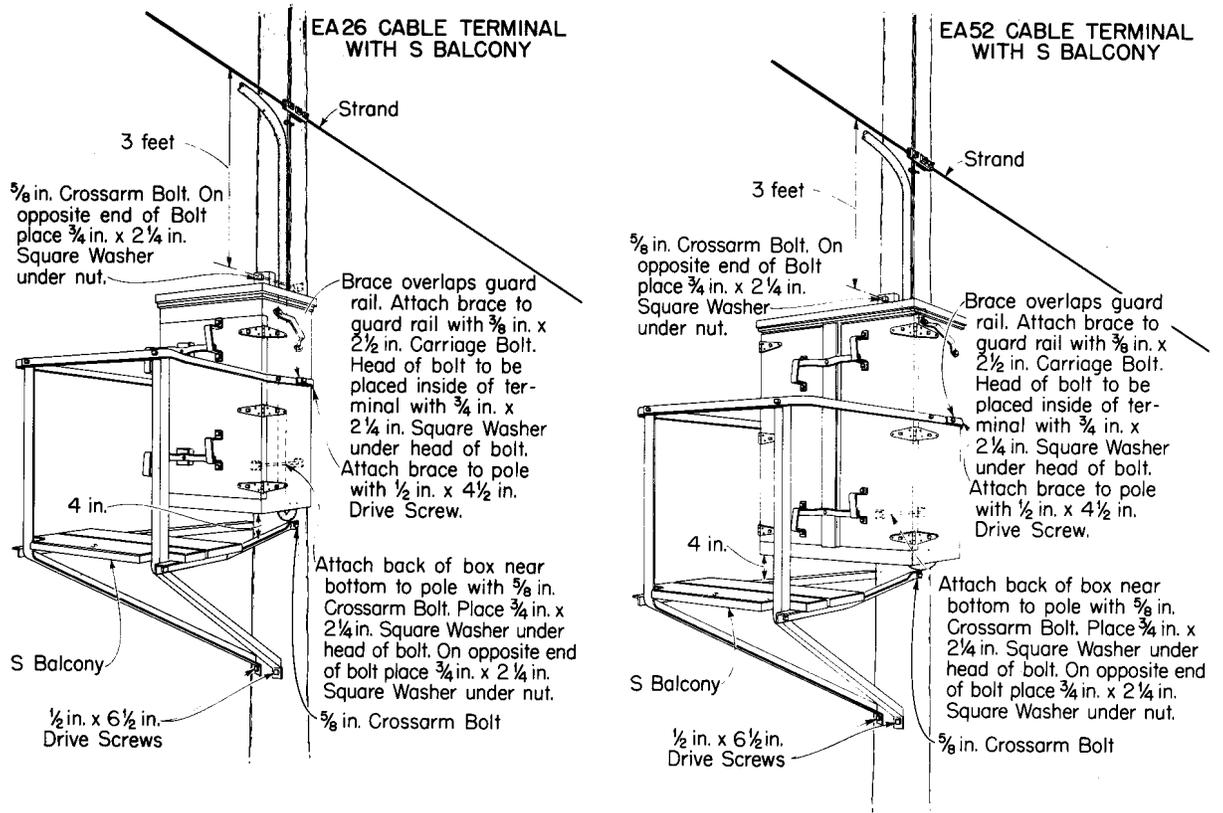


Fig. 46—EA-Type Cable Terminal

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7.12 The LA-, LB- (Fig. 47), and LC-type cable terminals were designed for inside cross-connecting terminals for feeder cable pairs.

7.13 The NA-10, -16, NB-10, -16, NC-26, NE-10, -16, -26, NF-26, and NH-26 cable terminals were equipped with PVC-insulated conductors and

were strand, pole or wall mounted for distribution use. The N-type terminals are shown in Fig. 48.

7.14 The T-type cable terminals (Fig. 49) were used in aerial cable in combination with a 1B- or 2A-type splice case and provided 10 or 16 protected or unprotected distribution terminals.

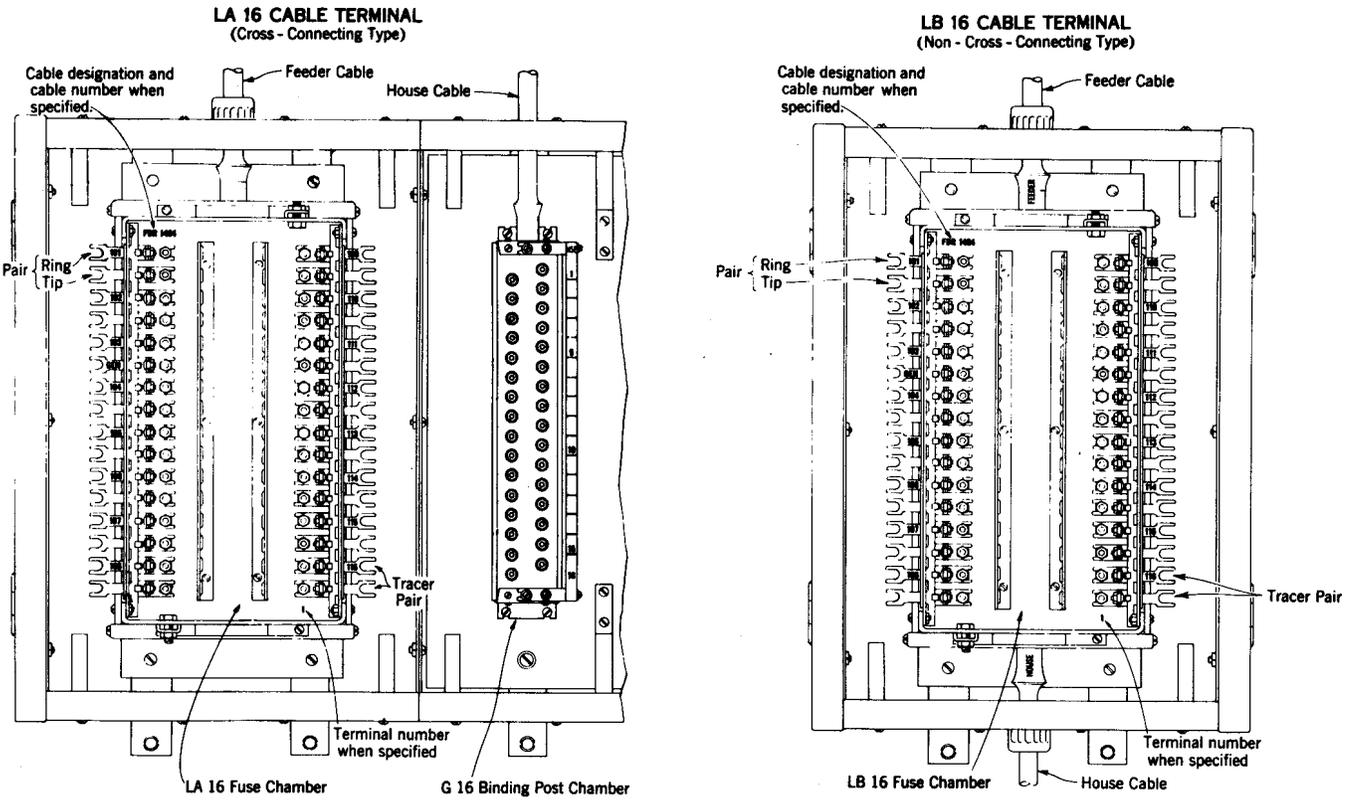


Fig. 47—LA- and LB-Type Cable Terminals

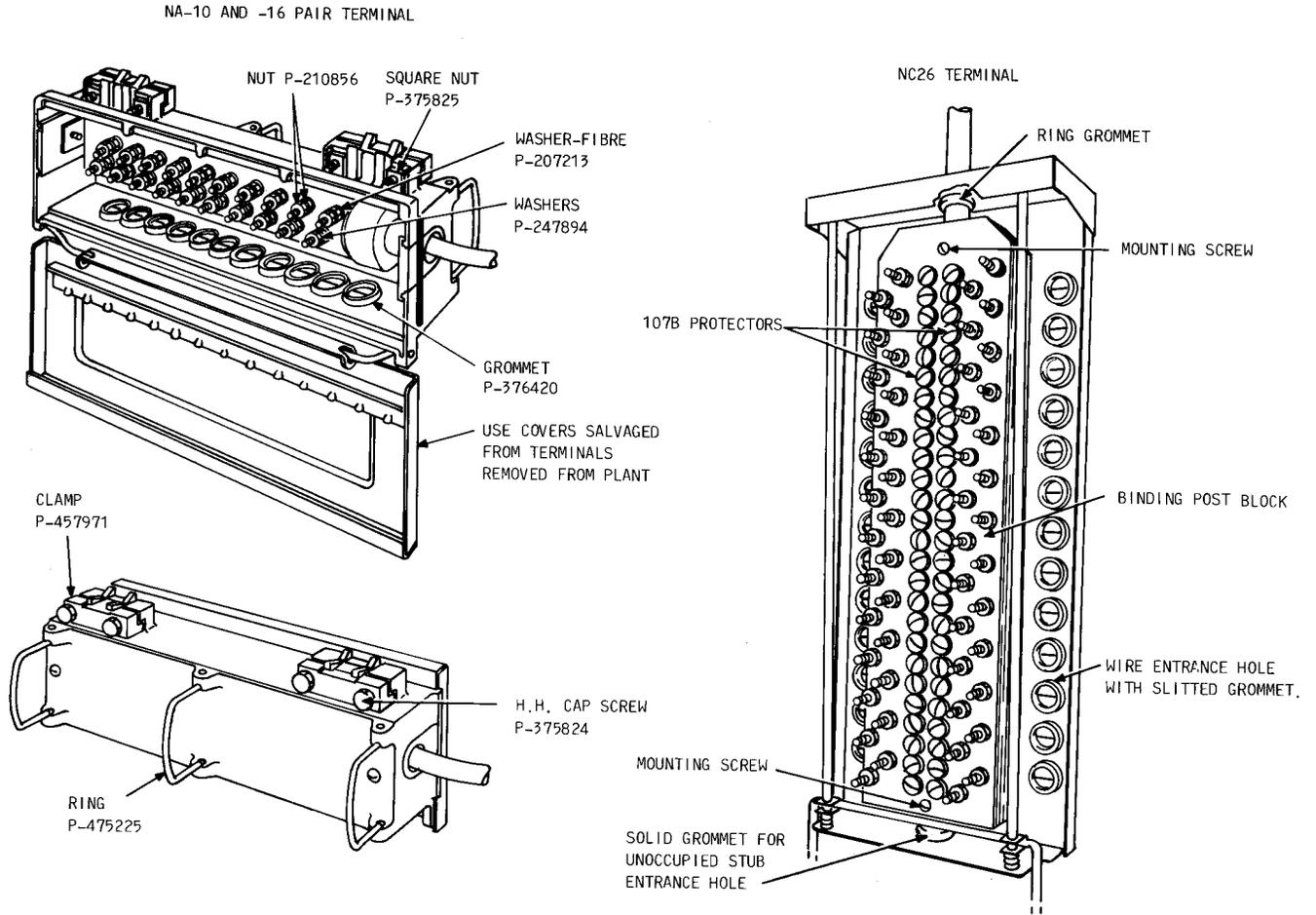


Fig. 48—N-Type Terminals

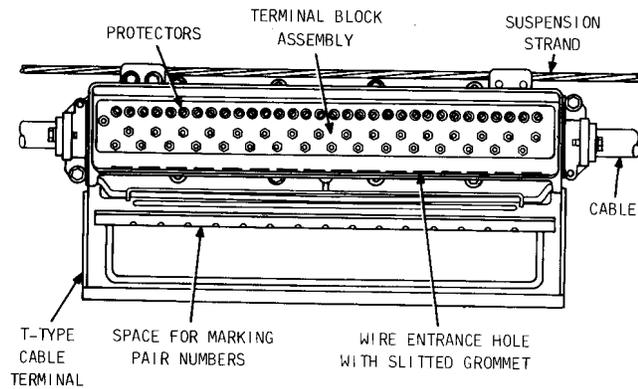


Fig. 49—T-Type Terminals

8. CABINETS

29-TYPE CABINETS (Fig. 50)

8.01 The 29A4, 29B4, 29C4, 29C5, 29D4, 29D5, and 29E5 type cabinets were pole- or wall-mounted cabinets designed for housing control and access points in dedicated plant. The 29E4 is still available and is recommended for universal use.

9. SERVING AREA INTERFACES AT8630 AND AT8685

9.01 The Serving Area Interfaces [AT8630 (Fig. 51) and AT8685] were aboveground cross-connecting cabinets. The AT8630 was mounted on a concrete pad and the AT8685 was pole mounted. They were intended for use as cabinets to interface the feeder cable pairs to distribution cable pairs in a serving area.

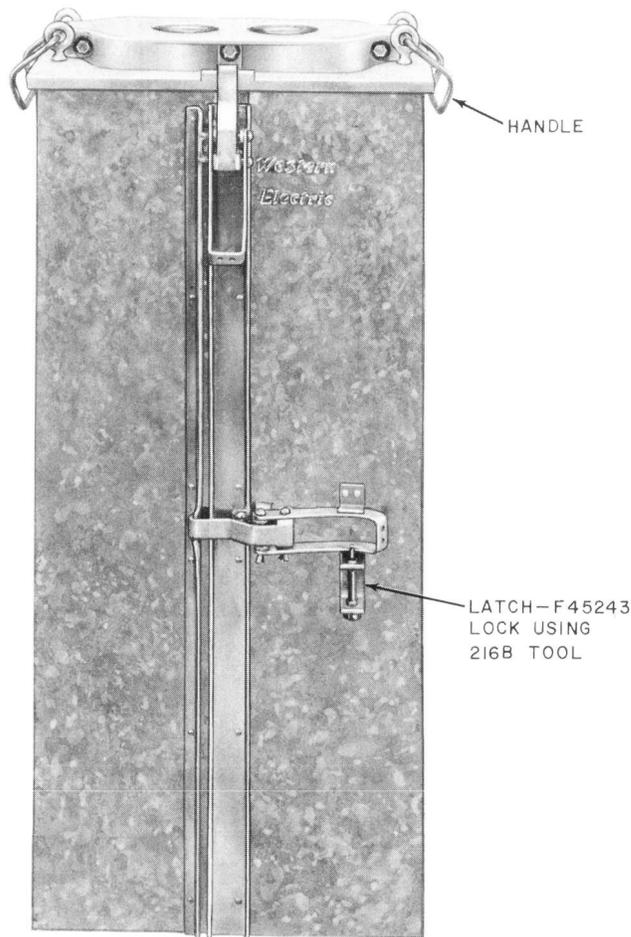


Fig. 50—29-Type Cabinet

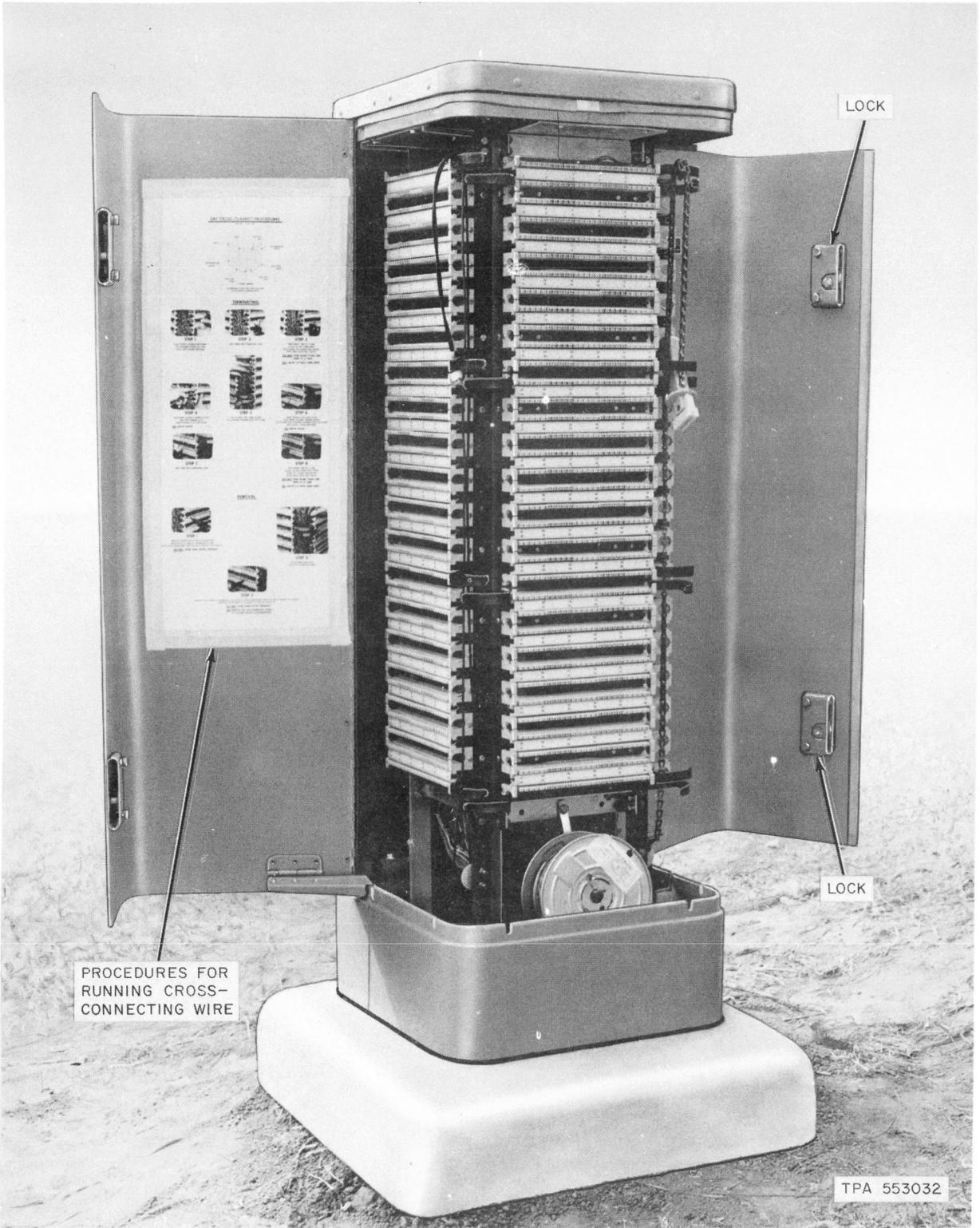


Fig. 51—B Serving Area Interface AT-8630