SUBSCRIBER LOOP CARRIER 96 (SLC*-96)
AT-8908M REMOTE TERMINAL CABINET
PLACEMENT AND SPLICING

CONTENTS PAGE

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the placing and splicing of the SLC-96 AT-8908M RT cabinet. The cabinet is placed on a concrete pad (38-Y-4057) and may house, along with the SLC-96 System, either an 800-pair 76-type or 1800-pair 108-type interconnection field.

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

2. CABLING AND INTERCONNECTION FIELD REQUIREMENTS

A. General

2.01 The SLC-96 System is connectorized with 710 connectors using the CONECS approach. The interconnection field housed in the RT cabinet should also be connectorized with 710 connectors.

2.02 The digital line pairs, miscellaneous pairs, and derived feeder are color coded with the standard outside plant color code to facilitate alternate splicing methods.

2.03 Cables which do come into the RT cabinet should be equipped with the 40-series cabinet pedestal end. Only one foot of sheath should extend above the concrete pad.

2.04 If digital lines are to be spliced to SLC-96 digital lines with 710 connectors, one additional box of 710-BC-25 connectors (Comcode 102-460-367) and 710-TC-25 connectors (Comcode 102-460-417) should be obtained.

B. Interconnection Field Requirements

2.05 An 800-pair 76-type or 1800-pair 108-type connector field may be placed in the RT cabinet. These interconnection fields are the same as those used in a C-size 40-series cabinet.

2.06 The 800-pair 76-type connector field is intended for nonserving area concept (SAC) application. The 1800-pair 108-type connector field is intended for serving area interface (SAI) applications.

2.07 The 76- and 108-type connector interconnection field is comprised of Standard Bell System equipment obtainable from Western Electric Co. The equipment required is as follows:

- Terminal blocks terminated with 710 connectors (See BSP 626-500-125)

2.08 In addition order the following:

For 108-Type Connectors

QTY	DESCRIPTION
2	D Test Cords (AT-8662)
1	788D4 Tool
2	Wire Terminal (101B2)
1 REEL	F Cross-connect Wire
1	Wiring Frame (842175879)
2	Cable Clamp (900326885)
2	Tether (842322810)

For 76-Type Connector

2	Test Cords (842324212)
2	Wire Terminal (101B2)
1 REEL	G Cross-connect Wire
1	Wiring Frame (842322984)
2	Cable Clamp (900326885)
2	Tether (842322810)

2.09 In addition to the interconnection field, a frame mounting (AT-8909B) must be obtained. This unit provides the mounting features for the interconnection field, wire reel, insertion tool, and test cord.

C. Cable Requirements (Interconnection Field in RT Cabinet)

2.10 When the interconnection field is placed in the RT cabinet, CONECS cables for the SLC-96 System are not required. See Fig. 1.

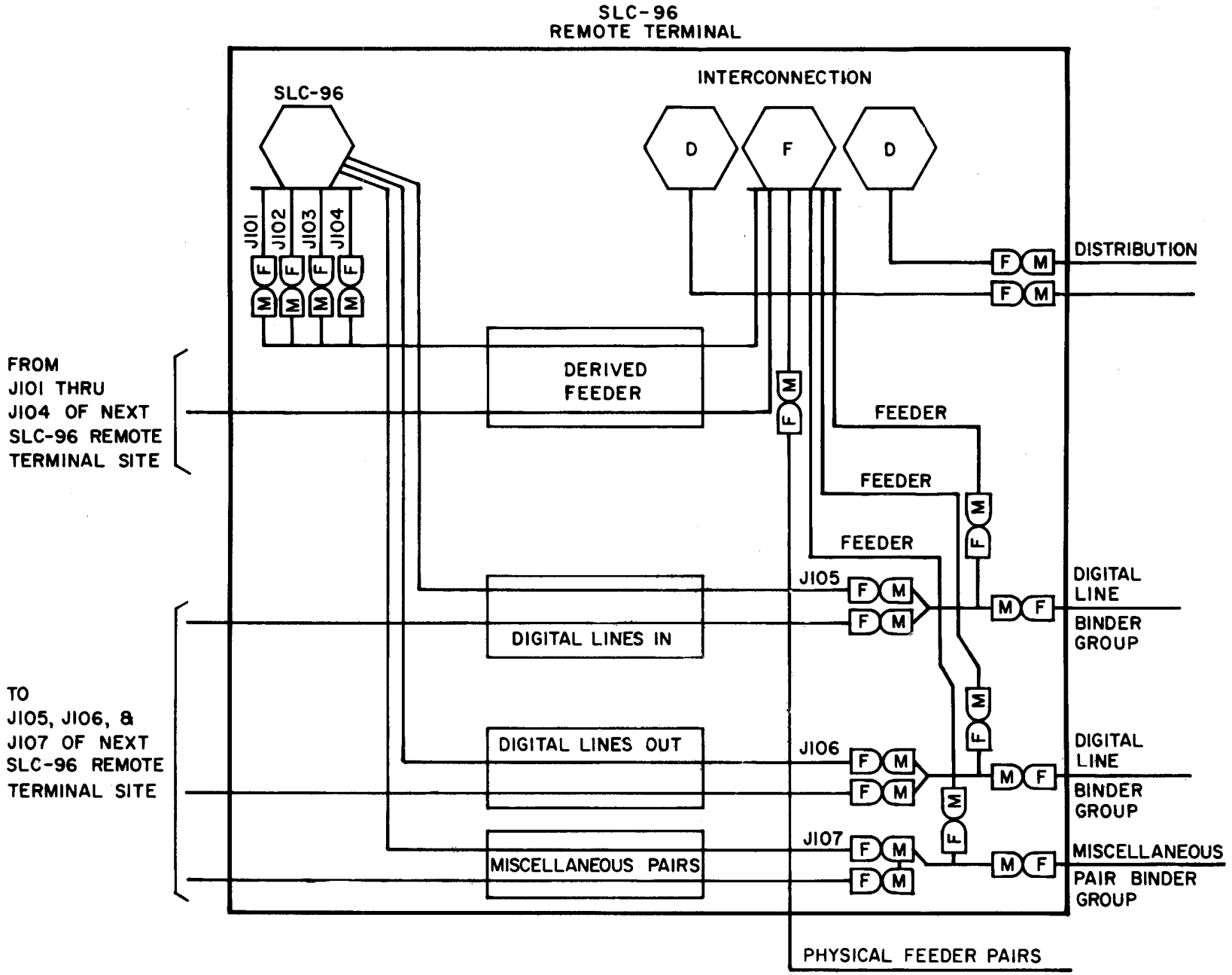

Fig. 1—CONECS Cable Requirements

D. Cable Requirements (Separate Interconnection Cabinet)

2.11 When a separate interconnection cabinet is used, one 200-pair CONECS cable with an MSRL end is required between the cabinets. The MSRL CONECS cable end is the same cable end required for a C size 40-series pedestal cabinet.

3. CONCRETE PAD REQUIREMENTS

3.01 The 38-Y-4057 concrete pad drawing gives details for a typical foundation for the RT cabinet. The concrete pad is 68 inches by 86 inches and weighs approximately 1750 pounds.

3.02 The size of the concrete pad may be reduced if desired due to the low activity associated with the power section. The power section is located on the left side when facing the front of the RT cabinet.

3.03 Variations in mounting the RT cabinet are shown in Fig. 2. It may be mounted parallel to the sidewalk or rotated 45 degrees to the sidewalk. The cabinet may also be rotated on the concrete pad to arrive at a square pad.

3.04 It is also possible, as shown in Fig. 2, to design a small collar on which to place the cabinet; hence, using stones for the area where the technician stands. This particular alternative allows cabinets to be placed compactly.

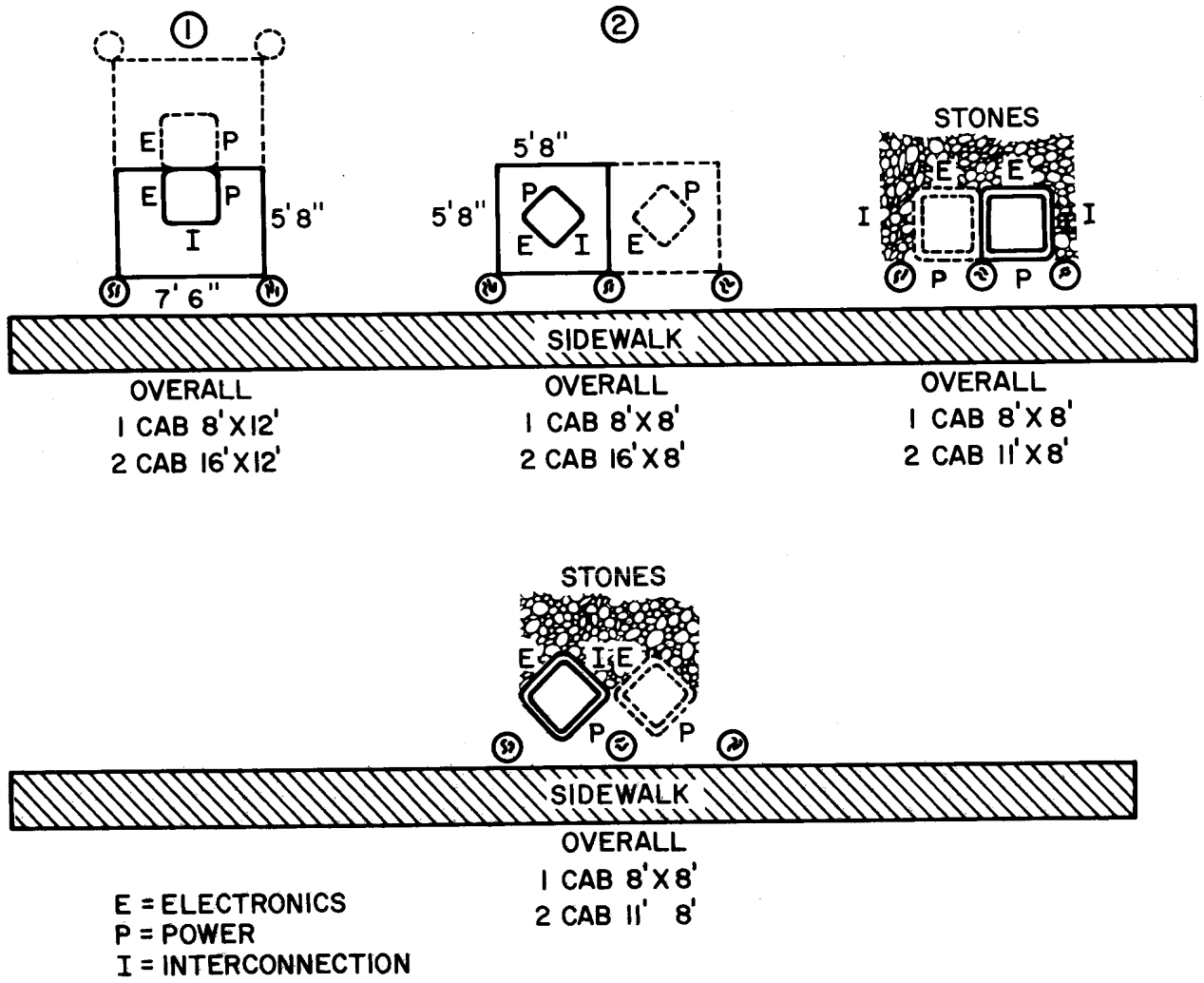

Fig. 2—Concrete Pad Alternatives

3.05 If flooding or snow is a problem:

(1) Find another location.

(2) Use a locally constructed concrete pad with raised collar.

3.06 Depending upon the particular situation, the 38-Y-4057 concrete pad drawing may be used for local fabrication of the pad or as a guide to locate the anchors and size the opening in your own concrete pad.

3.07 If a separate closure is used to house the interconnection field, it should be placed relative to the electronics cabinet as shown in Fig. 3. It is esthetically desirable to separate the RT cabinet from the interface cabinet by as much distance as possible but not to exceed 40 feet unless the separation is engineered as part of the digital line.

4. INSTALLATION OF RT CABINET ON CONCRETE PAD

A. General

4.01 In addition to the materials normally carried by the technician, the following materials are required:

- AT-8909M remote terminal cabinet (pedestal base supplied with cabinet)
- Concrete pad (38-Y-4057), or the equivalent, obtained locally
- D ground rod and clamp
- No. 6 ground wire
- 1/2-inch, water-tight, flexible, metal power conduit
- 4-5/8 inch diameter eyebolts
- Interconnection field and associated parts
- B outlet (AC) AT-8919
- 4-inch diameter flexible conduit (if required)
- Cables per Part 2

B. Placing Concrete Pad

4.02 Place the concrete pad as outlined in the following steps:

(1) Dig a trench 24-inches deep to allow for the bending radius of the cable. The direction of the trench should be toward the approaching feeder and distribution cables or to the separate interconnection closure (see workprint) as shown in Fig. 4.

(2) Dig another trench 24-inches deep for the ac power conduit.

(3) Place cable as shown in Fig. 4.

Note: The tape marker on the cable should be 3 inches below the ground line.

(4) Level the area in which the concrete pad is to be placed. If a subbase is required, place gravel, or locally approved equivalent, on the leveled area.

DANGER: Exercise care when handling the concrete pad to avoid injury to personnel or damage to pad.

(5) Screw four eyebolts into the threaded inserts in the corners of the concrete pad.

(6) Attach four B wire ropes to the eyebolts; then, using a derrick, lift the pad and position directly over the prepared area. Level the concrete pad.

(7) Remove the wire ropes and eyebolts from the concrete pad.

(8) Drive a D ground rod through the rectangular hole in the concrete pad, leaving six inches of rod exposed above the top of the pad (Fig. 4).

(9) Feed the power conduit through the opening in the concrete pad and route it alongside the stub cable, leaving approximately 14 inches above the top of the pad (Fig. 4).

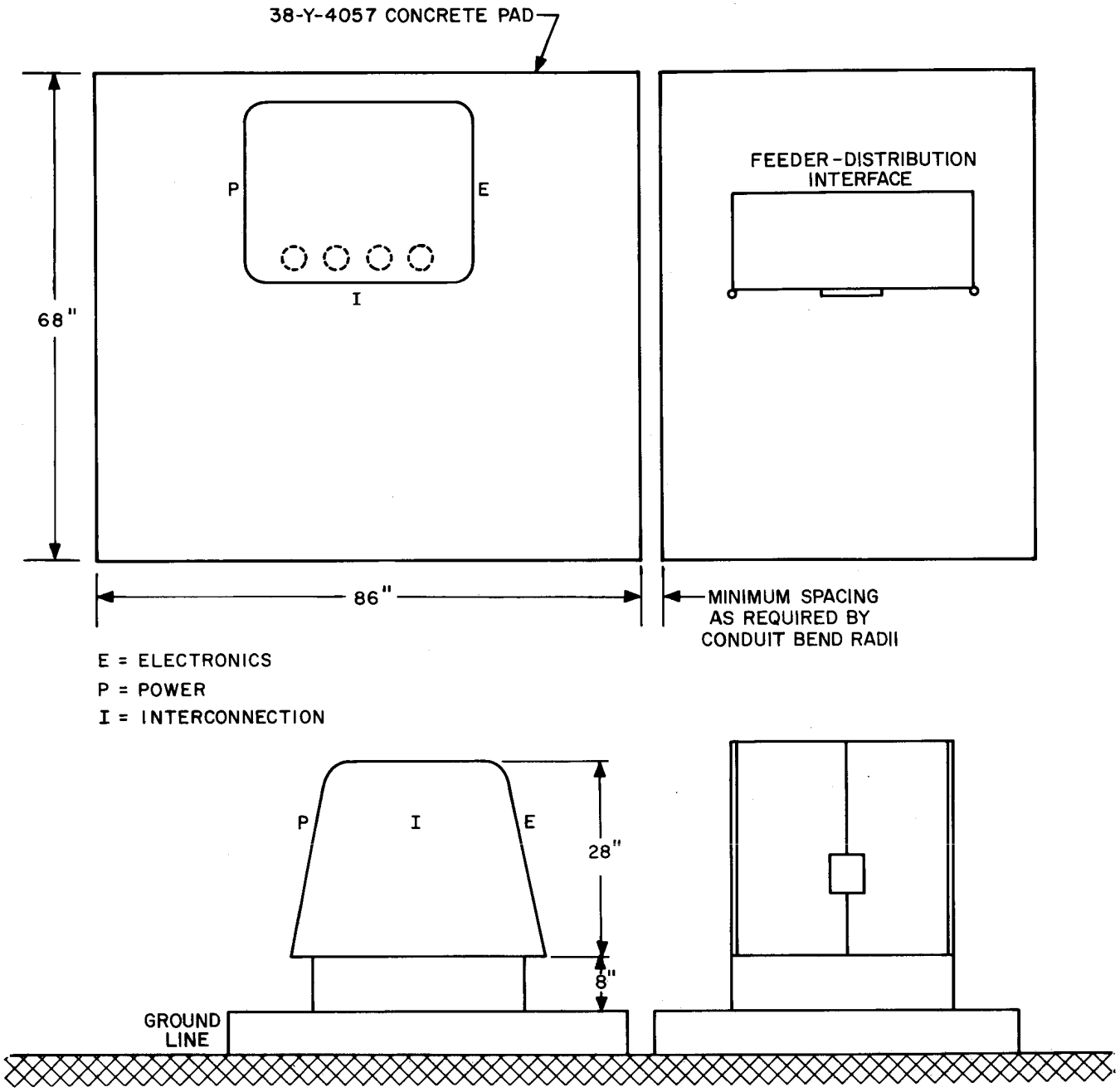

Fig. 3—Remote Terminal Cabinet and Interconnection Closure Placement

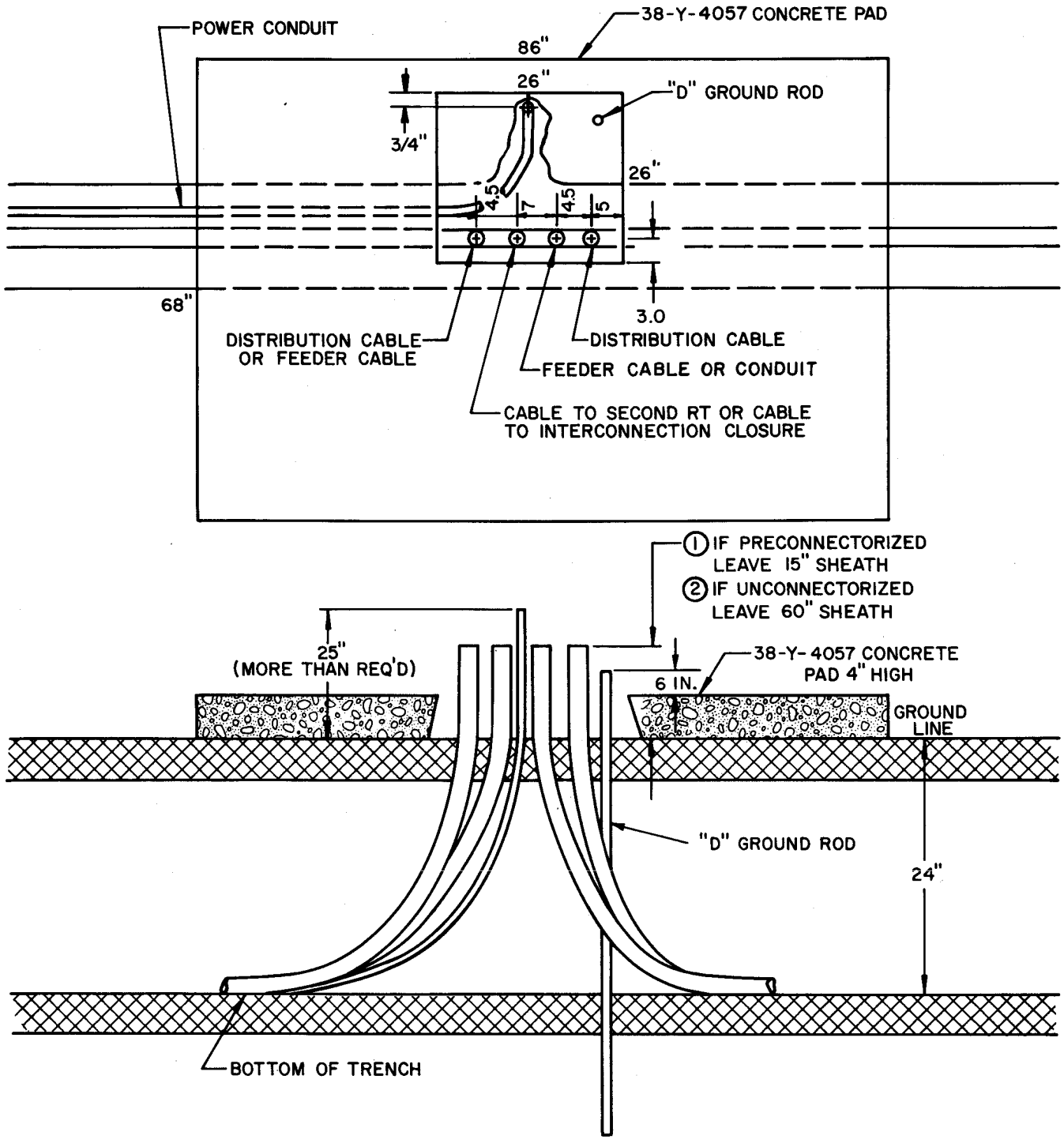

Fig. 4—Typical Placed Concrete Foundation

Note: A completed concrete pad installation is shown in Fig. 5.

C. Placing RT Cabinet

4.03 Place the RT cabinet on the concrete pad as follows:

WARNING: Exercise care when handling the cabinet to avoid scratches and dents.

(1) Position crated RT cabinet at a convenient location; then, remove carton from pallet.

(2) Attach two B wire ropes to the lifting lugs provided on the RT cabinet.

(3) Open the RT cabinet using a 216B tool.

(4) Using a derrick, lift the RT cabinet (top extended) and remove the wood pallet from underneath the cabinet.

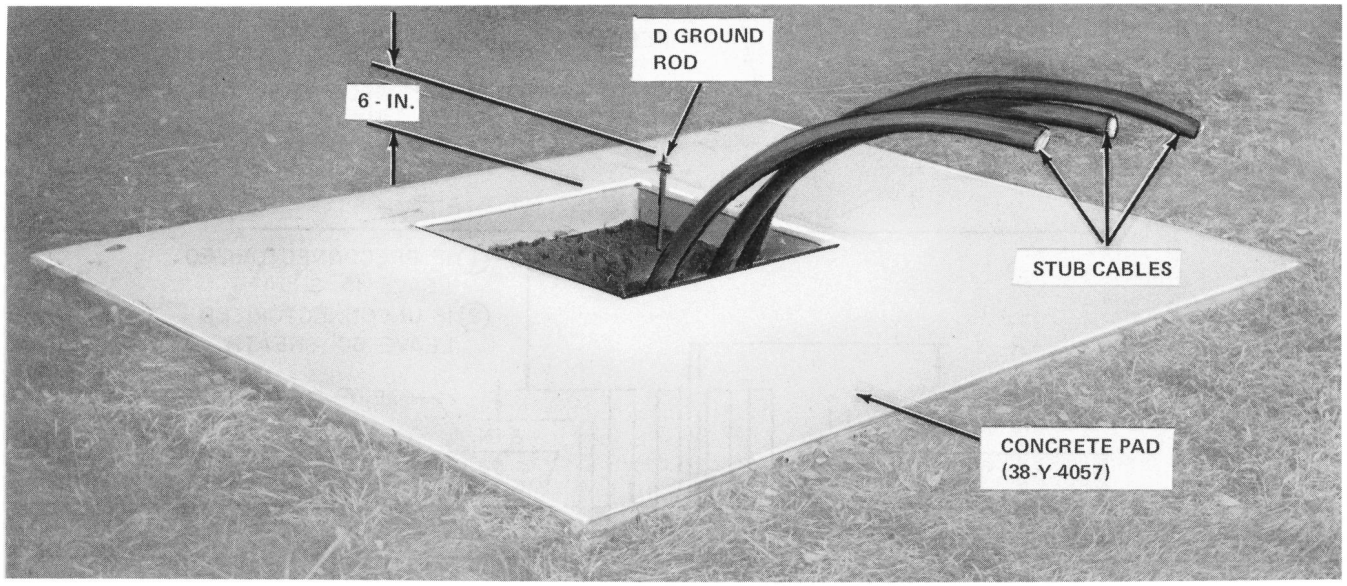

Fig. 5—Complete Concrete Pad Installation

(5) Lower the RT cabinet onto the concrete pad while simultaneously feeding the cables through the ports in the bottom of the cabinet (Fig. 6).

Note: Make sure the four holes in the bottom of the cabinet are in alignment with the four threaded inserts in the concrete pad.

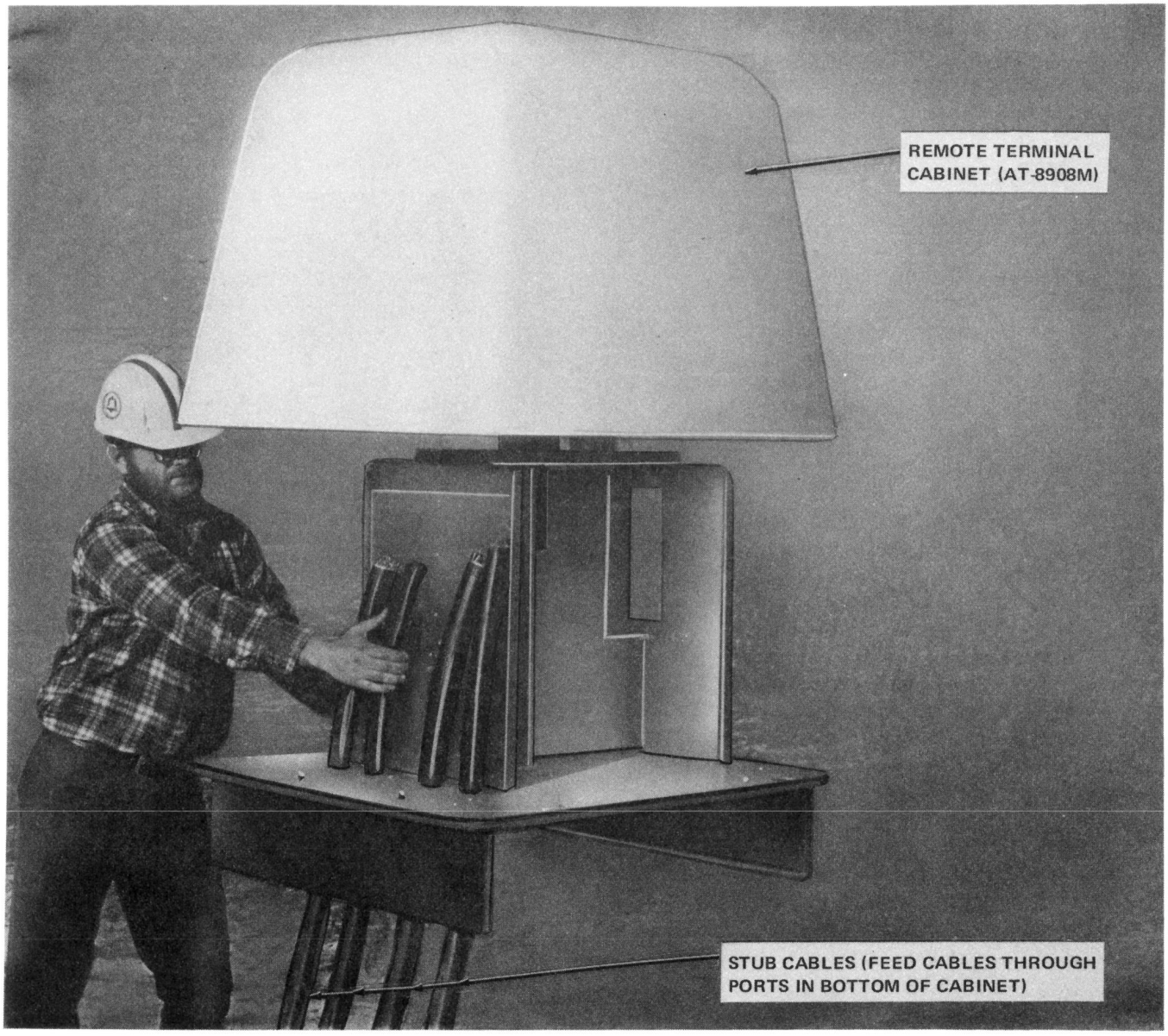

Fig. 6—Placing Remote Terminal Cabinet on Concrete Pad

(6) Using four 1/2-13 by 1-inch long bolts and 1/2-inch washers (furnished with cabinet), secure the cabinet assembly to the concrete pad. If required, level the cabinet using shims furnished with the cabinet. Tighten all bolts.

(7) Pull the cable sheath into the cabinet and strip the sheath the proper length as shown in Fig. 4.

Note: If connectorized cables are used, stop the cable sheath at 4 inches above the floor of the cabinet.

(8) Using B sealing tape, seal the cable entrance ports in the cabinet (Fig. 7). Ensure that the cap plugs shipped with the cabinet are in the remaining cable entrance port(s).

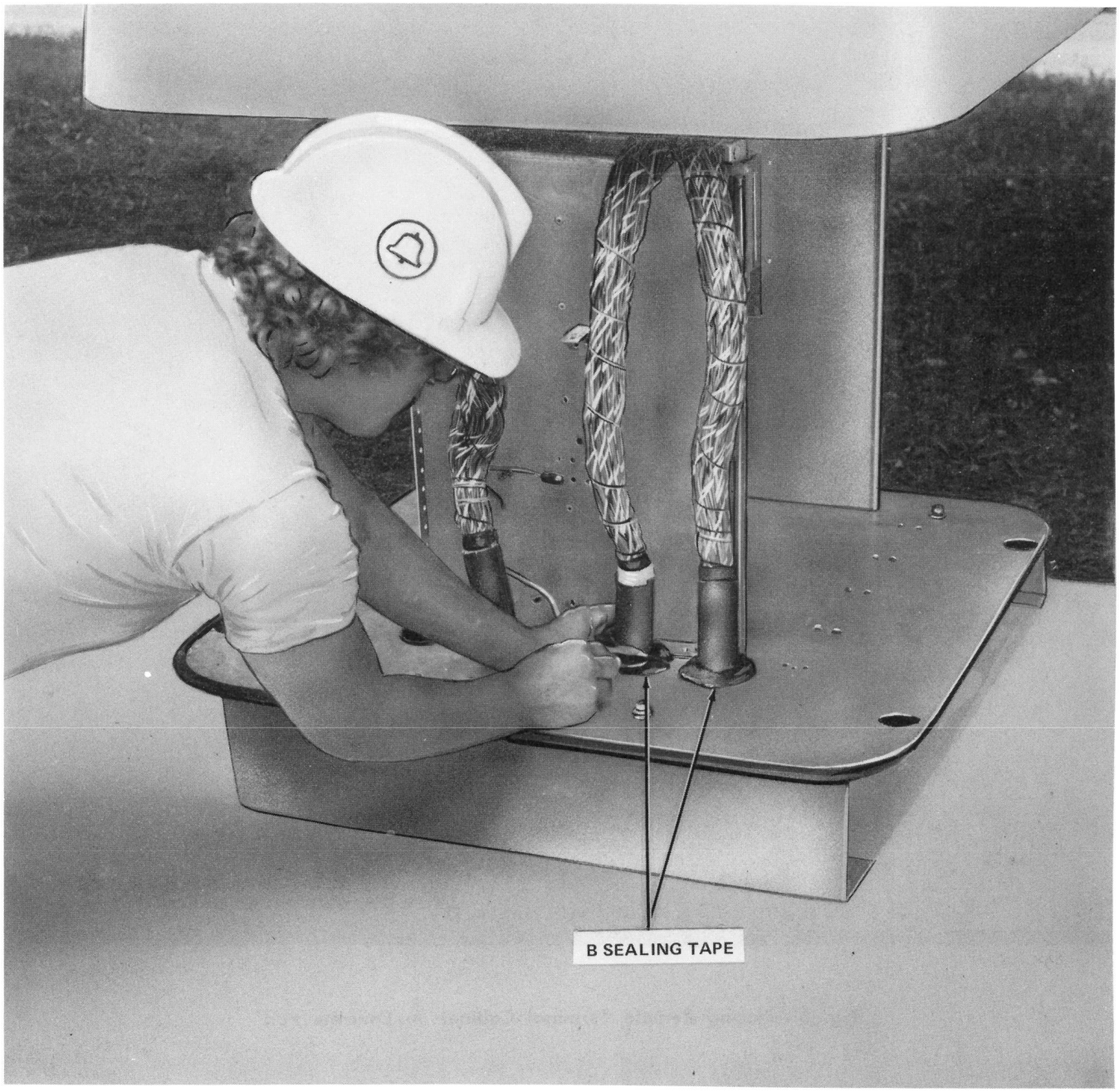

Fig. 7—Sealing and Cable Entrance Ports

(9) Using the lug provided, attach the No. 6 ground wire to the cabinet framework at the location shown in Fig. 8. Route the other end through the grommeted hole to the D ground rod.

Note: When separate ground rods are used for telephone and power grounds, the ground rods should be bonded together with No. 6 ground wire.

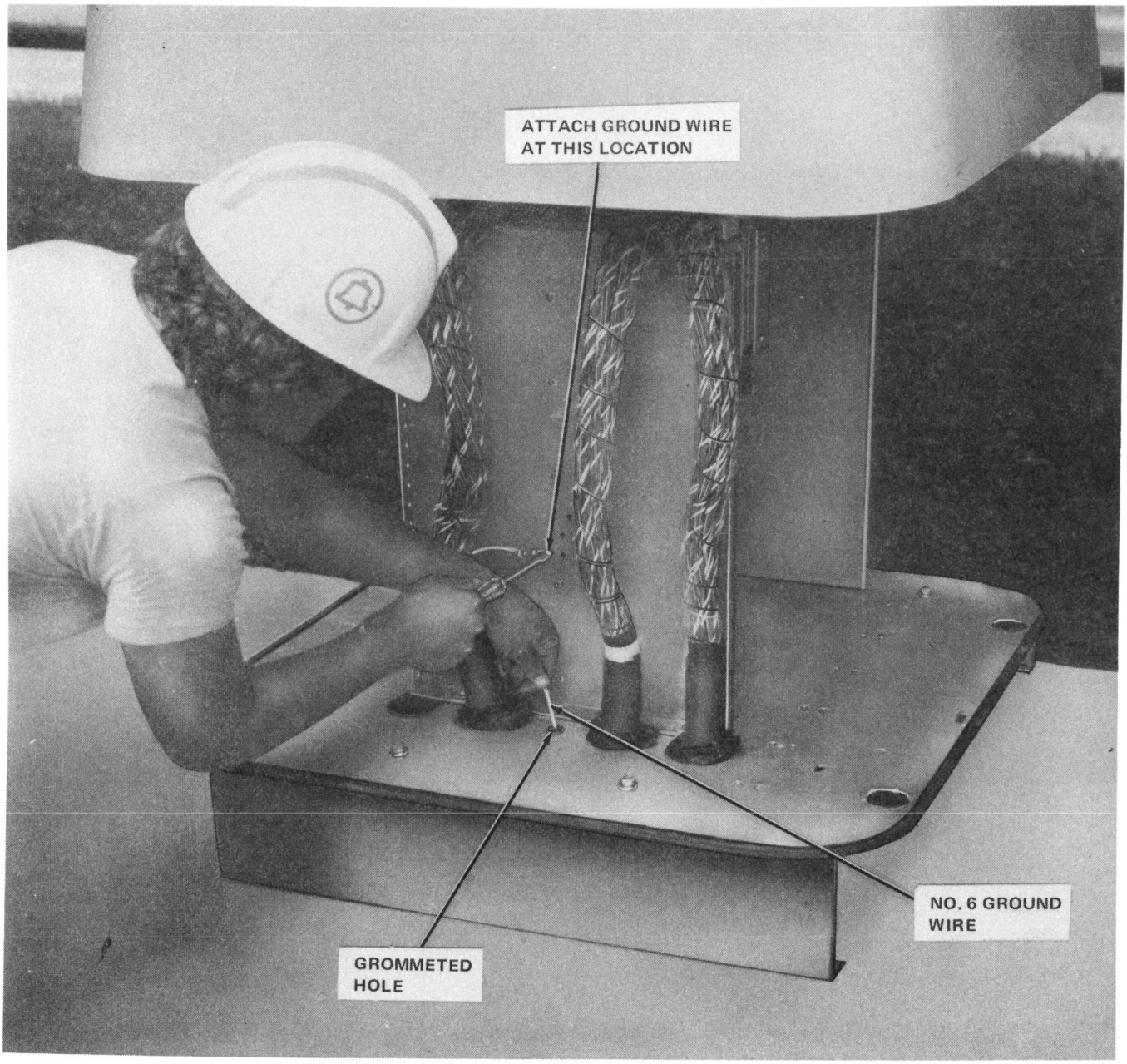

Fig. 8—Attaching Ground Wire to Cabinet Framework

(10) Install the pedestal covers using four 3/8 × 1/2-inch long bolts (supplied with cabinet) as shown in Fig. 9 and 10.

(11) Backfill all trenches.

(12) Close the cabinet by pushing downward on the cabinet top until the latch engages. Check for proper closure by lifting the edge of the cabinet top upward.

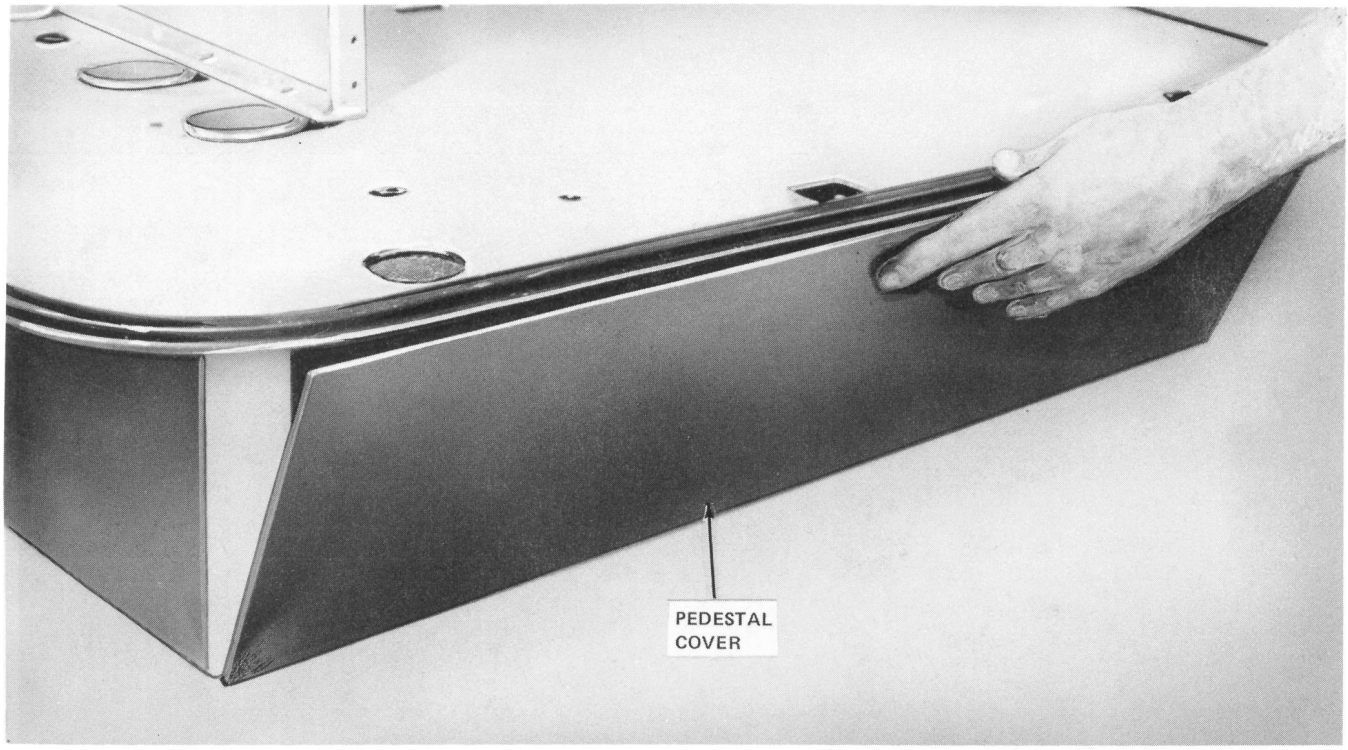

Fig. 9—Installing Pedestal Covers

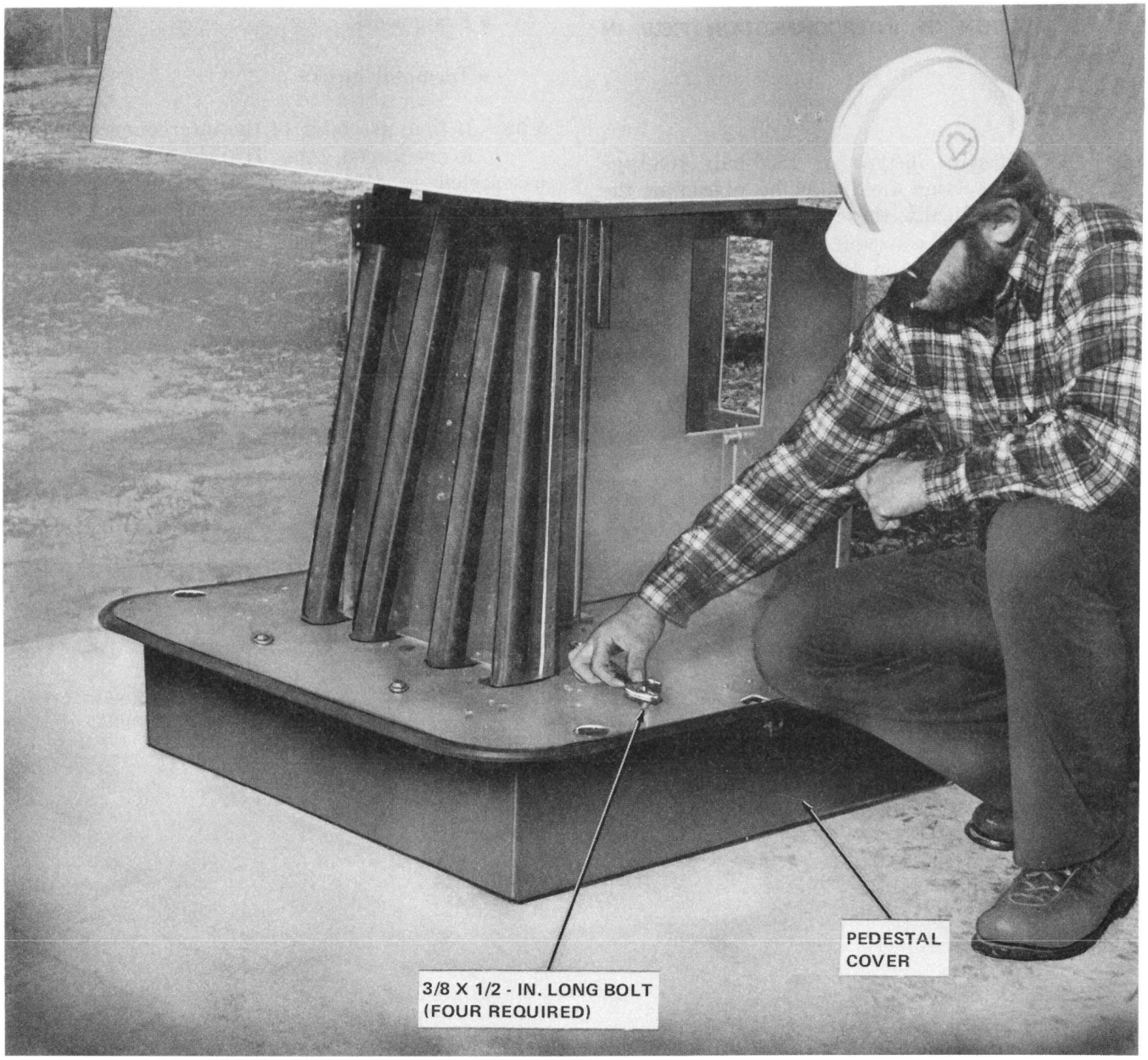

Fig. 10—Securing Pedestal Covers

Note: A completed installation is shown in Fig. 11.

5. INSTALLATION OF INTERCONNECTION FIELD IN RT CABINET.

A. General

5.01 An 800-pair 76-type or 1800-pair 108-type interconnection field may be placed in the RT cabinet. Physically, these interconnection fields are the same size; consequently, the installation procedures given for the 1800 pair also apply to the 800 pair.

Warning: Exercise care during the installation process so as not to damage the interconnection field.

5.02 The interconnection field consists of two major items:

- Framework
- Terminal blocks.

5.03 If field assembly of the interconnection field is required, the framework should be assembled in the cabinet first. Consequently, during the assembly process, the weight of the individual terminal blocks will not require support.

B. Installation

5.04 The procedure for the installation of the interconnection field in the RT cabinet is as follows:

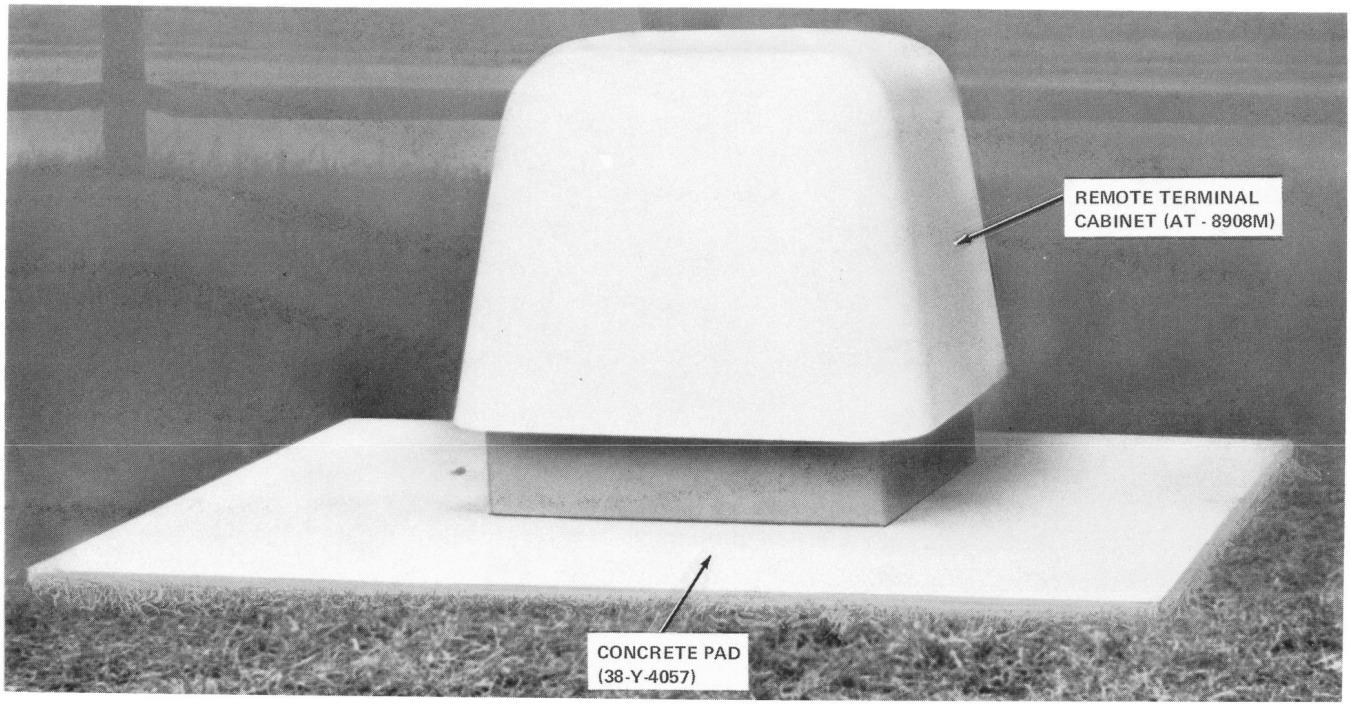

Fig. 11—Completed Remote Terminal Cabinet Installation

(1) Using a 12-24 screw, secure the ell bracket (furnished with cabinet) to the cabinet framework at the location shown in Fig. 12.

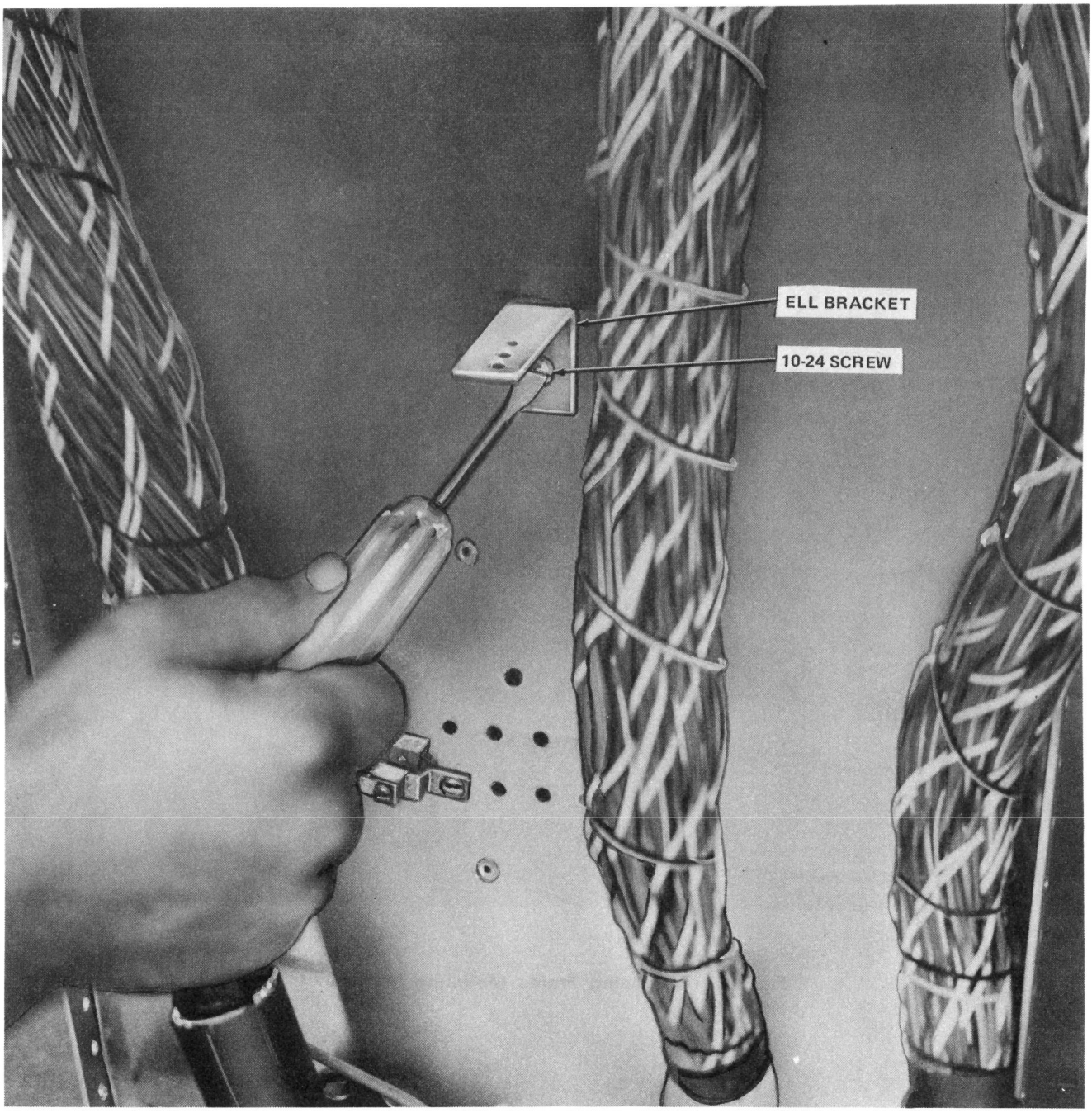

Fig. 12—Securing Ell Bracket to Cabinet Framework

(2) Position the frame mounting (AT-8909B) in the RT cabinet as shown in Fig. 13. Align the holes in the frame mounting with the holes in the bracket base.

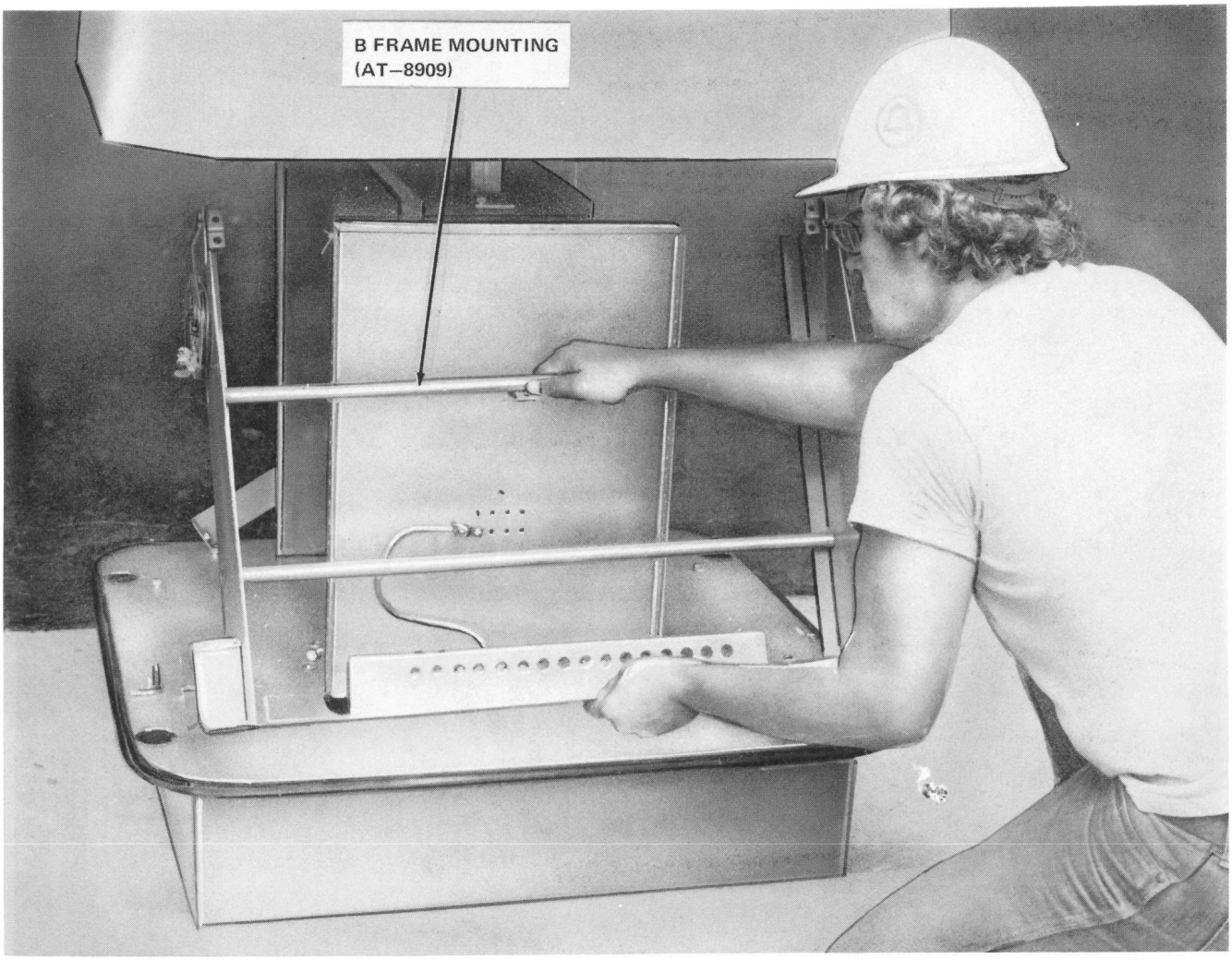

Fig. 13—Positioning Frame Mounting in Cabinet

(3) Secure the frame mounting to the base, using four 3/8 $\times$ 1-inch bolts and 3/8-inch washers (furnished with cabinet) as shown in Fig. 14. Leave bolts finger tight.

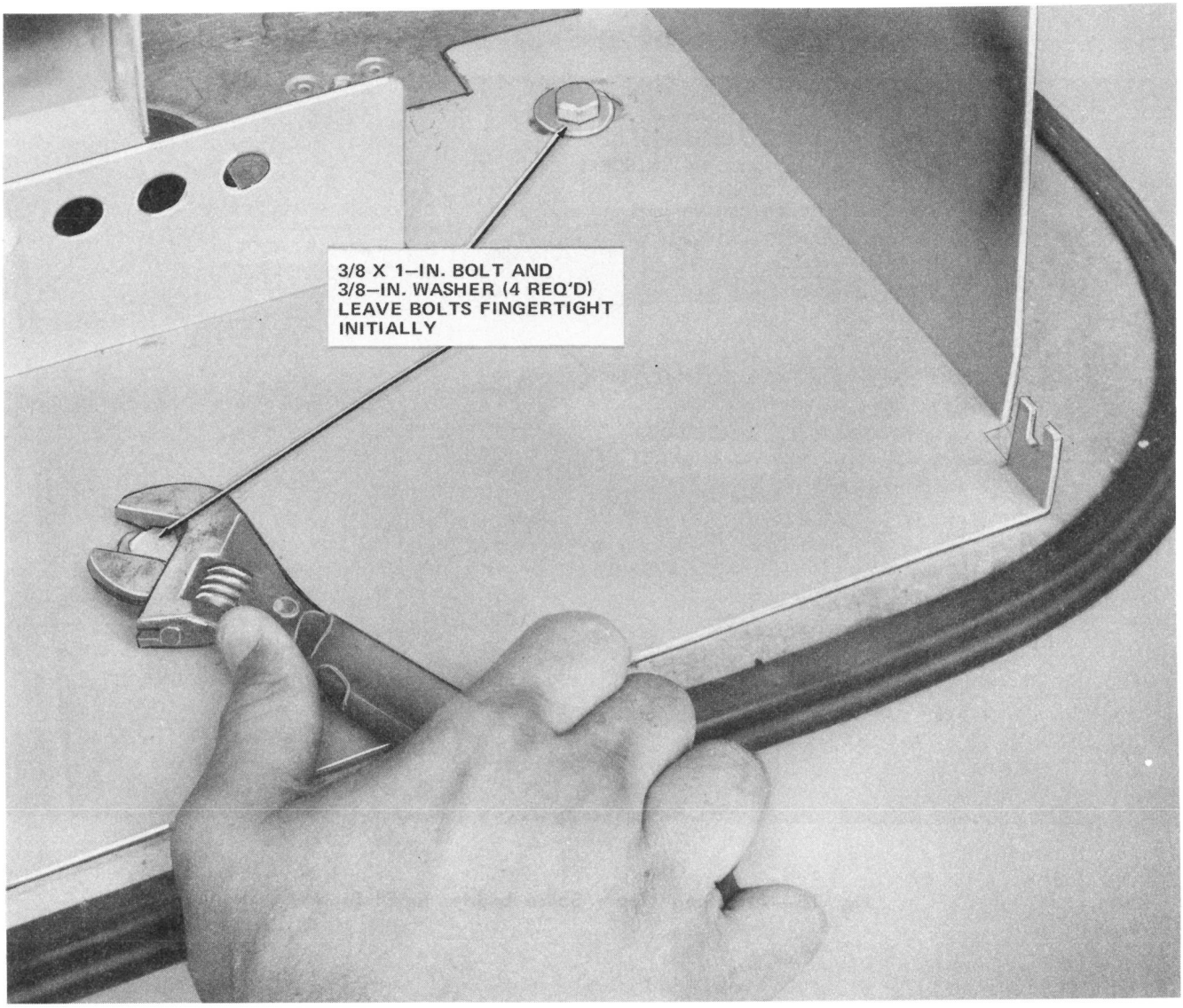

Fig. 14—Securing Frame Mounting to Cabinet Base

(4) Secure the upper splice ladder to the ell bracket, using a 10 × 1-1/4 inch screw and #10 nut as shown Fig. 15. Leave screw finger tight.

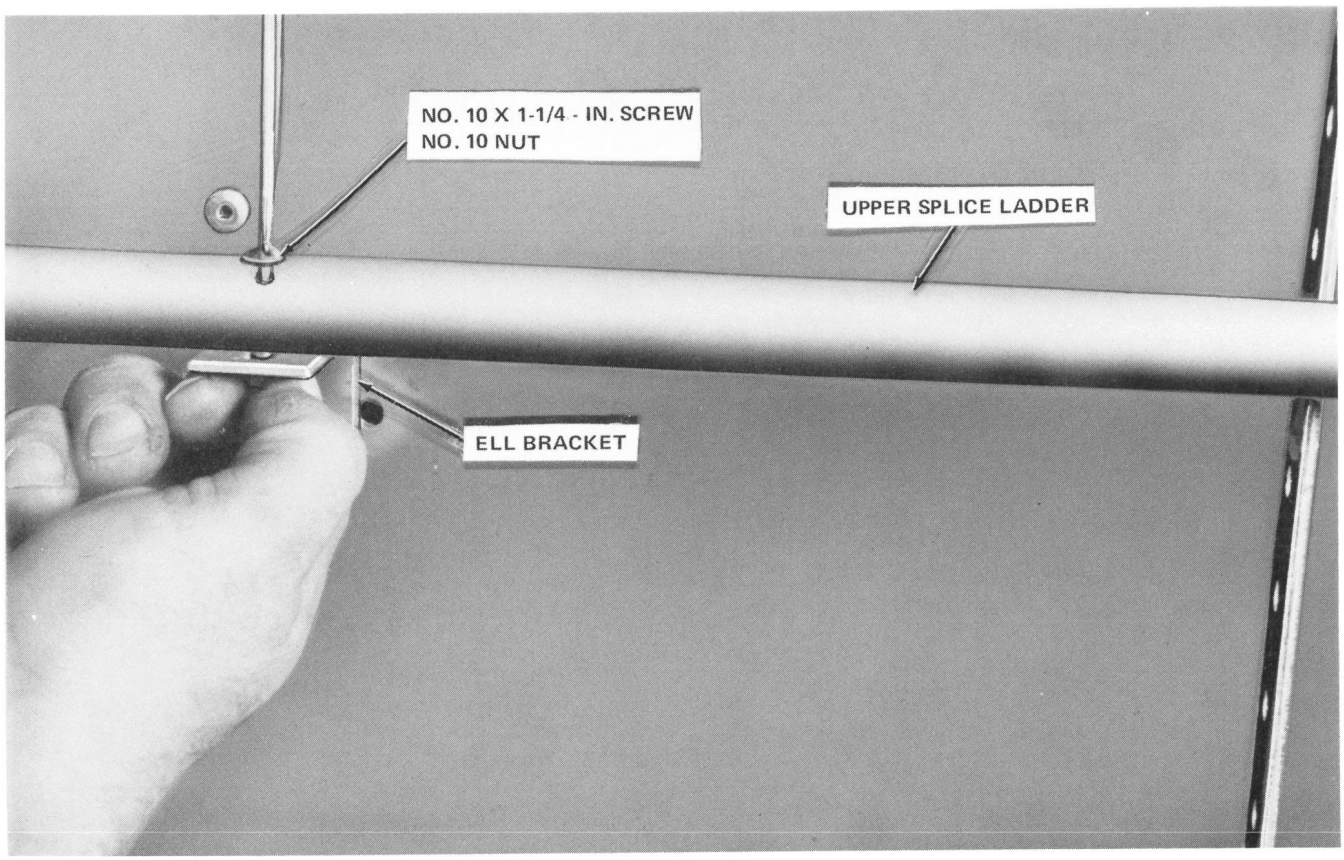

Fig. 15—Attaching Upper Splice Ladder to Ell Bracket

(5) Place the wiring frame assembly in the pivots of the frame mounting as shown in Fig. 16.

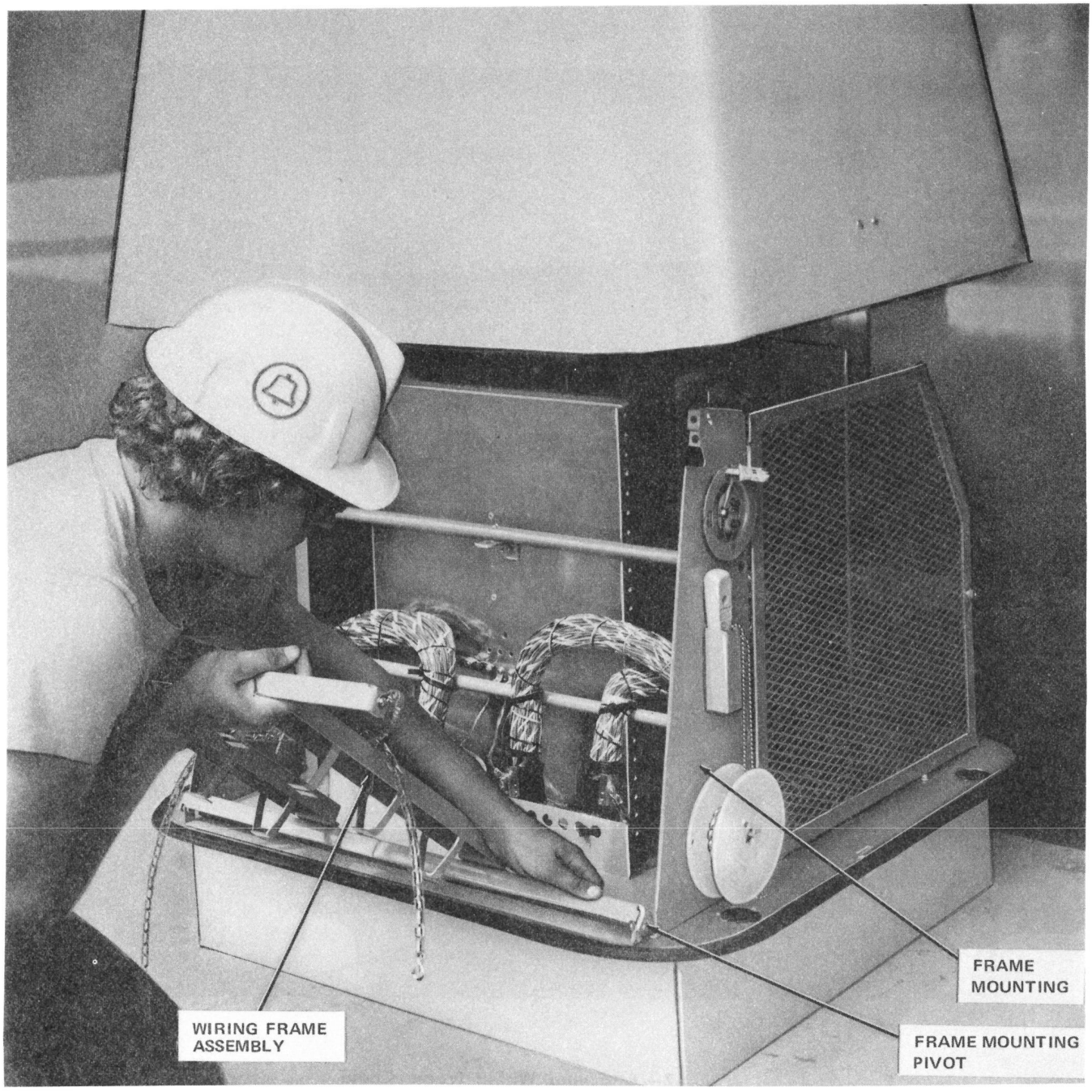

Fig. 16—Installation of Wiring Frame Assembly

(6) Hook the chain of the wiring frame (Tether 842322810) into the bracket holes as shown in Fig. 17.

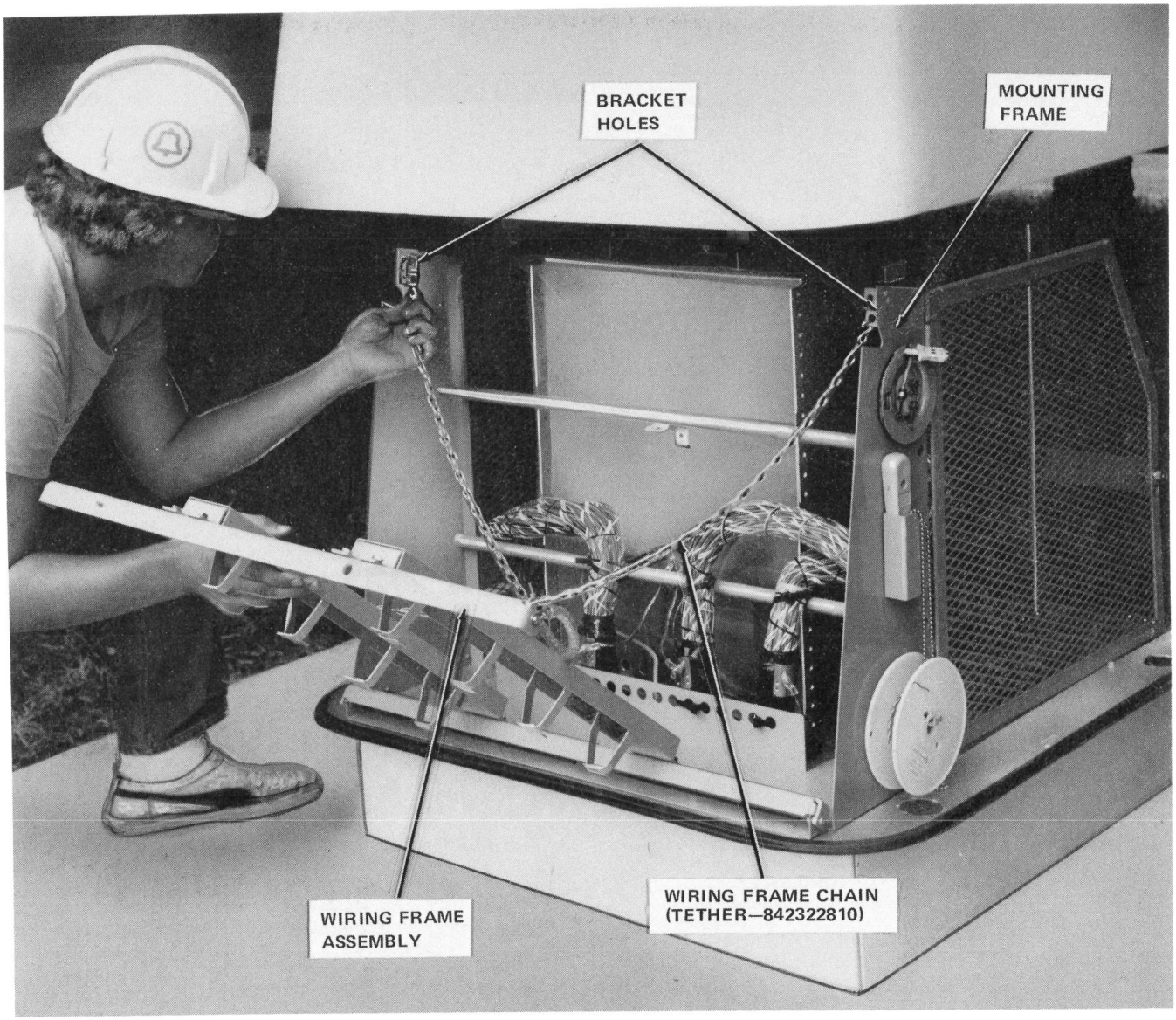

Fig. 17—Attaching Wiring Frame Chain

(7) Swing the framework upward into place and, if necessary, adjust the position of the frame mounting so that the cabinet cover will open and close freely. Tighten all bolts.

(8) After completing Step 7, swing the framework out and down and install the terminal blocks on the framework as shown in Fig. 18.

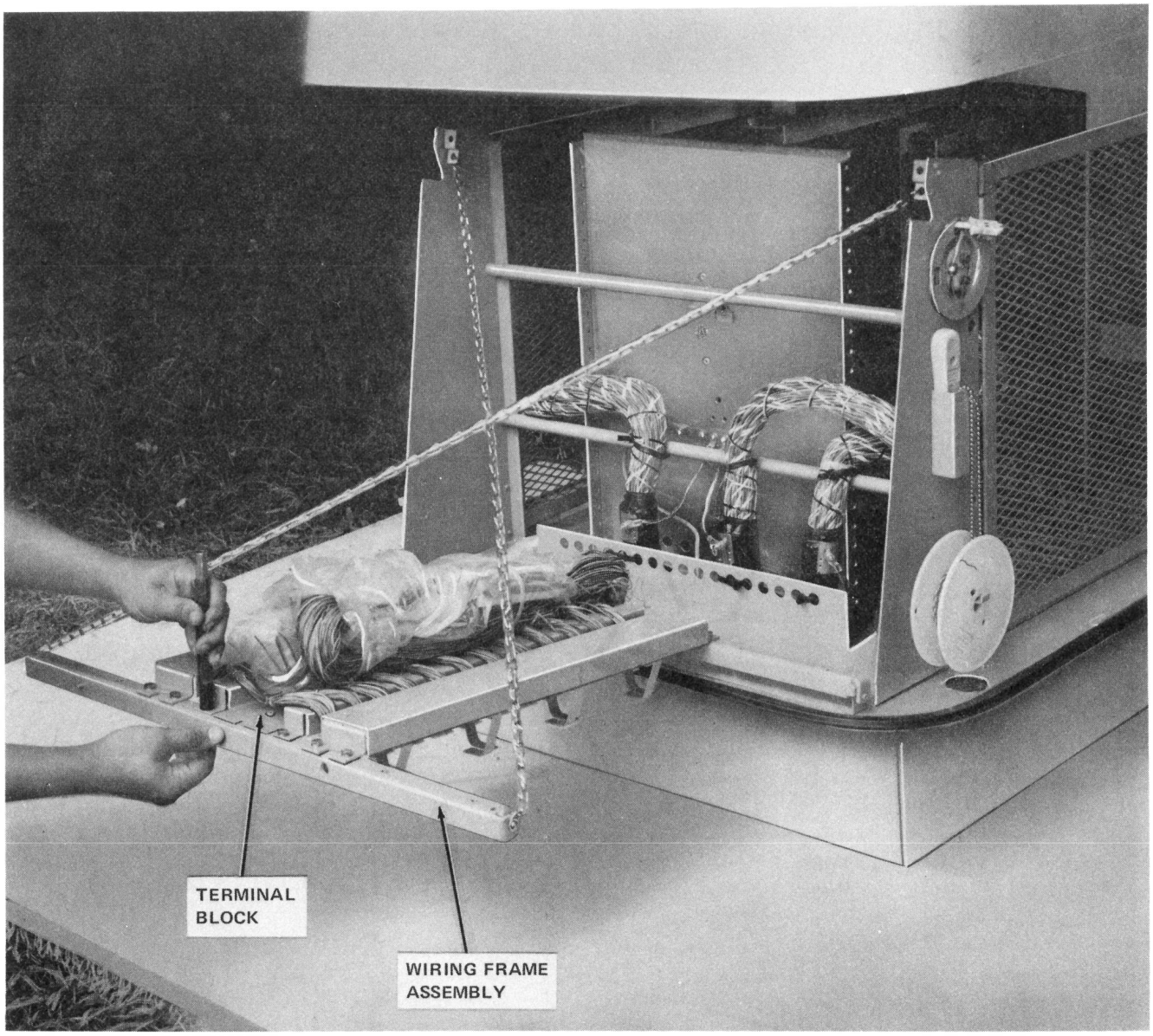

Fig. 18—Installation of Terminal Blocks

(9) Swing the framework back up into place and secure to the mounting frame, using two screws as shown in Fig. 19.

(10) Install the test cords insertion tool, and cross-connect wire reel on the side of the frame mounting at the location shown in Fig. 19.

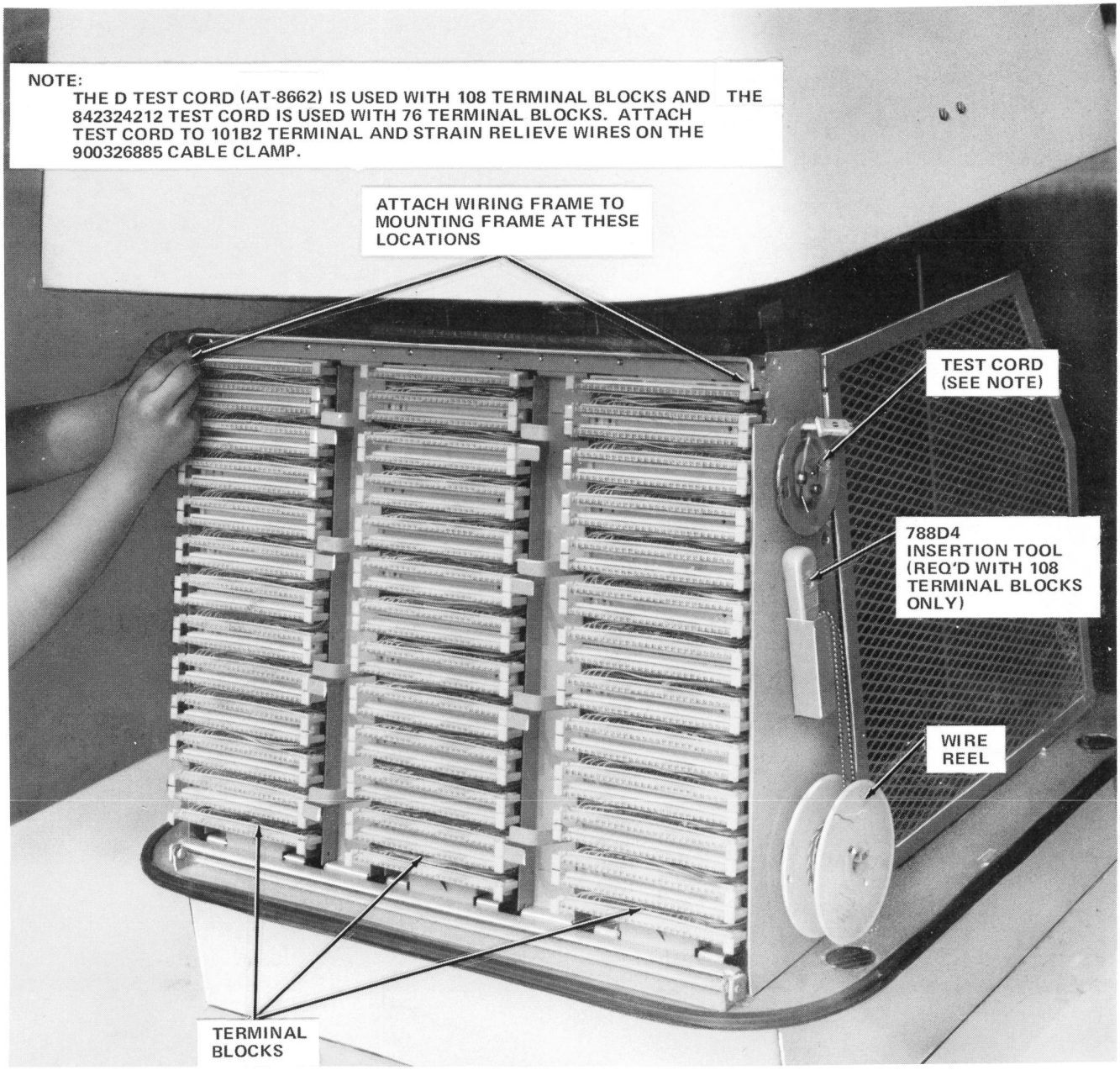

Fig. 19—Securing Wiring Frame to Mounting Frame

6. SPLICING

6.01 The SLC-96 RT equipment is connectorized with 710 connectors. CONECS splicing is covered in Section 626-500-102 of the Bell System Practices. It is recommended that the technicians become familiar with CONECS splicing before attempting to perform the splicing outlined in this section.

6.02 The tools required for CONECS splicing are as follows:

- C Bridge Removal Tool (AT-8745)
- D Insertion-Cutting Tool (AT-8764)
- K Connector Presser (AT-8887)

6.03 The pair function of each pair in the SLC-96 stub cable connectors J101 through J107 for a concentrated or nonconcentrated system is shown in Table A.

6.04 Splicing techniques in the RT cabinet is identical to those required in the C size 40-type cabinet (refer to Sections 631-600-229 or 637-600-230).

6.05 The five major areas of splicing are as follows (see Fig. 1):

(a) Feeder cable to feeder terminal block

(b) Distribution cable to distribution terminal block

(c) SLC-96 derived feeder (connectors J101 through J104) to feeder terminal block

(d) Miscellaneous pairs to SLC-96 connector J107

(e) Feeder digital line binder groups to SLC-96 digital line (connectors J105 and J106).

6.06 Splicing of the digital line feeder binder groups to connectors J105 through J107 is shown in detail in Fig. 20, 21, and 22. These figures illustrate a complete 710 splice.

6.07 The splicing details covered in this part are for a one RT site with an interconnection field in the AT-8908M cabinet.

6.08 Use the D insertion-cutting tool and K connector presser to make the connector harness for the splice.

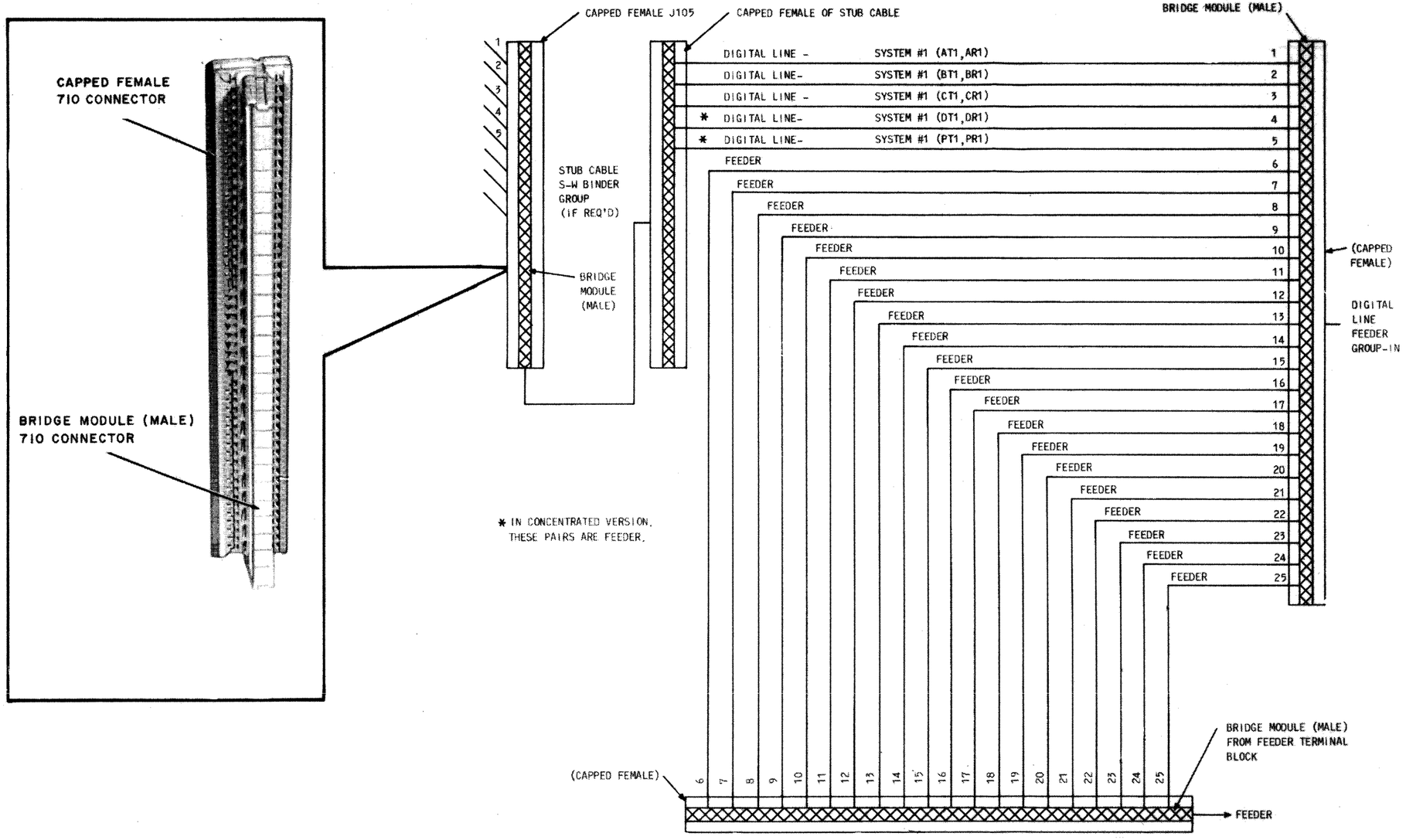

Fig. 20—Digital Line Feeder—Group-In Splicing

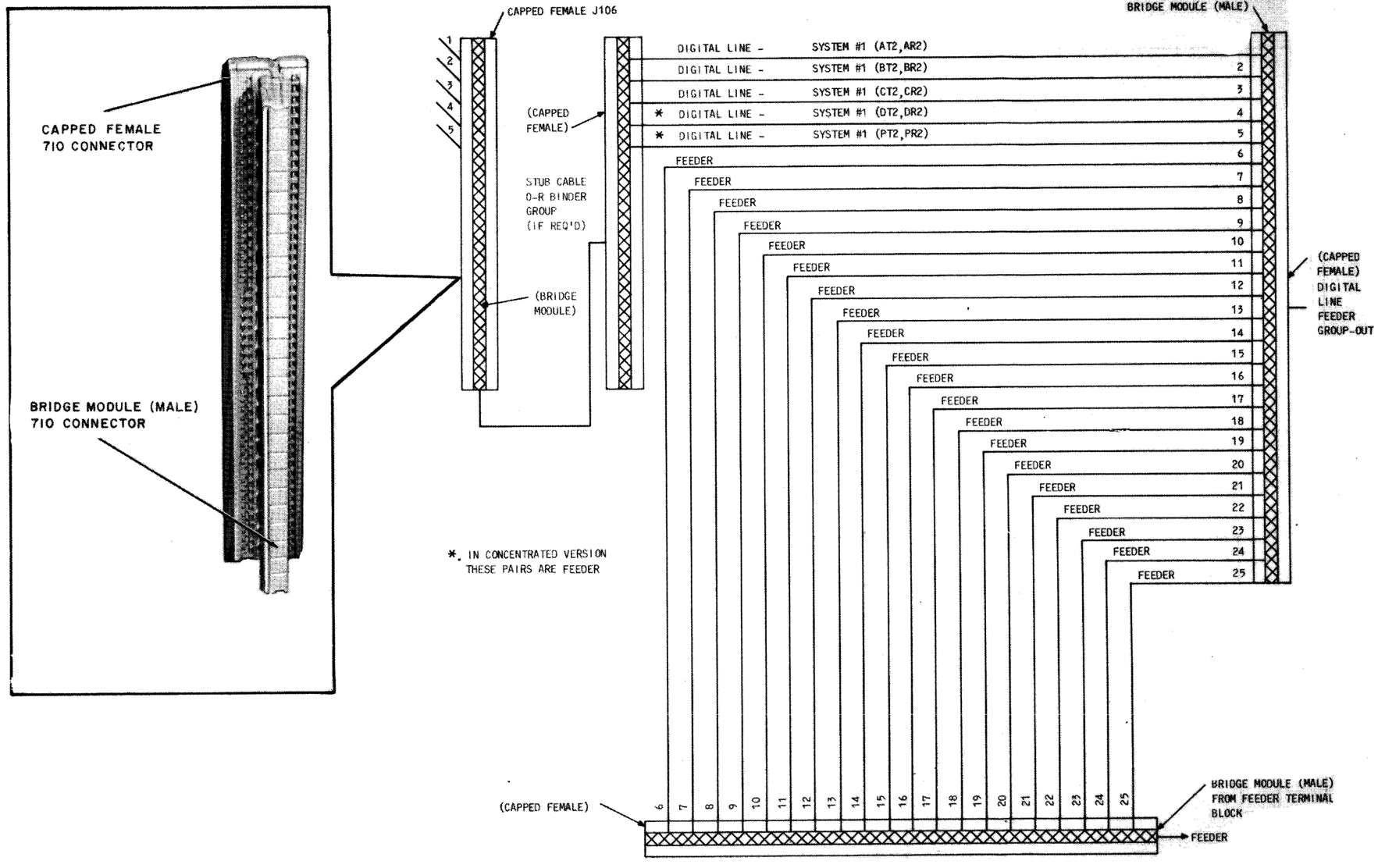

Fig. 21—Digital Line Feeder—Group-Out Splicing

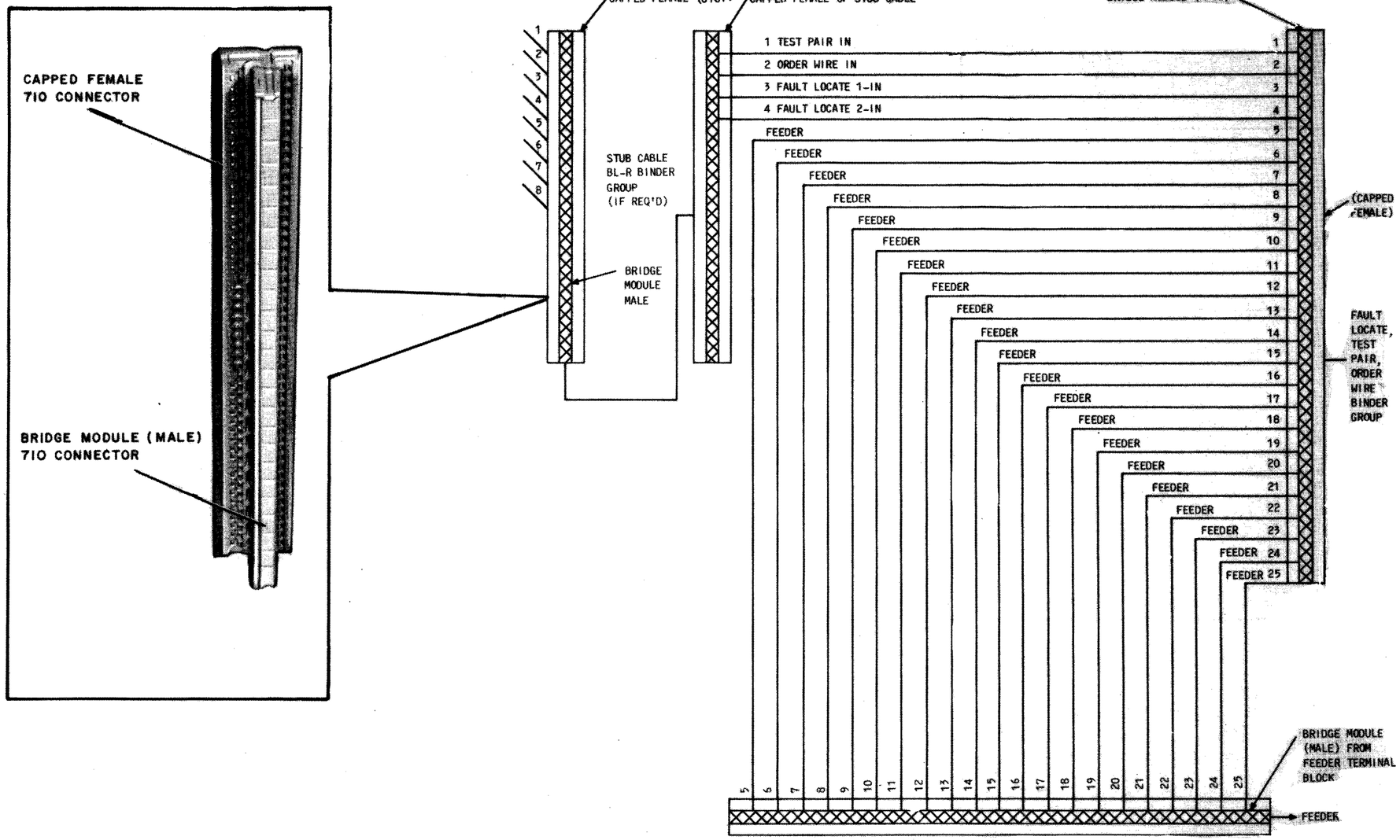

Fig. 22—Fault Locate, Test Pair, and Order Wire Binder Group Splicing

A. Splicing With B Frame Mounting (AT-8909)

6.09 The procedure for splicing when the RT cabinet is equipped with frame mounting is as follows:

(1) Using cable ties, secure the cables to the frame mounting as shown in Fig. 23.

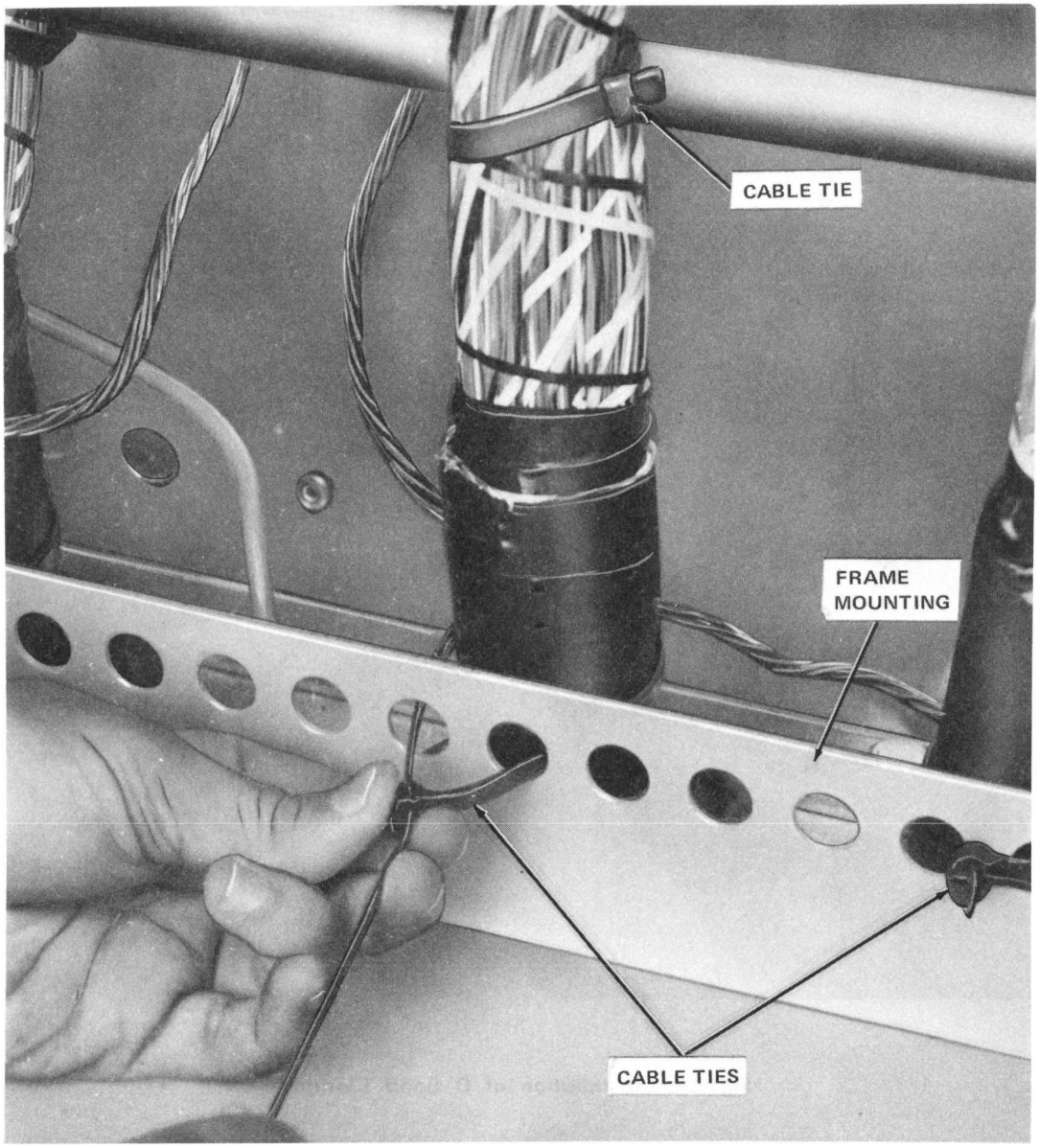

Fig. 23—Securing Cables to Frame Mounting

(2) Install a D bond clamp to the cables as outlined in Section 081-852-118 and as shown in Fig. 24.

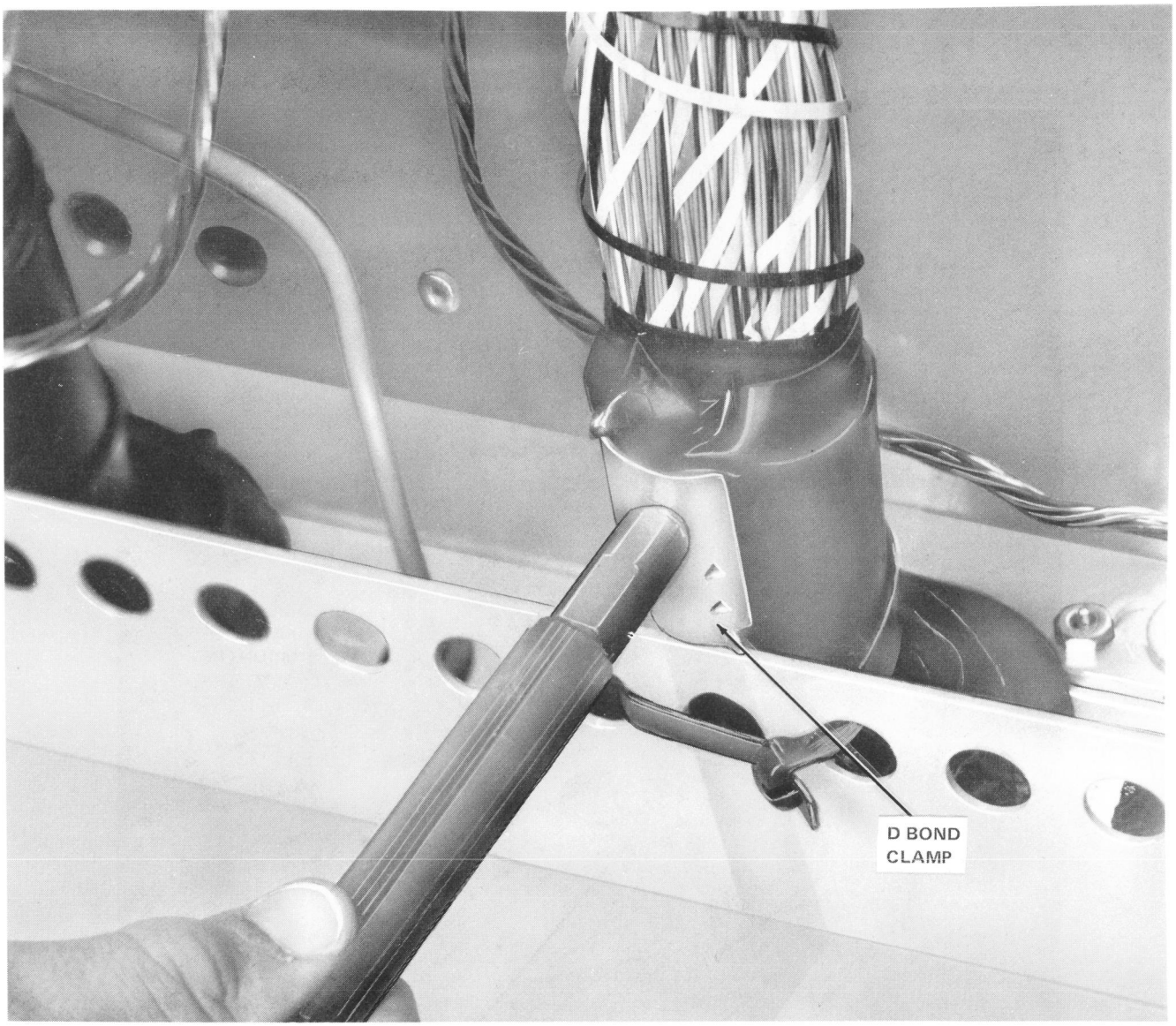

Fig. 24—Installation of D Bond Clamps

(3) Install the bond strap to the bond clamp as shown in Fig. 25.

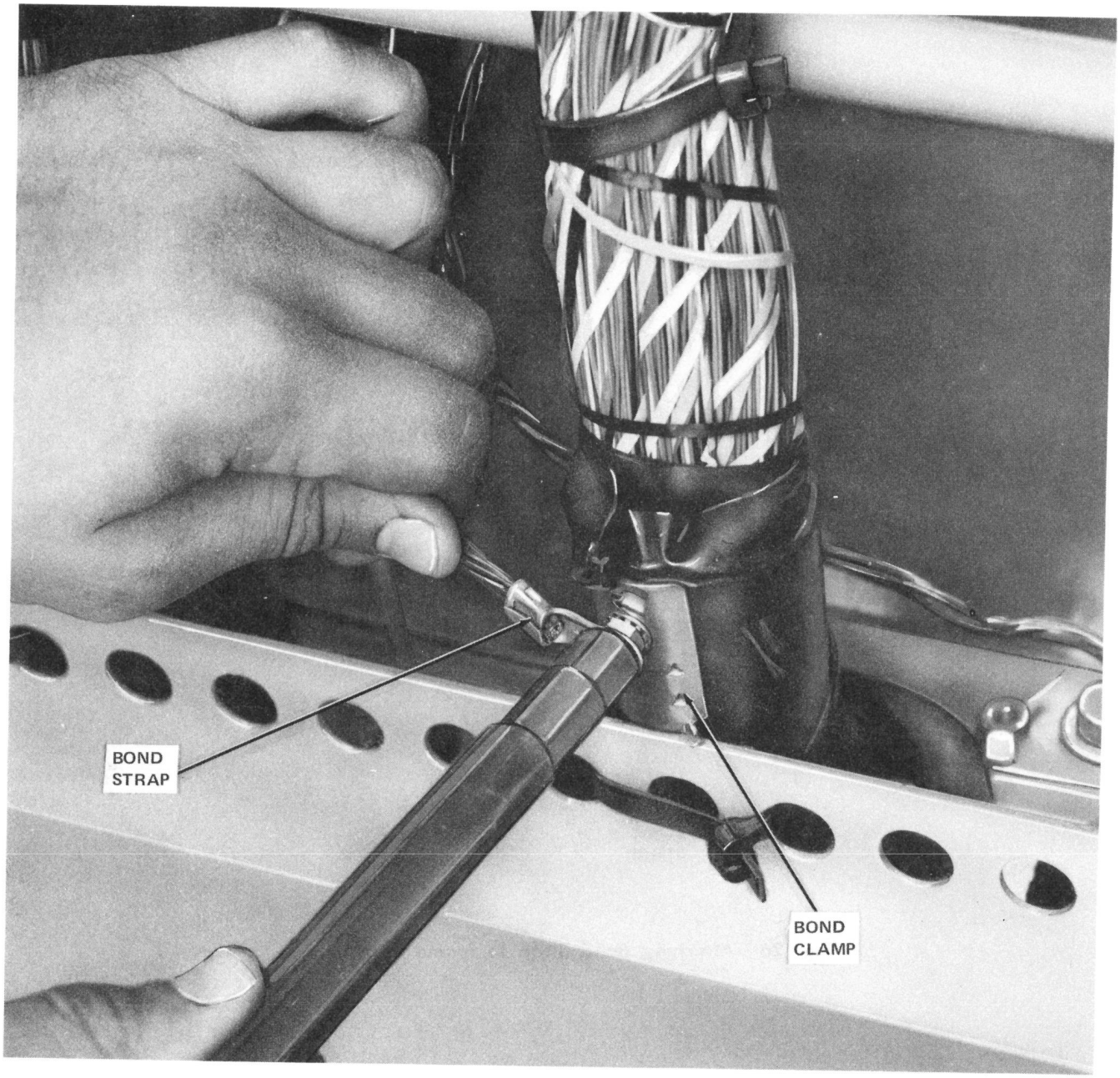

Fig. 25—Attaching Bond Straps to D Bond Clamp

(4) Secure the bond strap from the D bond clamp to the frame mounting (left or right side) as shown in Fig. 26.

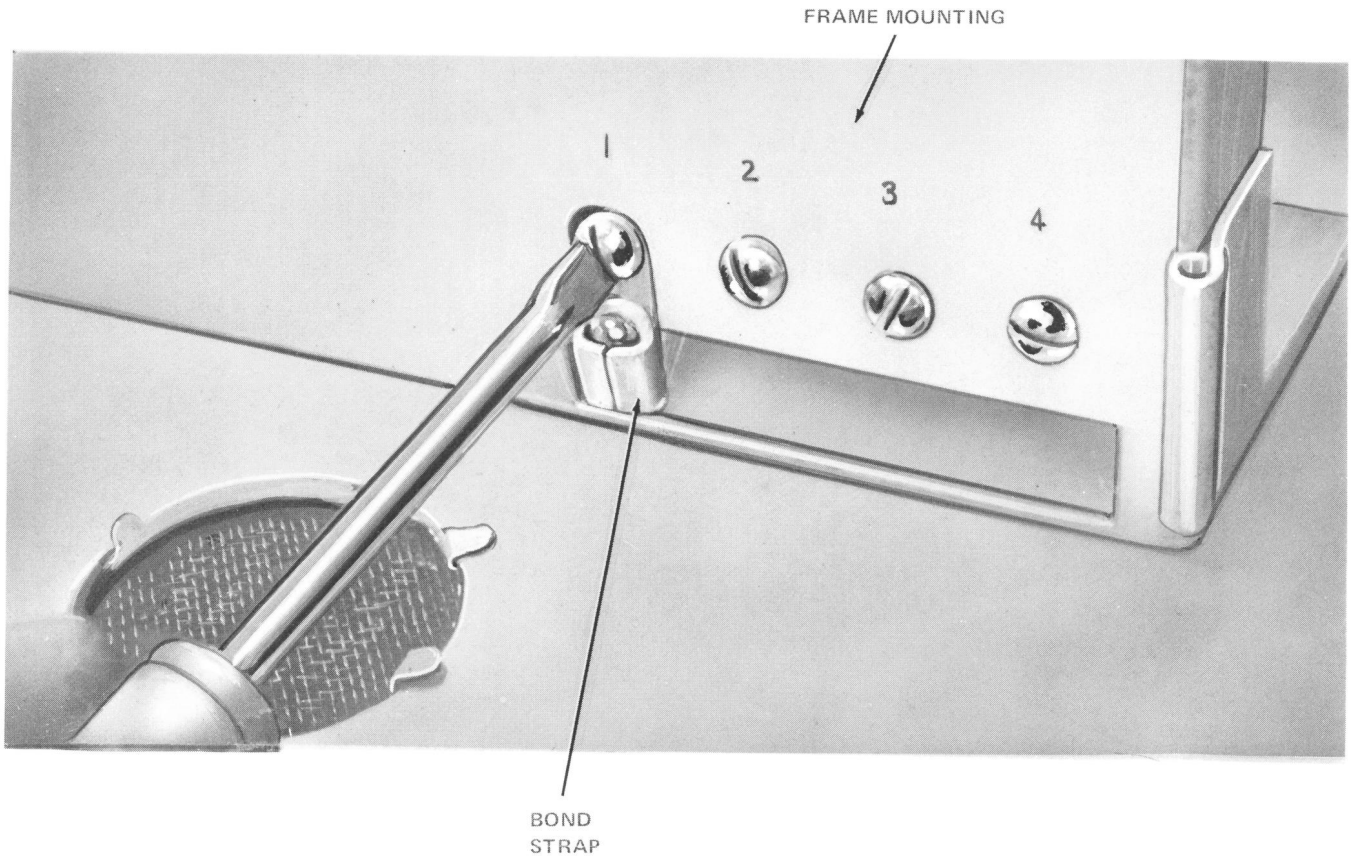

Fig. 26—Attaching Bond Strap to Frame Mounting

(5) Route another bond strap from the center of the frame mounting to the cabinet framework as shown in Fig. 27.

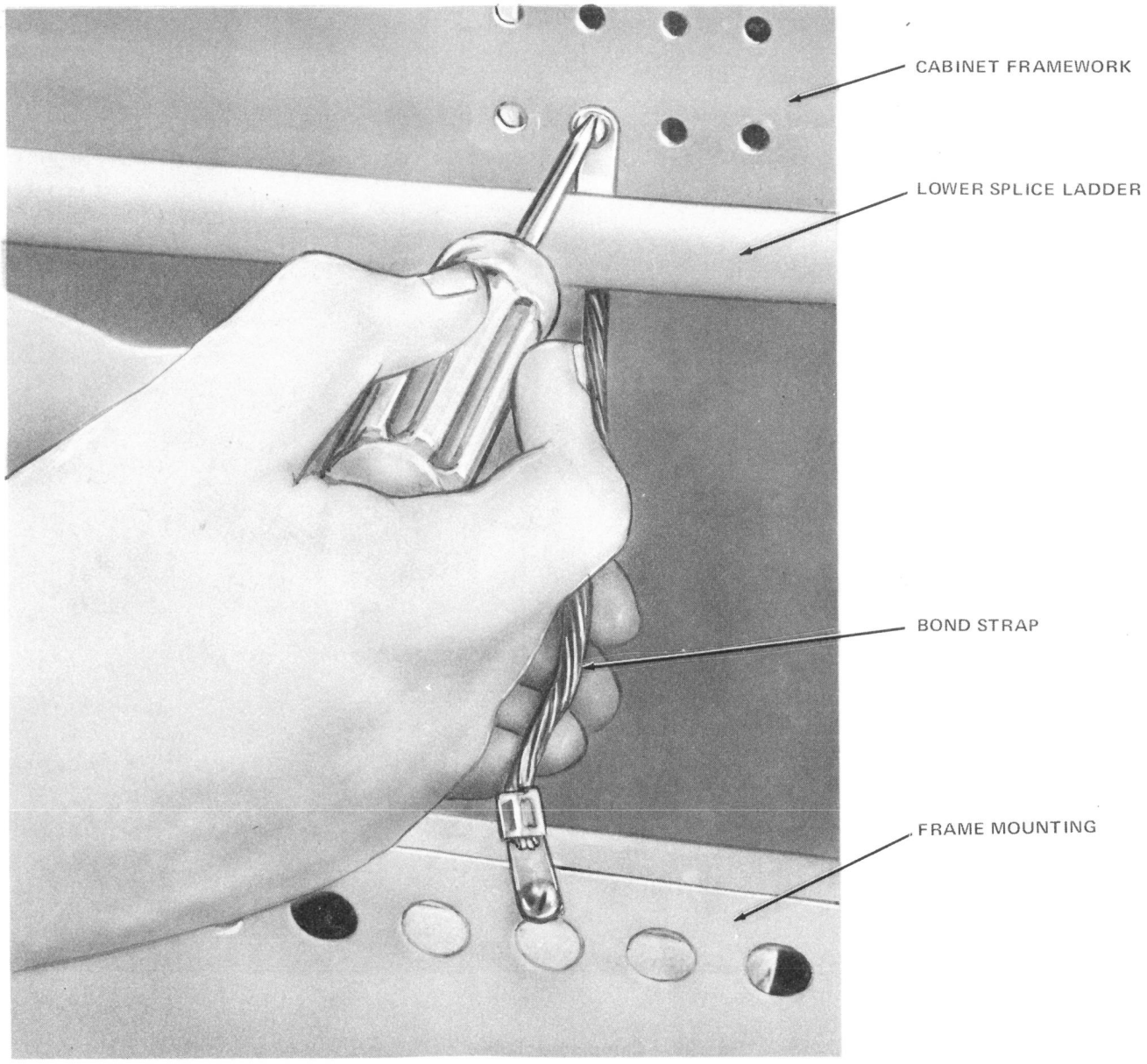

Fig. 27—Grounding Frame Mounting to Cabinet

(6) Complete splicing per workprint. A completed splice is shown in Fig. 28.

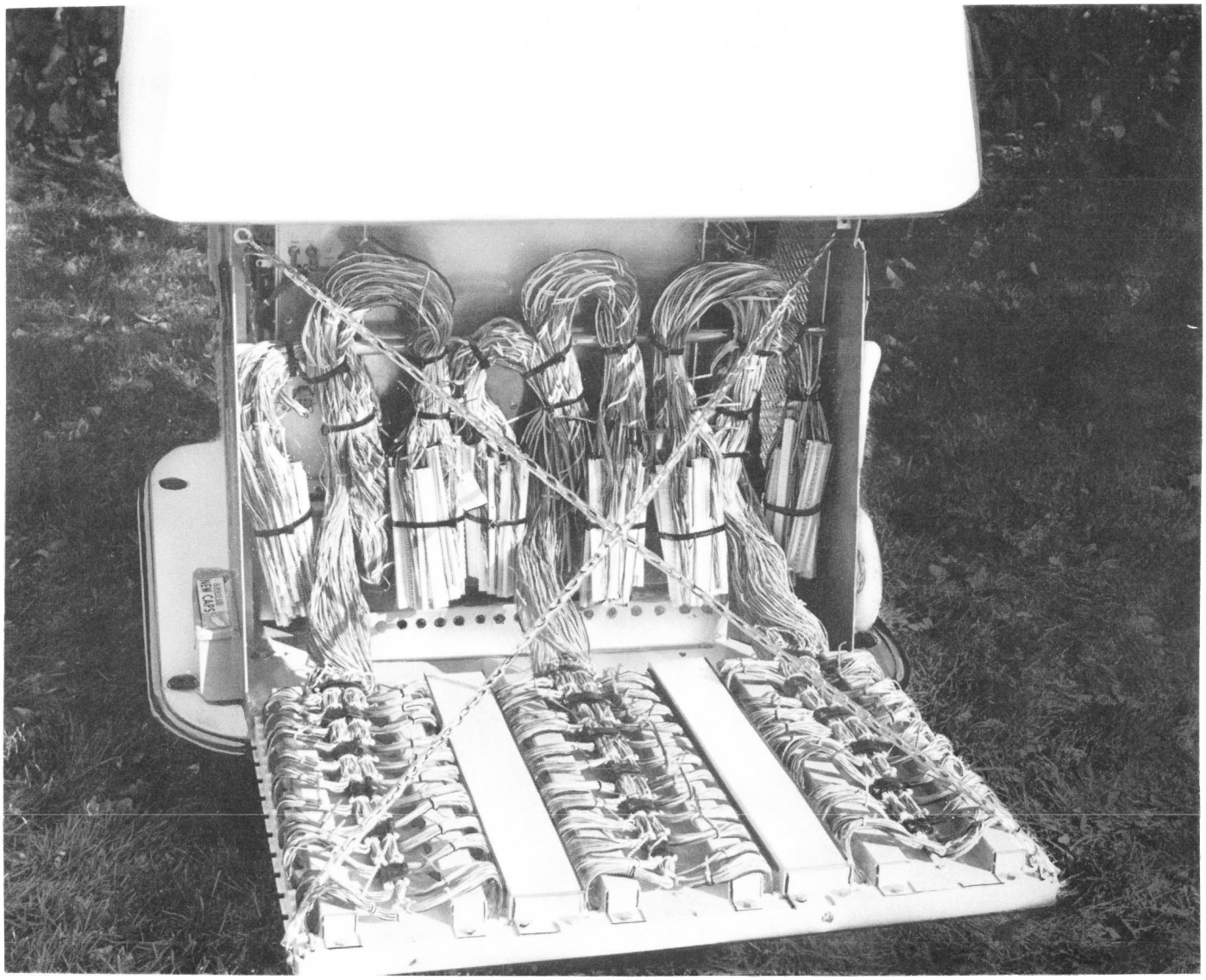

Fig. 28—Completed Splice

B. Splicing Without B Frame Mounting (AT-8909)—No Interconnect Field

6.10 The procedures for splicing when the RT cabinet ***is not*** equipped with frame mounting is as follows:

(1) Remove the sheath from the cable to allow 4 inches of sheath to extend above the cabinet floor.

(2) Using cable ties, secure the cable to the cabinet framework as shown in Fig. 29.

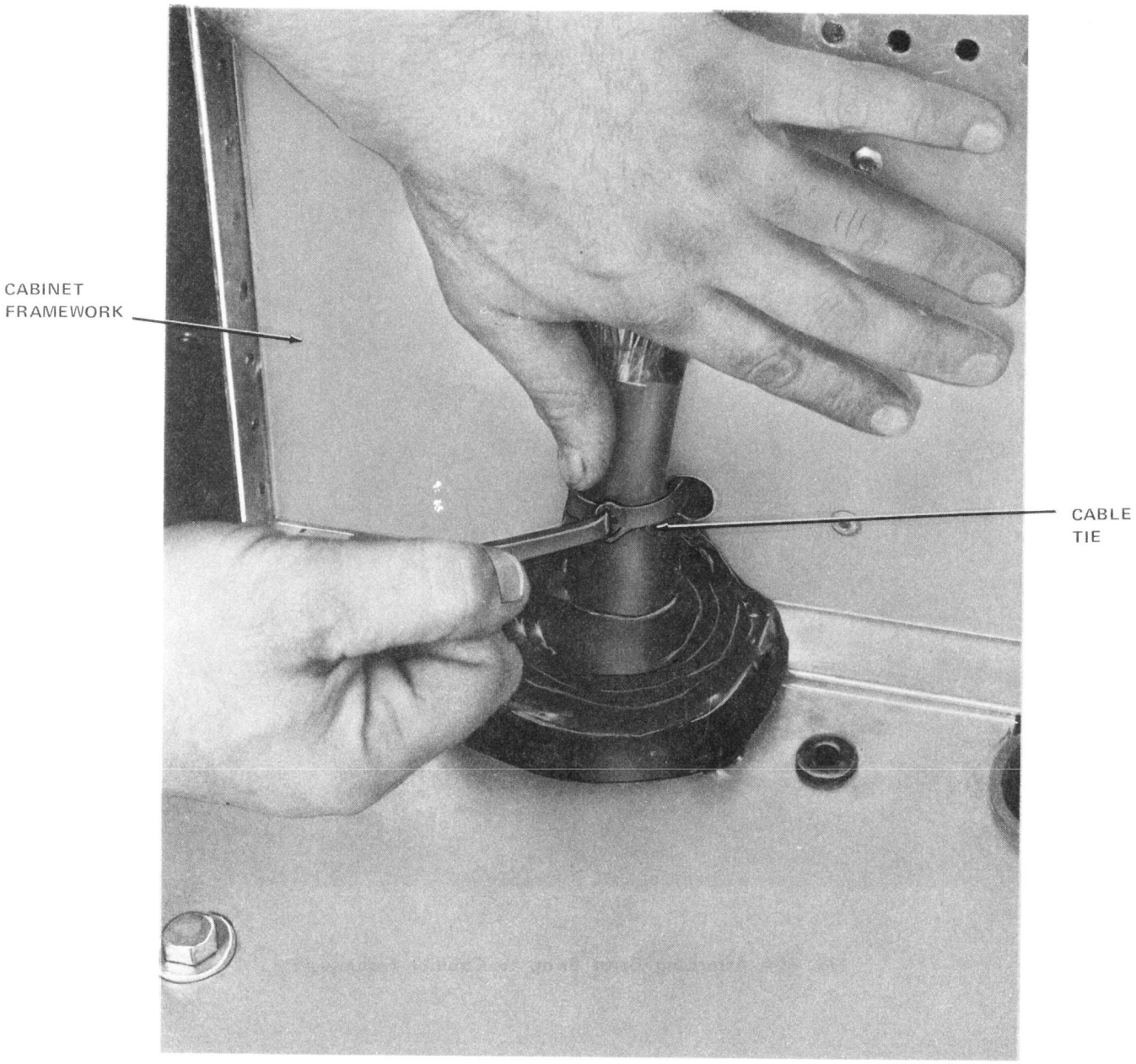

Fig. 29—Securing Cables to Cabinet Framework Using Cable Ties

(3) Install a D bond clamp to the cable as outlined in Section 081-852-118 and as shown in Fig. 24.

(4) Route a bond strap from the D bond clamp to the cabinet framework as shown in Fig. 30.

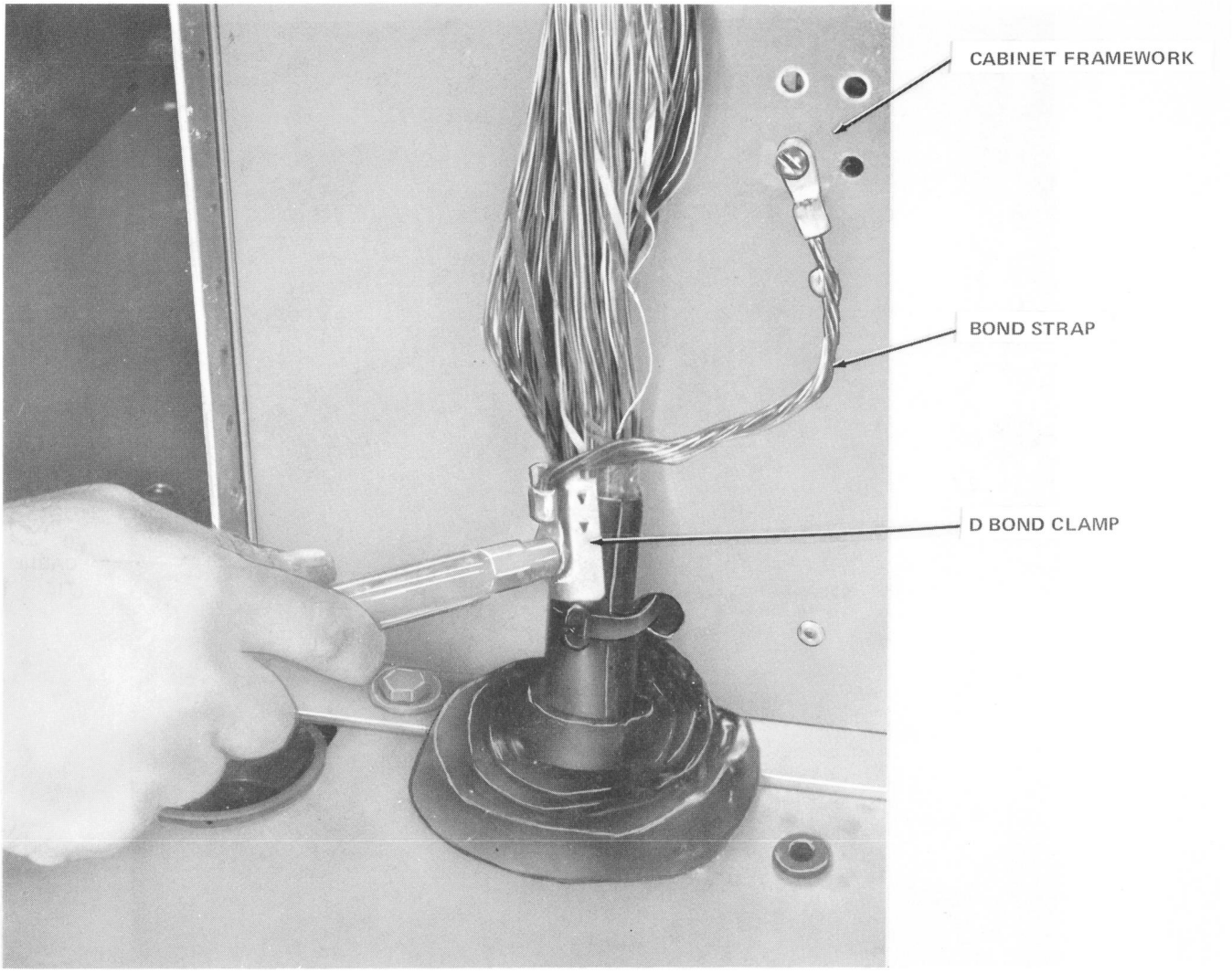

Fig. 30—Attaching Bond Strap to Cabinet Framework

(5) Complete splicing per workprint. A completed splice is shown in Fig. 31.

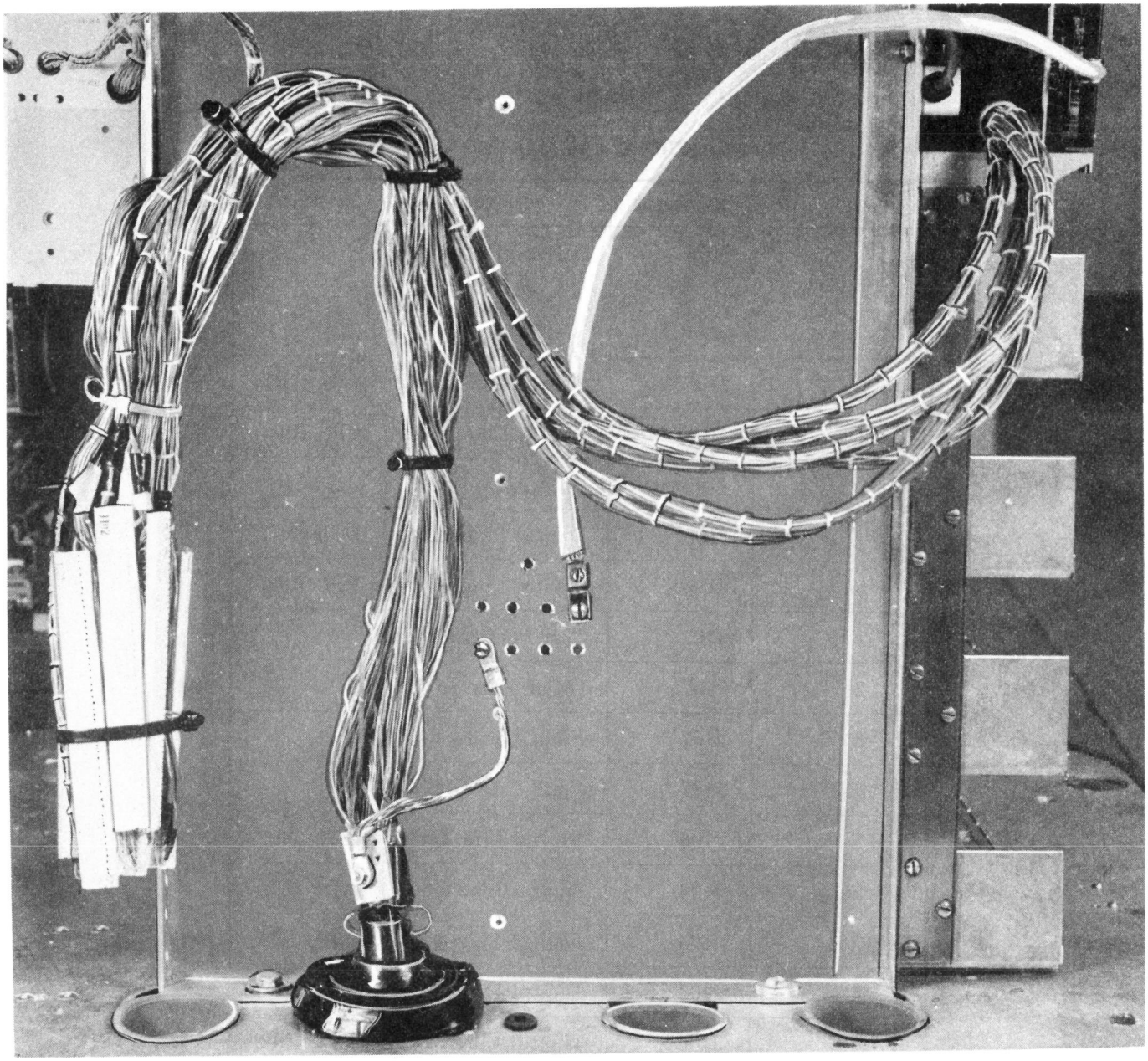

Fig. 31—Completed Splice

C. Marking

6.11 A derived feeder field has been established in the feeder terminal block as shown in Table B. Refer to the workprint and identify the area by identifying the cable and binder groups which mate to the J101 through J104 connectors. Mark the field as shown in Table A.

TABLE A

PAIR FUNCTIONS AND MARKING GUIDE

PAIRS	CONNECTOR	FUNCTION	MARKING
1 — 25 26 — 50 51 — 75 76 — 96	J101 J102 J103 J104	Derived Feeder	
1	J105	Digital Line In	AT1, AR1
2	J105	Digital Line In	BT1, BR1
3	J105	Digital Line In	CT1, CR1
4 *	J105	Digital Line In	DT1, DR1
5 *	J105	Digital Line In	PT1, PR1
1	J107	Test Pair In	
2	J107	Order Wire In	
3	J107	Fault Locate 1 In	
4	J107	Fault 2 In	
1	J106	Digital Line Out	AT2, AR2
2	J106	Digital Line Out	BT2, BR2
3	J106	Digital Line Out	CT2, CR2
4 *	J106	Digital Line Out	DT2, DR2
5 *	J106	Digital Line Out	PT2, PR2

* Not required for concentrated system

TABLE B

MARKING GUIDE (108-TYPE BLOCK) (NOTE 1)

1			25	Feeder
CABLE P.G. "XX" (Note 2)				
26			50	
51			75	
CABLE P.G. "XX" (Note 2)				
76		96	DEAD	
DEAD (Note 3)	106		125	Field
COPPER FEEDER FROM DIGITAL LINE BINDER GROUPS				
DEAD	130		150	
DEAD	155		175	
COPPER FEEDER FROM TEST PR FAULT LOCATE OD FINDER GP.				

NOTES:

1. The marking system shown is anticipated to replace the present system of identifying derived feeder by system number.
2. Replace "XX" with cable number.
3. In the concentrated version, positions 104, 105, 129, and 130 will have copper feeder.

7. INSTALLATION OF "B" AC OUTLET ASSEMBLY (AT-8919)

7.01 Install the ac outlet assembly as follows:

(1) Mount the ac assembly on the four studs at the location shown in Fig. 32.

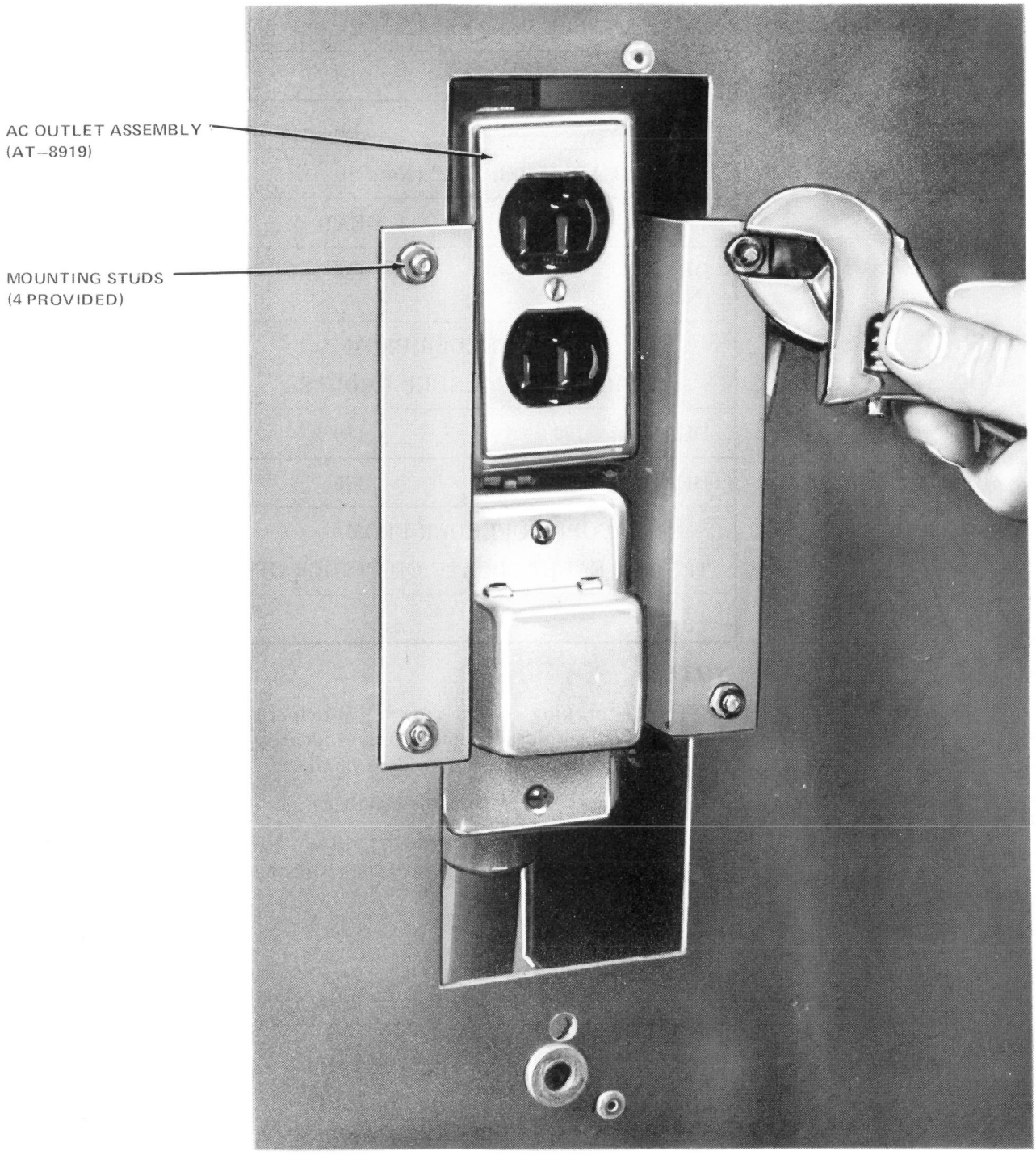

Fig. 32—Installing AC Outlet Assembly (AT-8919)

(2) Separate the threaded coupling from the upper water-tight fitting and then reassemble the fitting in the baseplate hole of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 33.

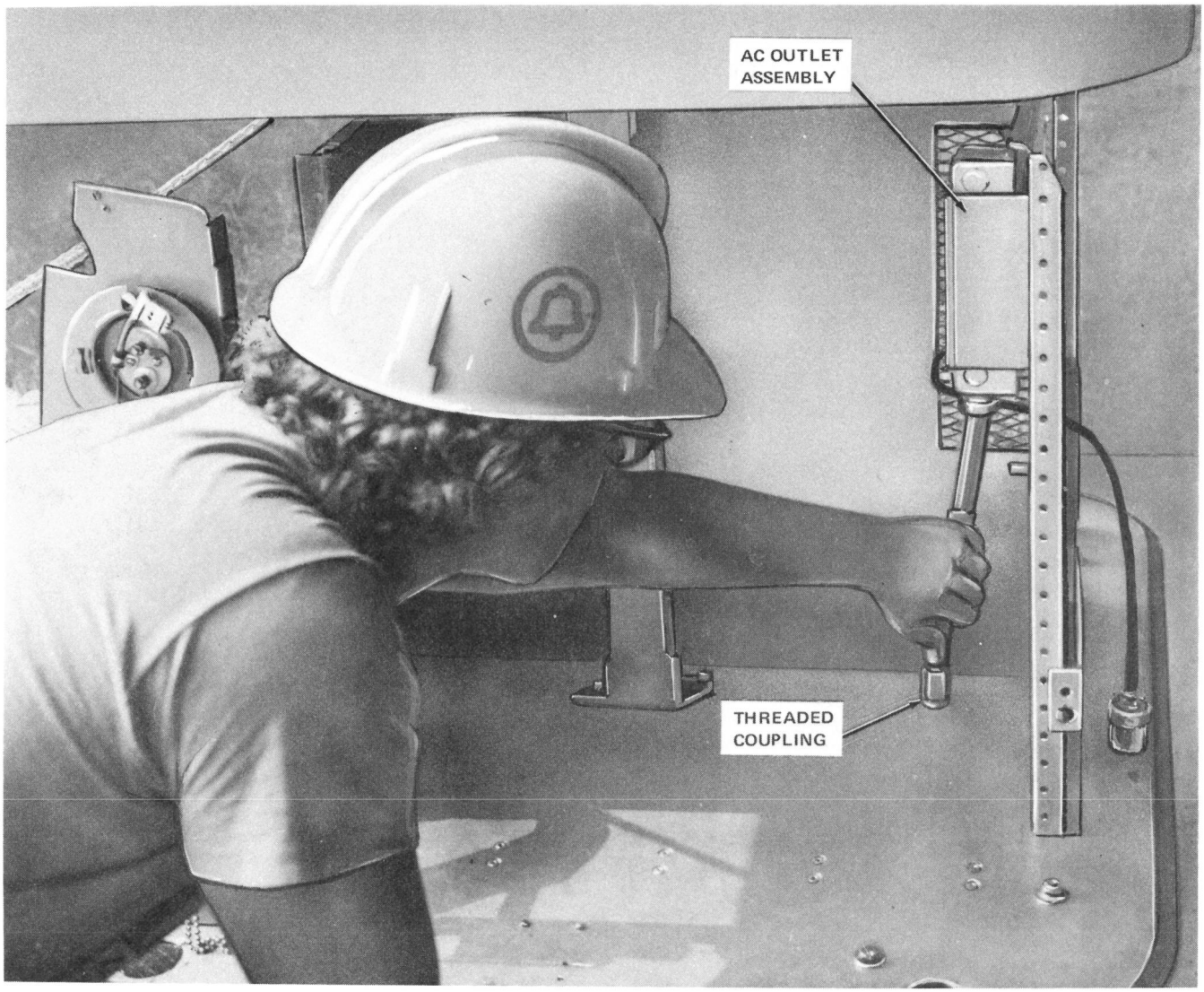

Fig. 33—Installation of Fitting in Baseplate Hole

(3) The electrician should then install the power conduit into the lower fitting and wire the power feed to the pigtails in the lower box per Section 363-202-601 and Part 9.

8. INSTALLATION OF B DIVIDERS (AT-8913)

8.01 Installation of the divider is as follows:

(1) Install the divider bracket on the side of the framework, using 1/2-13 X 1 1 1/4-inch tamperproof bolt and the hex head key supplied with the cabinet (Fig. 34). Seat the bolt tightly into the nut on the framework.

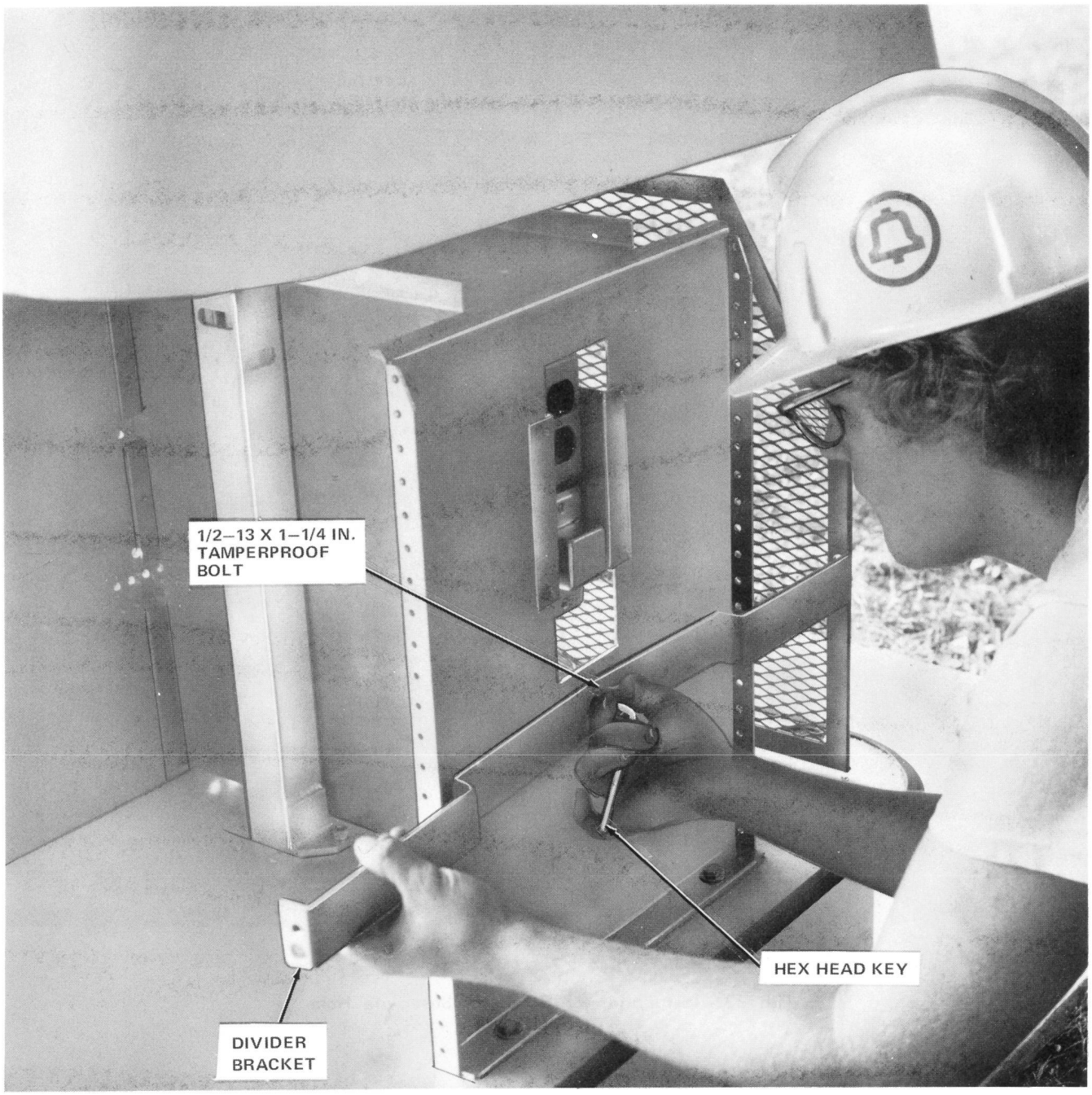

Fig. 34—Installation of Divider Bracket

(2) Using the 1/4-20 screws supplied with the cabinet, secure the dividers to the AT-8909B frame mounting with the cutout positioned to the left of the frame mounting (Fig. 35).

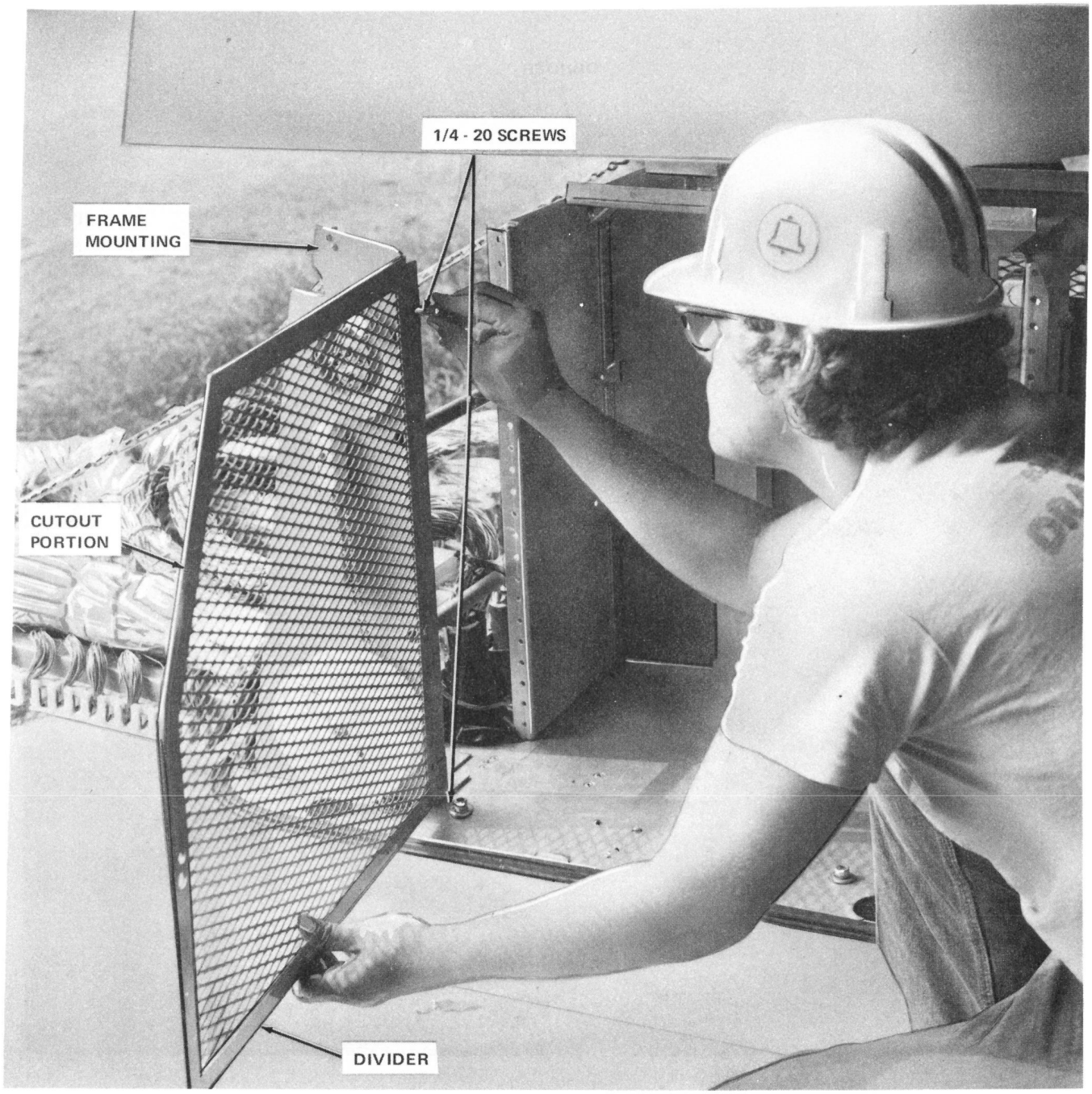

Fig. 35—Installing Dividers

(3) Swing the dividers closed and secure to the bracket using 1/2-13 screws and the hex head key as shown in Fig. 36.

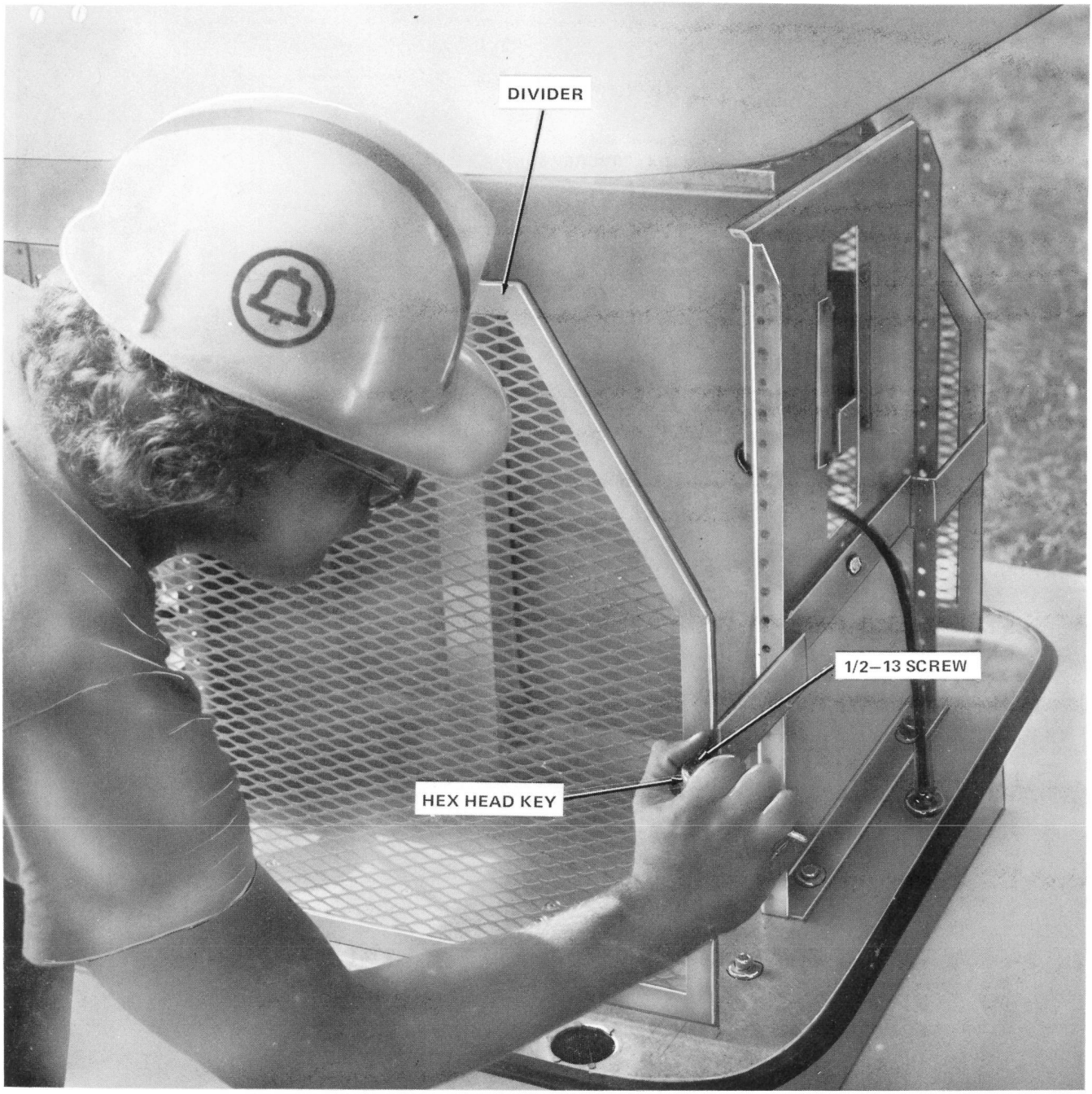

Fig. 36—Completed Divider Installation

9. ELECTRICAL POWER REQUIREMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

A. General

9.01 Each RT cabinet requires a separately protected (fuses or circuit breakers) 120 Vac, 20 ampere circuit. The maximum load for each cabinet is 3-1/2 amperes continuous for electronics, 1–1/2 amperes intermittent for the heater, and a maximum of 10 amperes for the convenience outlet. The recommended design load for sizing an auxiliary generator is 2 amperes continuous for electronics (which includes additional drain for high rate battery recharger), plus 1–1/2 amperes additional for heater operation.

9.02 Arrangements shall be made with the local power company to furnish a standard 120/240 volt single phase power drop to the RT location. Determine from the power company if a watt-hour meter is required.

9.03 ***The following operations shall be completed by authorized personnel.*** After the terminal has been mounted, install a watt-hour meter (if required) fused service switch, or circuit breakers (General Electric 9L15DCB002, or equivalent, lightning arrester) and all necessary hardware. Fuse the RT(s) as shown in Fig. 37.

B. Auxiliary Powering

9.04 Some form of auxiliary ac power source should be considered if the possibility of a long duration prime power failure (beyond the 8-hour battery reserve normally available) exists.

9.05 A 1500-watt alternator will accommodate up to three SLC-96 RTs. For a six SLC-96 RT location, a 3000-watt alternator would support the operation.

9.06 Requirements for any alternator used are that it runs smoothly (minimum frequency hunting) and that it meets normal voltage and frequency limits for a SLC-96 RT, which are:

(a) 105 to 125 Vac

(b) 55 to 65 Hz

(c) 2 amps continuous, 3-1/2 amps during cold weather with heater operation.

9.07 The following are suggested powering configurations for typical sized RT sites. The first two configurations will provide auxiliary power for one or two SLC-96 RTs, while the third configuration can power up to six SLC-96 RTs at the same location. The AT-8908M cabinet has a means of accommodating auxiliary ac power without the need of a separate transfer switch. Route a standard extension cord into the cabinet through the hole provided in the base (beneath the ac outlet) and plug into the ac socket of the 3A battery charger (unplug existing cord and plug in the auxiliary extension cord).

9.08 The implementation of the configuration chosen is best done in the initial construction phase of the RT site.

9.09 All methods described can be readily implemented by an electrical contractor.

9.10 The components of the power configuration selected are mounted on a board of appropriate size and can be mounted directly onto a pole with the aid of two pole gains.

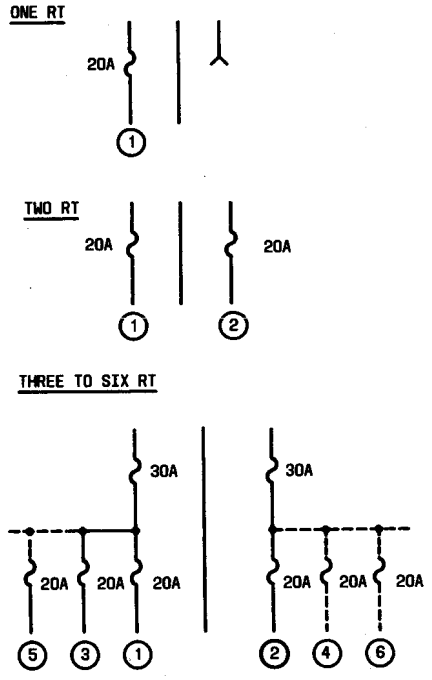

Fig. 37—Fusing Remote Terminal

C. Power Configuration No. 1 (Fig. 38) For One or Two SLC-96 Remote Terminals

9.11 This power configuration uses components which are readily available from an electrical supply house, and basically consists of a meter panel (generally supplied by local utility company); a fused, heavy-duty, single-throw, double-pole safety or transfer switch in a Nema 3R rainproof enclosure; a lightning protection device; and a 12- by 12- by 4-inch 3R enclosure. This last mentioned enclosure needs some holes cut into it to mount various other components.

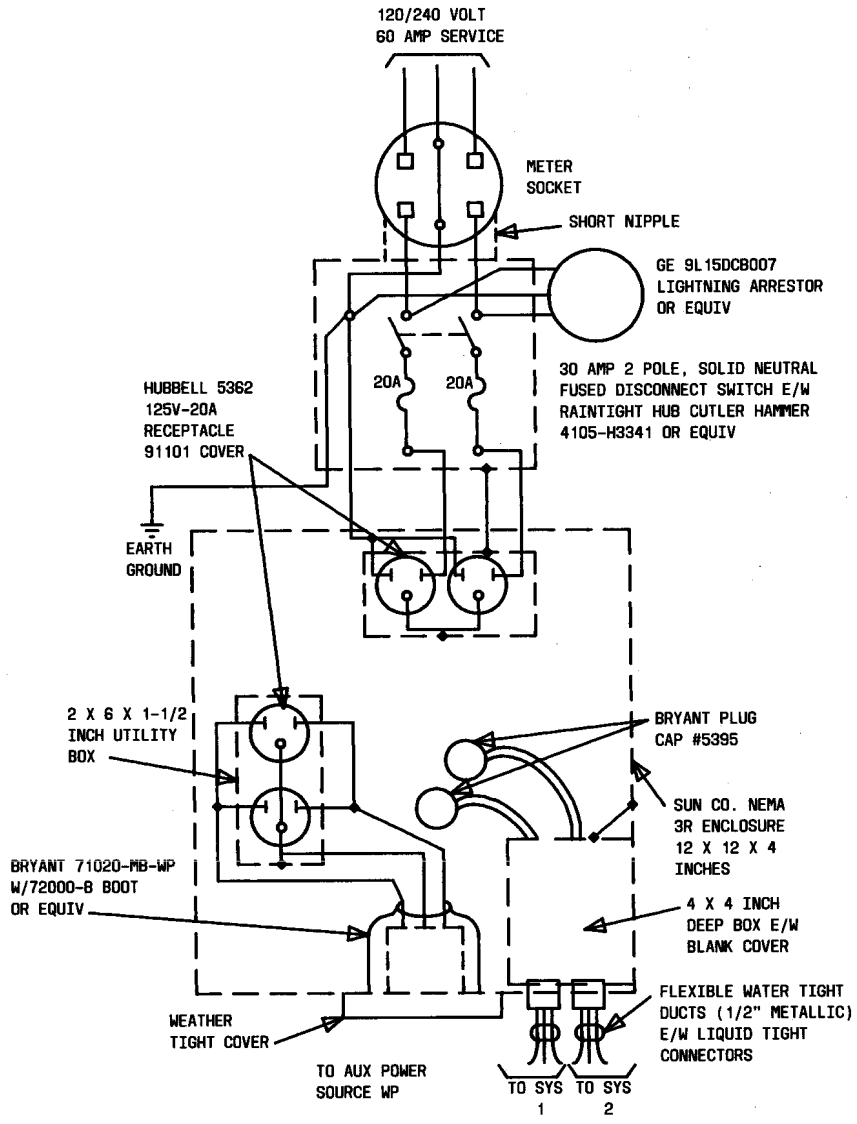

Fig. 38—Providing Auxiliary Power for One or Two SLC-96 RTS Using Standard Electrical Components

D. Power Configuration No. 2 (Fig. 39) For One or Two SLC-96 Remote Terminals

9.12 This power configuration uses an Onan Model ETUMT-020-3/11 home standby load transfer switch. In addition, a small NLC-type main lug panel is needed because, other than the fuses within the RT, there is no breaker protection for the prime power mode. This device is placed in the load portion of the configuration and also acts as the terminal point for the RT power feeds through flexible liquid tight conduit. A lightning protection device should also be used.

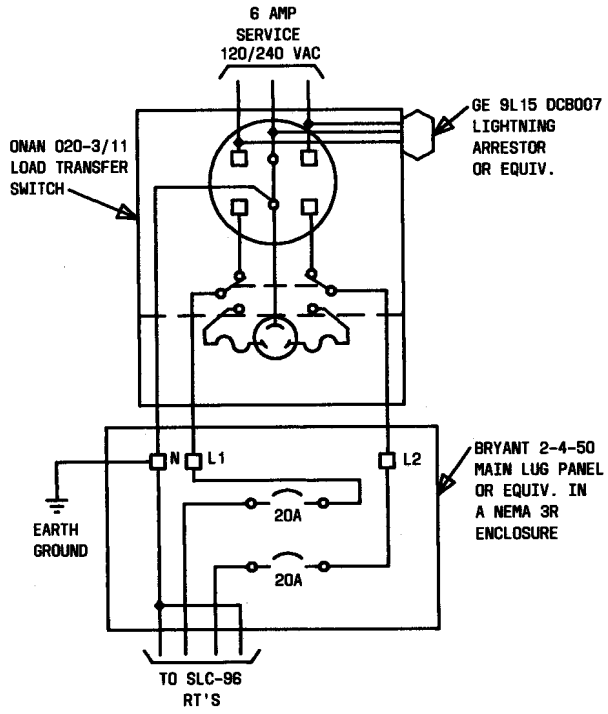

Fig. 39—Providing Auxiliary Power for One or Two SLC-96 RTs Using Onan Line Transfer Switch

E. Power Configuration No. 3 (Fig. 40) For Three to Six SLC-96 Remote Terminals

9.13 This power configuration is used when three to six SLC-96s are to be used at one RT location. The main components used are a meter panel, an unfused 3-pole 2-position safety (transfer) switch rated at 60 amps in a Nema 3R enclosure, and a 12 circuit NLC-type main lug panel. A lightning protection device should also be used.

9.14 A similar configuration (as described in paragraph 9.13) for two or six SLC-96 RTs can utilize an Onan 100-3/11 load transfer switch, where it replaces the 3-pole, double-throw, safety (transfer) switch. This Onan 100-3/11 is capable of accepting an auxiliary alternator input rated to 100 amps and could also be used with permanently fixed auxiliary power sources and larger RT sites.

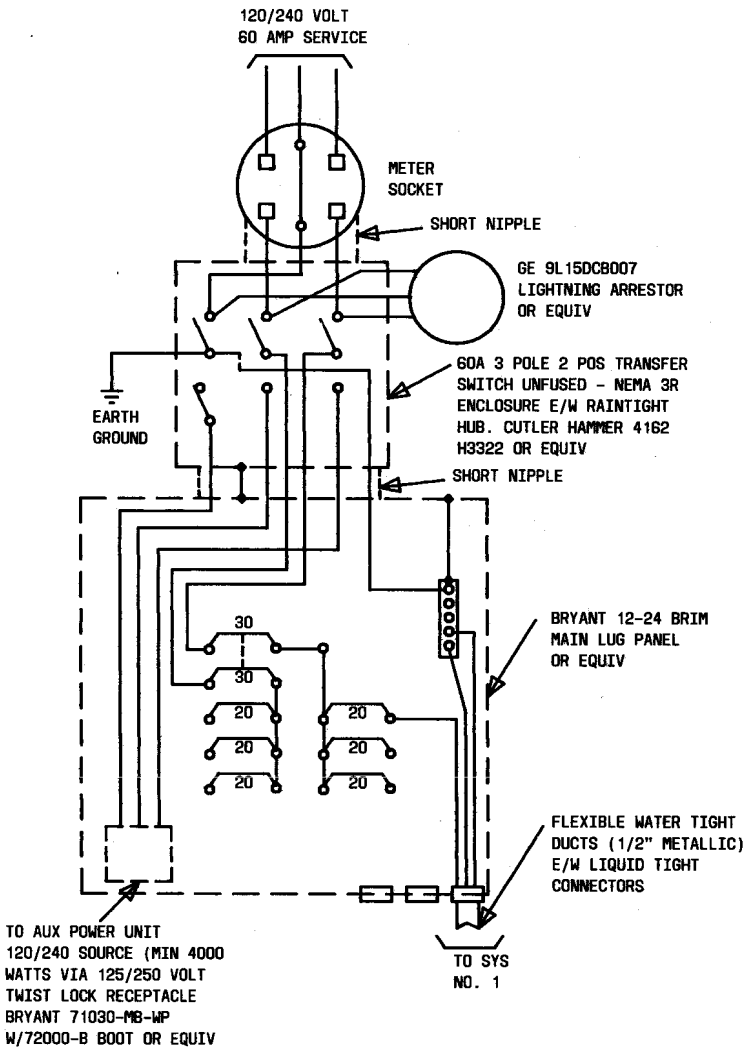

Fig. 40—Providing Auxiliary Power for Three to Six SLC-96 RTs Using Standard Electric Components

F. Pedestal Powering

9.15 If the SLC-96 configuration dictates a pedestal-mounted powering configuration, this configuration will be different than for those previously described. Since a utility pole may be some distance from the actual placement of the RT, it would be advantageous to use an arrangement such as Superior's Meter Pedestal Model WMP-221-11-BRA in combination with an Onan-020-3/11 load transfer switch for the auxiliary powering feature.

G. Pedestal AC Power Installation

9.16 Run the power cable into the B outlet (ac) via the 1/2-inch flexible, water-tight power conduit, through the trench and up the bottom of the cabinet. Connect the power in the RT cabinet as shown in Fig. 41.

9.17 Before proceeding with the RT installation, inspect the ac service for the following:

(a) All utility boxes must be equipped with locks.

(b) The ON-OFF switch (if exposed) can be locked in either position.

(c) Workmanship is such that there is no hazard to personnel or public.

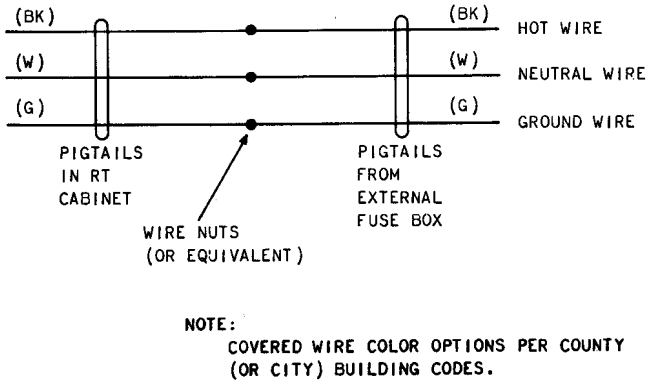

Fig. 41—AC Power Connections in Remote Terminal