

CABLE RESTORATION
DEDICATED PLANT
IDENTIFYING PAPER INSULATED
CABLE PAIRS

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section describes procedures to be followed by cable restoration forces when damage occurs to a pulp- or paper-insulated cable in Dedicated Outside Plant.

1.02 Most aspects of the cable restoration in dedicated plant are similar or identical to established procedures for nondedicated plant. There are, however, two important points that should be stated in the beginning.

(a) In dedicated plant, cable pairs in the field may appear as color coded conductors at control and access points as well as at distribution terminals.

(b) The information required by cable restoration forces must be obtained from new and revised records.

1.03 This section is intended to acquaint cable restoration personnel with these new procedures and the new and revised records essential to the prompt restoration of service in cables operating under the Dedicated Plant Plan.

2. RECORDS

2.01 Cable restoration forces must be provided with accurate information pertaining to the distribution of cable pairs.

2.02 The examples of typical cable failures outlined in Part 5 emphasize that accurate, up-to-date records are essential to the prompt restoration of cable in dedicated plant. These examples also indicate that detailed analyses of records are required to determine the location from which pairs may be identified.

2.03 Outside plant cable restoration forces must be provided with a Cable Restoration List giving the necessary information concerning the affected pairs.

CABLE RESTORATION LIST														
EXCHANGE <u>JUNCTION</u>		CABLE NO. <u>123A</u>		COUNT <u>1-300</u>		TRO. LOCATION <u>135 ANN</u>								
MDF ADDRESS	TEL/CIRCUIT NUMBER	ADDRESS		DEF. CABLE	ADDRESS		DISTRIBUTION TERMINAL ADDRESS						REMARKS	
		AP/CP	AP/CP		AP/CP	AP/CP	BG	CLR/SP	BG	CLR/SP	BG	CLR/SP		BG
①	②	③		④	⑤		⑥							
		<u>123 ANN</u>			<u>301 ANN</u> <u>401 ANN</u>		<u>R512 SECOND</u>		<u>R536 SECOND</u>					
CA.	PAIR	PIC SHEATH	PIC SHEATH	PAIR	PIC SHEATH	PIC SHEATH	BG	CLR/SP	BG	CLR/SP	BG	CLR/SP	BG	CLR/SP
<u>01</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>388-9696</u>		<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>							
	<u>2</u>			<u>2</u>			<u>2</u>							
	<u>3</u>			<u>3</u>			<u>3</u>							
	<u>4</u>			<u>4</u>			<u>4</u>							
	<u>5</u>			<u>5</u>			<u>5</u>							
	<u>6</u>			<u>6</u>			<u>6</u>							
	<u>7</u>			<u>7</u>			<u>7</u>							
	<u>8</u>			<u>8</u>			<u>8</u>							
	<u>9</u>			<u>9</u>			<u>9</u>							
	<u>10</u>			<u>10</u>	<u>51</u>									
		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>201</u>								
		<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>202</u>								
<u>01</u>	<u>11</u>			<u>3</u>				<u>1</u>	<u>WBL</u>					
	<u>12</u>			<u>4</u>					<u>0</u>					
	<u>13</u>			<u>5</u>					<u>G</u>					
	<u>14</u>			<u>6</u>					<u>BR</u>					
	<u>15</u>			<u>7</u>					<u>SL</u>					
	<u>16</u>			<u>8</u>					<u>RBL</u>					
	<u>17</u>			<u>9</u>					<u>0</u>					
	<u>18</u>			<u>20</u>					<u>G</u>					

NOTES:

1. ENTER MAIN FRAME CABLE AND PAIR NUMBER FOR PAIR IDENTIFICATION AT CENTRAL OFFICE.
2. ENTER TELEPHONE OR CIRCUIT NUMBER ON PLANT SERVICE CENTER COPY FOR TESTING.
3. ENTER ACCESS OR CONTROL POINT ADDRESS ON CENTRAL OFFICE SIDE OF CABLE DEFECT. IDENTIFY PAIRS BY PIC SHEATH COUNT.
4. ENTER DEFECTIVE CABLE PAIR COUNT.
5. ENTER ACCESS OR CONTROL POINT ADDRESS ON FIELD SIDE OF CABLE DEFECT. IDENTIFY PAIRS BY PIC SHEATH COUNT.
6. ENTER DISTRIBUTION TERMINAL ADDRESS. IDENTIFY PAIRS BY BINDING POST OR BINDER GROUP NUMBER AND PAIR COLOR.

Fig. 1 — Sample Cable Restoration List

2.04 The Cable Restoration List should be prepared by Plant Service Center personnel. A sample Cable Restoration List is shown in Fig. 1. The following information should be included as required.

- (a) Main distribution frame address.
- (b) Telephone or circuit number of working pairs.
- (c) Access or control point address on office side of defect.
- (d) Defective pair count.
- (e) Access or control point address on field side of defect.
- (f) Distribution terminal address.

2.05 The information in 2.04, together with the size and type cable involved and probable location of damage should be relayed to repair forces as quickly as possible. *Special circuits should be indicated on the restoration sheet and given special priority.*

2.06 The Cable Restoration List is prepared using information obtained from one or more of the following records depending on the section of plant damaged. Records not illustrated in this part of the practice are shown in Part 5.

(a) ***Exchange Customer Cable Record (ECCR)***: A standard assignment record for exchange cables (Fig. 8 and 9).

(b) ***Control Point Interconnection Record (CIR)***: A record of pair connections at a control point that provides a complete record of OUT pairs at the control point (Fig. 7).

(c) ***Dedicated Plant Assignment Card (DPAC)***: A new dedicated plant record that provides frame addresses, access point connections, and terminal locations formerly found in other assignment records. These cards are especially useful in verifying telephone numbers (Fig. 2).

(d) ***Cable Location Record (CLR)***: A diagram of branch feeder and distribution cables, giving counts and locations of cables and associated control and access points (Fig. 10 and 12).

(e) ***Route Layout Sheet (RLS)***: A record of pair counts in main feeder cables and lateral cables from the main frame to the point of connection with each branch feeder cable (Fig. 6).

(f) ***Access or Control Point Work Sheet***: Instructions issued to the construction forces giving pair connections to be made in establishing an access or control point in existing cable plant (Fig. 3).

M27 22.4		ACCESS OR CONTROL POINT WORK SHEET										Printed in U.S.A.		E-5063 (6-63)	
		CENTRAL OFFICE _____		WORK ORDER _____		PRINT _____		SPLICE NO. _____							
		LOCATION OR DESCRIPTION OF WORK: _____													
		DATE FIELD WORK TO START _____		COMPLETE AFTER _____		SHEET NO. _____		OF _____ SHEETS							
		DATE PREPARED _____		BY _____		FOR ASSGT CALL _____		COPY _____							
CABLE DESIGNATION		IN			OUT			OUT			REMARKS				
MAIN FEEDER CA.-PAIR	* B. FEEDER M. FEEDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	* L.D. B. FEEDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	* L.D. B. FEEDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	MAIN FEEDER CA.-PAIR	* B. FEEDER M. FEEDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	* L.D. B. FEEDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT				
	01							51							
	02							52							
	03							53							
	04							54							
	05							55							
	06							56							
	07							57							
	48							98							
	49							99							
	50							00							
* LINE OUT WORD NOT APPLICABLE				* "-" INDICATES WORKING				O.K. NUMBER _____				TIME _____			
B. FEEDER — BRANCH FEEDER CABLE				PAIRS. DO NOT CONNECT				DATE COMPLETED _____				BY _____			
M. FEEDER — MAIN FEEDER CABLE				THROUGH ACCESS OR CONTROL				ASSIGNMENT REC. POSTED BY _____				DATE _____			
L.D. — LOCAL DISTRIBUTION CABLE				POINT.											

Fig. 3 — Access or Control Point Work Sheet

3. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.01 As previously stated, damaged cable in dedicated plant is restored to service in essentially the same manner as nondedicated plant. Some aspects which differ or require special consideration are as follows:

- (a) Methods used to determine the *nature of damage* to cable in dedicated plant are the same as for nondedicated plant.
- (b) Test equipment used to test and identify pairs is the same as for nondedicated plant and is covered in the 106 Division of the Plant Series Practices.
- (c) A damaged section of color coded (PIC) cable is restored to service by splicing the conductors color-to-color using standard procedures.
- (d) All testing should be coordinated with the test desk. When large numbers of pairs are involved, sufficient preliminary in-

formation should be given to repair forces to enable them to start restoring service on some working pairs while additional information is being obtained.

(e) Identifying, tagging, and splicing procedures are the same as established procedures for nondedicated plant. Tone is sent to the damage point from the central office where working pairs are more readily identified. When identifying working pairs from the field toward the damage point, tone should be placed on the pairs at the access and control points where they are readily identified by color code, or at terminals, as required. The pairs are detected at the damage point with an amplifier and probe.

(f) Bridge lifters (1574A or B Inductors) are normally used on party lines that are bridged at the central office. Consideration should be given to isolating the companion party by removal of heat coils from the pair in trouble before applying tone.

(g) Cable pairs are connected through control and access points only as required. Therefore, pairs and groups of pairs may appear at these points but not be connected through.

(h) Branch feeder cable pairs may be dead beyond the point at which they are connected to distribution cable pairs.

(i) A control or access point may be housed in a cabinet, splice closure, or terminal section and may be mounted on a strand, pole, wall, pedestal, or inside a building.

(j) When a pulp or paper insulated main feeder cable is damaged between the central office and the first control point, the pairs toward the central office are identified from the main frame in accordance with established procedure.

(k) Special circuits are marked on the main frame with special circuit guards. In control and access points special circuits are designated by a red marker taped around the associated B Wire Connectors.

(l) In existing pulp or paper insulated cable, PIC cable stubs are used to establish control and access points. In these cases pairs working at the time of dedication are not normally spliced to the stub and, therefore, will not appear in the control or access point. These pairs will be identified in the usual manner.

(m) The maintenance of correct cable and assignment records is vital, therefore, all errors in existing records should be noted during testing procedures and the necessary corrections made as soon as cable service is restored.

4. PROCEDURES

4.01 A cable failure is usually indicated by subscriber reports, a large number of permanent signals, the lighting of alarm lamps, the sounding of a major audible alarm, or a report from a person who has observed the damage.

4.02 Cable restoration forces should be notified immediately to enable them to begin preparation for restoration of service. Excavat-

ing or clearing away debris is often required at the point of damage. Telephone forces and private contractors necessary for this work should be alerted and organized as soon as possible.

4.03 *All restoration work should be coordinated through the test desk.* The affected pairs should be noted and preliminary tests made to determine the extent and approximate location of the damage. This preliminary information should be relayed to the repair forces immediately.

Note: In common control offices the affected pairs should be opened immediately. When the damaged section of the plant has been determined, the CIR is referred to and the central office forces notified of the counts affected.

4.04 Restoration should begin as soon as possible after the actual location of the damage is determined. A talking circuit between the office side of the damaged section and the test desk or frame should be established as soon as possible. Working pairs should then be identified from the frame and tagged at the damage location. In some cases, especially in the event of extensive damage, outside plant personnel may aid in identifying the pairs at the main frame. Test desk or Plant Service Center personnel should prepare the Cable Restoration List necessary for identification from the field side of the damage as soon as possible.

4.05 *Every effort should be made to restore special circuits immediately.* Special service customers should be notified of damage to their circuits as soon as possible. Special circuits should be restored as soon as possible; then verified from the test center.

4.06 The sequence in which pairs on the field side of the damage are identified will depend on the extent of damage, number and type of pairs affected, and the particular situation. In some cases it may be more convenient to identify both working and nonworking pairs during a single visit to a terminal or access point. However, the sequence in which pairs are restored to service should be as follows:

- (1) Essential service and special circuits.

- (2) Balance of working pairs, including assigned and committed pairs.
- (3) Nonworking identifiable pairs, spliced pair for pair.
- (4) Nonworking unidentifiable pairs, spliced at random.

4.07 When it has been determined that a break has occurred in a section of noncolor coded cable in dedicated plant, the initial steps to be taken are as follows:

- (1) Determine the location of the break from the Cable Location Record.

- (2) Check with the assignment center to determine if construction of access or control points for the affected counts is currently in progress.
- (3) Notify the cable repair forces of the break location as soon as possible.

5. TYPICAL CABLE FAILURES

5.01 Three different cable failures, each in a different section of dedicated plant, are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs. Where practical, applicable records and diagrams are shown. Fig. 4 illustrates the relative locations of these three failures.

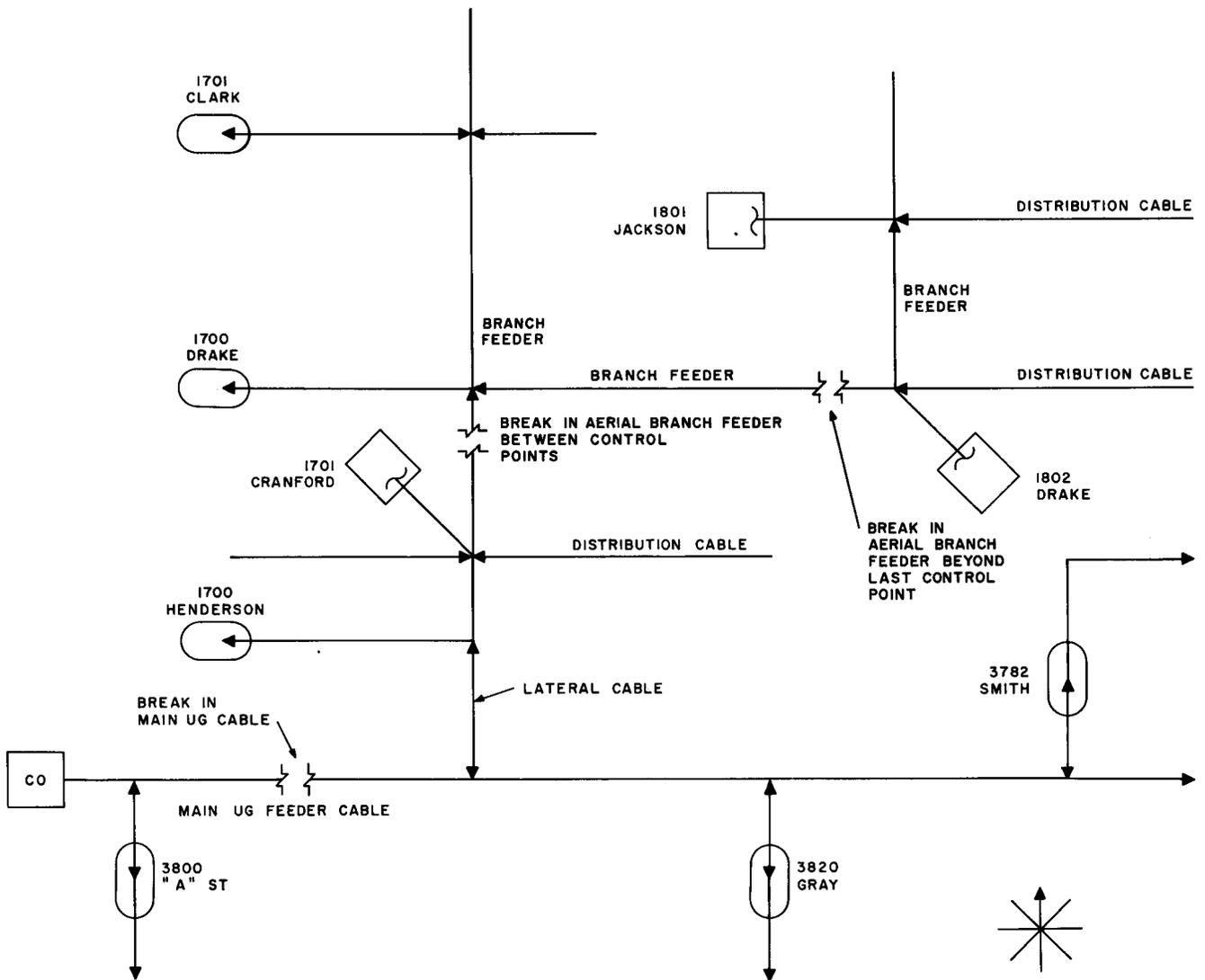


Fig. 4 — Examples of Three Different Cable Failures

BREAK IN MAIN FEEDER CABLE

5.02 Assume a failure has occurred in a section of main feeder cable as illustrated in Fig. 5.

5.03 To determine where the pairs may be identified refer to the Route Layout Sheet illustrated in Fig. 6.

A. Identification of Pairs on Central Office Side of Break

(a) This record shows that the count at the central office is 1-1800 and that all pairs except pairs 1551-1600 can be identified at the break by testing from the central office.

(b) Pairs 1551-1600 are not connected in the main feeder cable beyond lateral A. Therefore, no individual identification of pairs in this group is necessary and they may be spliced at the break at random.

B. Identification of Pairs on Field Side of Break

(a) Pairs 1-300 do not appear in any laterals shown on this Route Layout Sheet. It will be necessary to obtain this information from the succeeding Route Layout Sheet (not shown) and proceed in the same manner as the following.

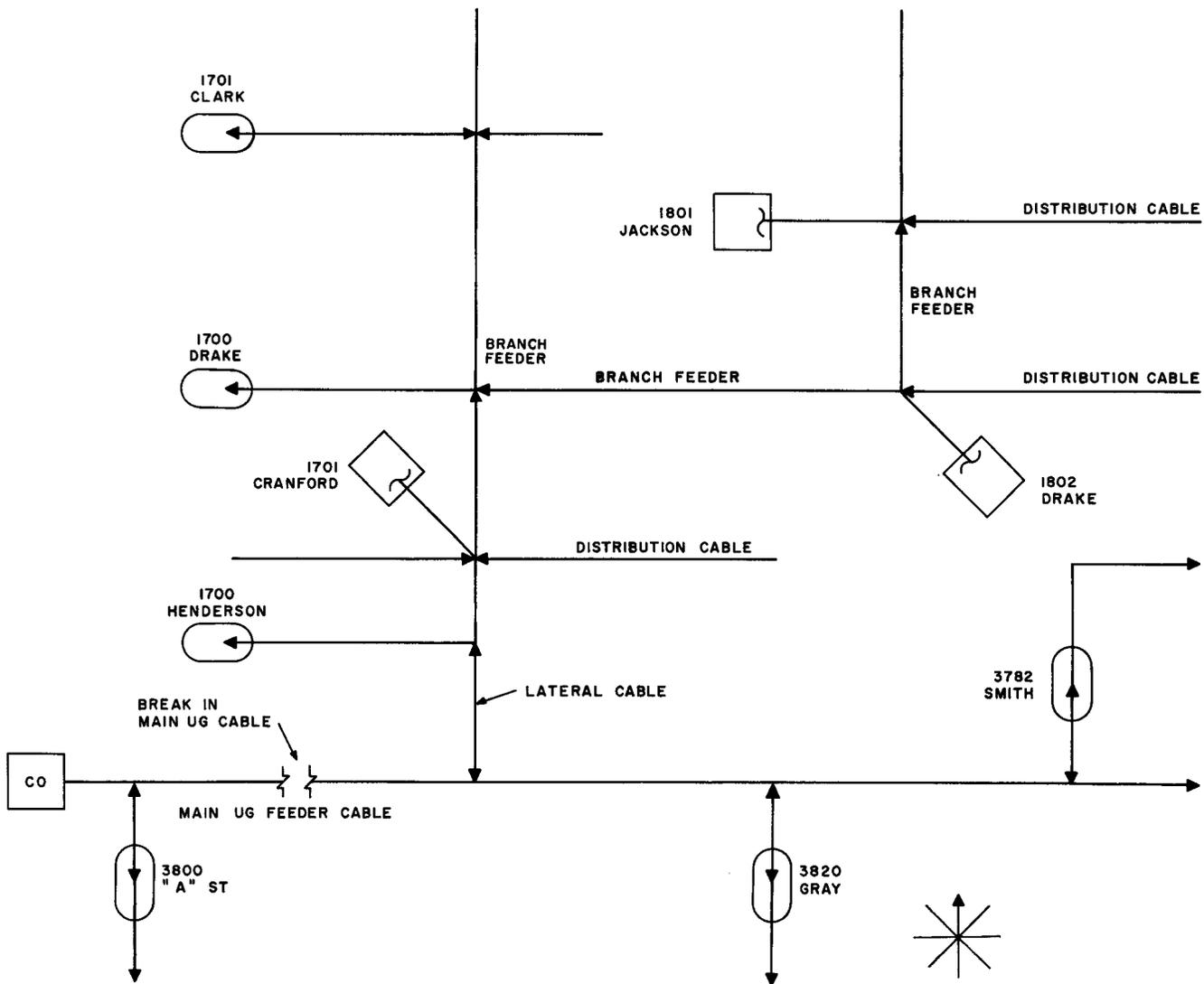


Fig. 5 — Break in Main Feeder Cable

(b) Pairs 301-600 appear in the control point at 3800 Howard Street and may be identified at that location as continuous PIC sheath pairs 1-300 in BKTA9 lateral G feeding this control point.

(c) Pairs 601-800 appear in the control point at 3808 Frank Street and may be identified at that location as continuous PIC sheath pairs 1-200 in BKTA9 lateral F feeding this control point.

(d) Pairs 801-1200 appear in the control point at 3782 Smith Street and may be identified at this location as continuous PIC sheath pairs 1-400 in BKTA9 lateral D which feeds this control point.

(e) Pairs 1201-1350 and 1601-1800 appear in the control point at 3820 Gray Street and may be identified at this location as PIC sheath pairs 1-150 and 151-350, respectively, in BKTA9 lateral C feeding this control point.

(f) Pairs 1351-1550 appear in BKTA9 lateral B as PIC sheath pairs 1-200. However, since the 1700H control point was constructed in existing plant by splicing in a color-coded stub, some of the pairs do not appear in the control point. Therefore, it will be necessary to refer to the IN Control Point Interconnection Record (CIR) for 1700 Henderson shown in Fig. 7.

(g) Pairs 1356-1359 of the 01 cable appear in the 1700H control point as continuous PIC SHEATH COUNT pairs 1-4. Pairs 1411-

1414 appear as continuous PIC SHEATH COUNT, pairs 5-8.

(h) Similarly, all pairs having an identity in the PIC SHEATH COUNT column can be identified from 1700 Henderson.

(i) C.O. CABLE pairs 1351-1355, 1360-1375, 1501-1532, and other pairs not showing an IN PIC SHEATH COUNT do not appear in the 1700H control point. To determine where these pairs may be identified, it is necessary to refer to the Exchange Customer Cable Record (ECCR) for the 600 pair main feeder cable. For example, the above mentioned pairs 1501-1532 are found on the 1501-1550 sheet of the ECCR for cable 01, shown in Fig. 8.

(j) This record indicates that pairs 1501-1507 of the 01 cable connect to pairs 551-557 in cable 1700D. Similarly, pairs 1508-1510 connect to cable 1701C, pairs 358-360; pairs 1511-1518 connect to cable 1700D, pairs 561-568; pairs 1519-1525 connect to cable 1701C, pairs 369-375; pairs 1526-1532 connect to cable 1700D, pairs 576-582; and pairs 1544-1550 connect to cable 1701C, pairs 394-400.

(k) Now refer to the Exchange Customer Cable Record for 1700D pairs 551-600 (Fig. 9) to determine the location at which these pairs are accessible.

(l) Fig. 9 shows pairs 1501-1507 in the CONN. TO PAIR column are connected to cable 1700D, pairs 551-557, respectively, in the PAIR column and can be tested from 1805 Jackson and 1810 Drake as indicated. Other pairs in the 1700D cable are found in a similar manner.

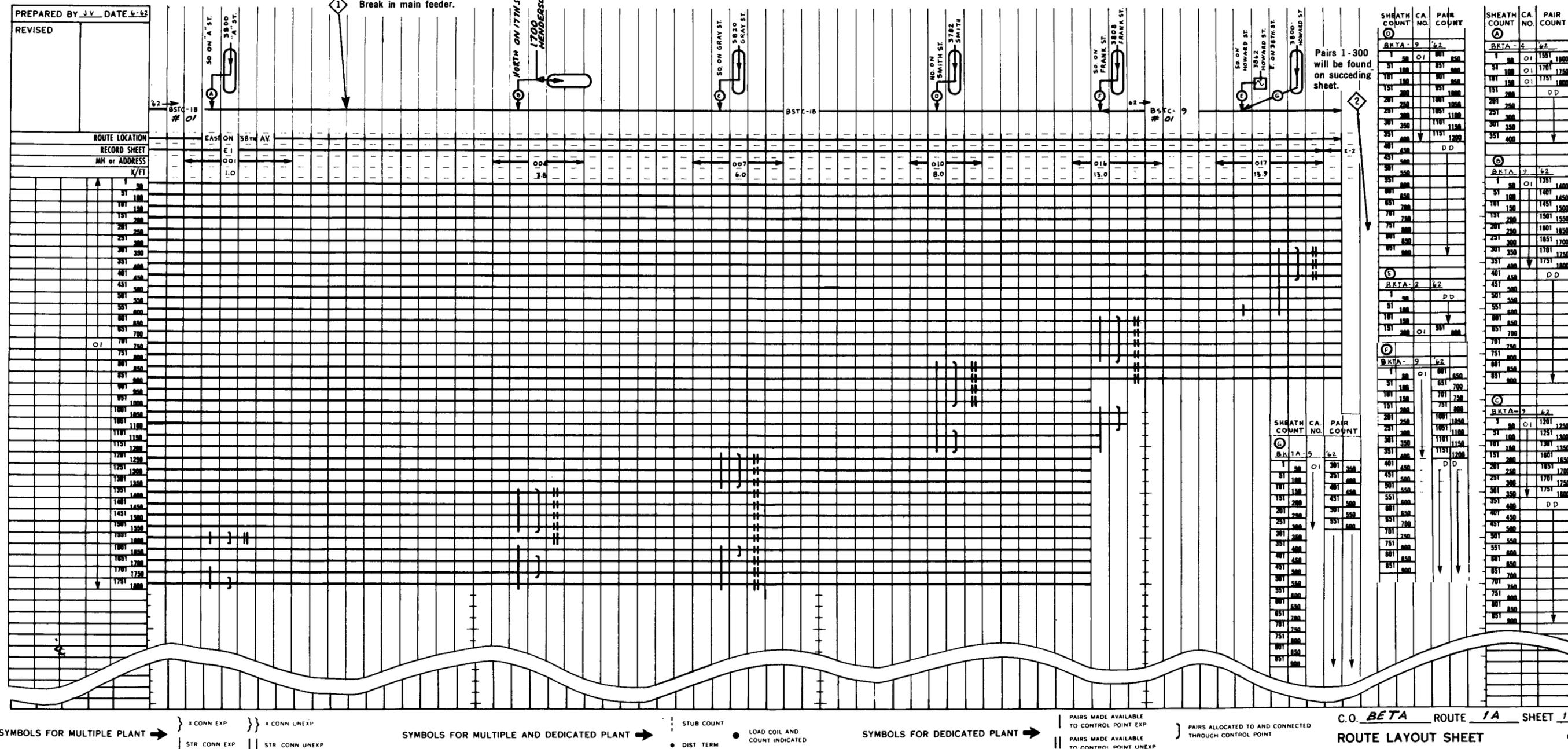


Fig. 6 — Route Layout Sheet

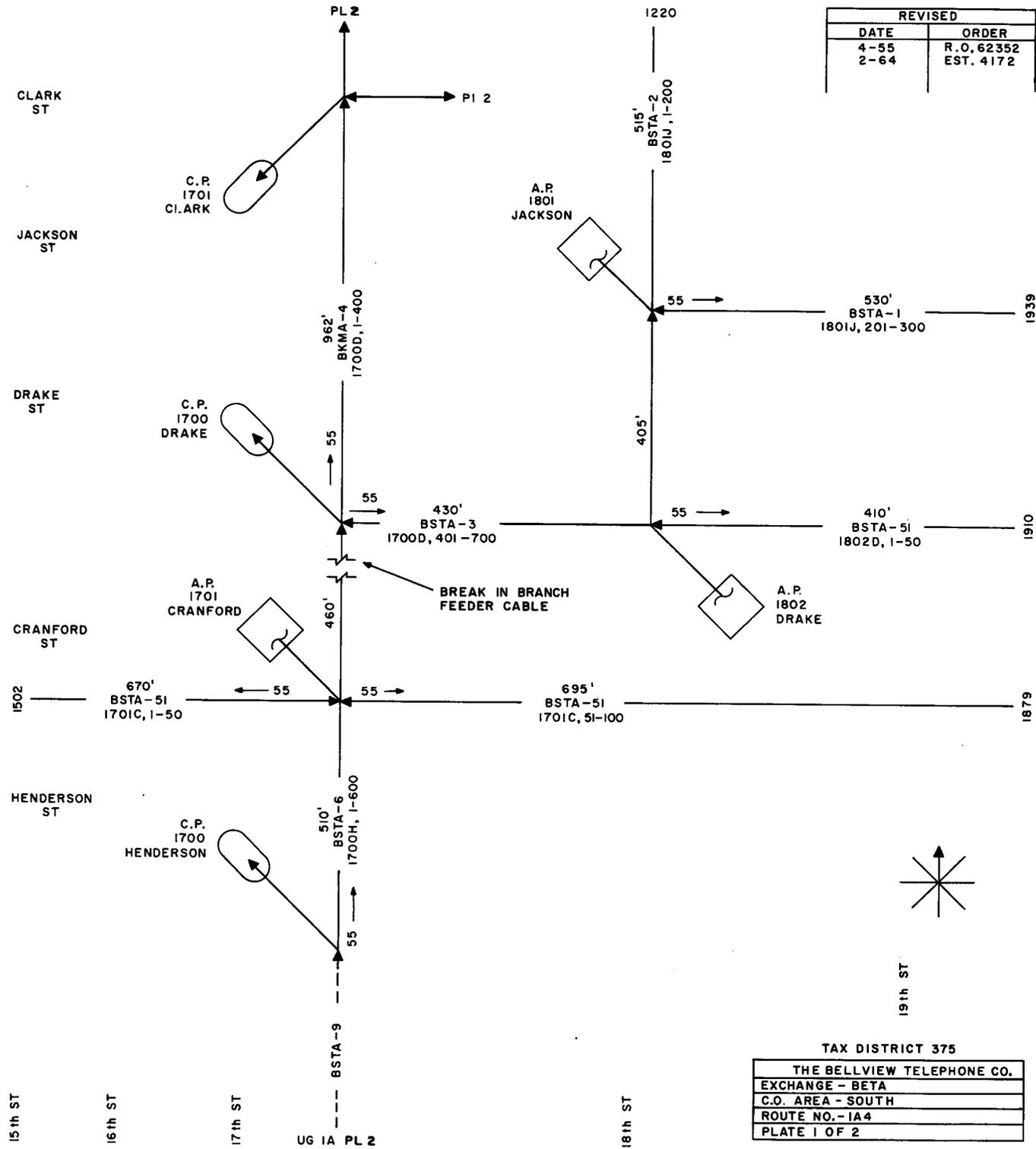


Fig. 10 — Aerial Cable Location Record (Indicating Break in Branch Feeder Cable Between Control Points)

BREAK IN BRANCH FEEDER CABLE BETWEEN CONTROL POINTS

5.04 Assume a failure has occurred in the section of branch feeder cable as illustrated in Fig. 10.

5.05 Refer to the Aerial Cable Location Record (Fig. 10) to find the address and location of the control point from which the cable originates. This is found to be 1700 Henderson.

5.06 Refer to the Control Point Interconnection Record (CIR) for 1700 Henderson (Fig. 11).

A. Identification of Pairs on Central Office Side of Break

(a) This CIR for 1700H indicates that OUT CABLE PAIRS 1-600 are either connected through to the central office or have not been connected through the 1700H control point and appear as dead pairs at the break location. For example, OUT CABLE PAIRS 1-200 connect to C.O. CABLE NO. 01, PAIRS 1351-1550 and can be identified from the central office.

(b) In the 201-300 complement, OUT CABLE PAIRS 201-216, 222-250, 260-273, and 275-300 are connected to C.O. CABLE NO. 01, PAIRS 1601-1616, 1622-1650, 1660-1673, and 1675-1700, respectively, and are identified from the central office. In the 301-600 count, OUT CABLE PAIRS 543-550 are connected to C.O. CABLE NO. 01, 1743-1750, and can be identified from the central office.

(c) OUT CABLE PAIRS 501-516, 521-542, 551-569, 581-590, and 592-600, although connected to pairs in C.O. CABLE NO. 01, cannot be identified from the central office at the break since they have been used or committed for local distribution A, as shown in the LD column, and were cut in the branch feeder cable beyond the access point. These pairs should be random spliced at the break.

(d) OUT CABLE PAIRS 217-221, 251-259, 274, 301-500, 517-520, 570-580, and pair 591 have not been connected through the control point and appear as dead pairs in the 1700H, 1-600 cable. They must, therefore, be identified from the 1700H control point. For example, OUT CABLE PAIRS 217-221 can be

identified as OUT CABLE continuous PIC SHEATH COUNT 36-40 in the 1700H control point. Similarly, OUT CABLE PAIRS 251-259, 274, 301-500, 517-520, 570-580, and 591 can be identified in the closure as OUT CABLE continuous PIC SHEATH count 51-59, 60, 71-270, 271-274, 283-293, and 294, respectively.

(e) Note that all pairs which have a central office identity should be tested from the central office even though they may have a PIC sheath identity in the control point.

B. Identification of Pairs on Field Side of Break

5.07 Refer to Aerial Cable Location Record (Fig. 10) to find the address and location of the control and access points in which the 1700H cable pairs 1-600 terminate. In this case the 1700H, 1-600 cable terminates in the 1700 Drake control point.

5.08 Refer to the Control Point Interconnection Record for 1700 Henderson (Fig. 11).

(a) This record indicates that under the OUT CABLE column, pairs 6-9 are connected to pairs 1-4 in the PIC SHEATH COUNT. These pairs can be identified in the 1700 Drake control point closure where they appear as continuous PIC sheath pairs 1-4 as indicated in the LD column under 1700 Drake. This is also true for all other counts listed under 1700 Drake LD column.

(b) The balance of the 600 pairs in 1700H does not physically appear in the control point closure at 1700 Drake and must be identified from control points, access points, and distribution terminals beyond 1700 Drake. To determine where these pairs actually appear, it is necessary to refer to the ECCR for the main feeder cable. For example, referring to Fig. 11, pairs 151-182 in the OUT CABLE PAIRS column are connected to C.O. CABLE NO. 01, PAIRS 1501-1532. The PAIR column on the main feeder ECCR (Fig. 8) for cable 01 indicates that pairs 1501-1550 are connected to branch feeder cables 1701C and 1700D as indicated in the CONN. TO PAIR column. These pairs can be identified in the same manner as previously described for a break in the main feeder cable [5.03, B.(i)].

1 of 2

CABLE COUNT AVAILABLE

1700 HENDERSON LOCATION OF CONTROL POINT PAIRS 1-475 CABLE NO. 1700.H

CONNECT ORDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	"IN CABLE" CONNECTS TO				"OUT CABLE"				LD = LOCAL DISTRIBUTION
		CABLE NUMBER	PAIRS	C.O. CABLE		PAIRS	PIC SHEATH COUNT	CABLE NO.		
				NO.	PAIRS					
		SAME AS		01	1351	1355	1	5		
①	4	C.O. COUNT			1356	1359	6	9	4	
					1360	1375	10	25		
					1376	1400	26	50		
					1401	1410	51	60		
①	5	8			1411	1414	61	64	8	
					1415	1422	65	72		
①	9				1423	1424	73	74	9	
					1431	1432	81	82	10	
①	10	11			1433	1441	83	91	11	
					1442	1444	92	94	12	
①	12	14			1445	1450	95	100	14	
					1451	1480	101	130		
①	15	24			1481	1490	131	140	24	
					1491	1500	141	150		
					1501	1532	151	182		
①	25	35			1533	1543	183	193	35	
					1544	1550	194	200		
					1601	1616	201	216		
					1622	1640	222	240	40	
①	41	50			1641	1650	241	250	50	
					1660	1673	260	273		
					1675	1690	274	290	60	
①	61	70			1691	1700	291	300	70	
					301	325	301	325	71	
					326	350	326	350	76	
					351	375	351	375	121	
					376	400	376	400	146	
					401	425	401	425	171	
					426	450	426	450	196	
					451	475	451	475	221	
									245	

AREA STATE
 DISTRICT
 EXCHANGE Beta
 C.O. AREA South

SPLICE CREDIT	JOB NUMBER	PRINT NO.	ENGR.	DATE	JOB NUMBER	PRINT NO.	ENGR.	DATE
BASIC SPLICE -1	① E-12345	7	ABC	2-17-64	④			
TOTAL PAIRS	②				⑤			
ACCT. CODE	③				⑥			

2 of 2

CABLE COUNT AVAILABLE

1700 HENDERSON LOCATION OF CONTROL POINT PAIRS 476-600 CABLE NO. 1700.H

CONNECT ORDER	PIC SHEATH COUNT	"IN CABLE" CONNECTS TO				"OUT CABLE"				LD = LOCAL DISTRIBUTION
		CABLE NUMBER	PAIRS	C.O. CABLE		PAIRS	PIC SHEATH COUNT	CABLE NO.		
				NO.	PAIRS					
		SAME AS		01	1701	1716	501	516		
		C.O. COUNT			1721	1742	521	542		
					1743	1750	543	550	275	282
①	75	92			1751	1769	551	569		
					1781	1790	581	590		
					1792	1800	591	600		

AREA STATE
 DISTRICT
 EXCHANGE Beta
 C.O. AREA South

SPLICE CREDIT	JOB NUMBER	PRINT NO.	ENGR.	DATE	JOB NUMBER	PRINT NO.	ENGR.	DATE
BASIC SPLICE -1	① E-12345	8	ABC	2-17-64	④			
TOTAL PAIRS	②				⑤			
ACCT. CODE	③				⑥			

Fig. 11 — Control Point Interconnection Record for 1700 Henderson

SECTION 660-167-300

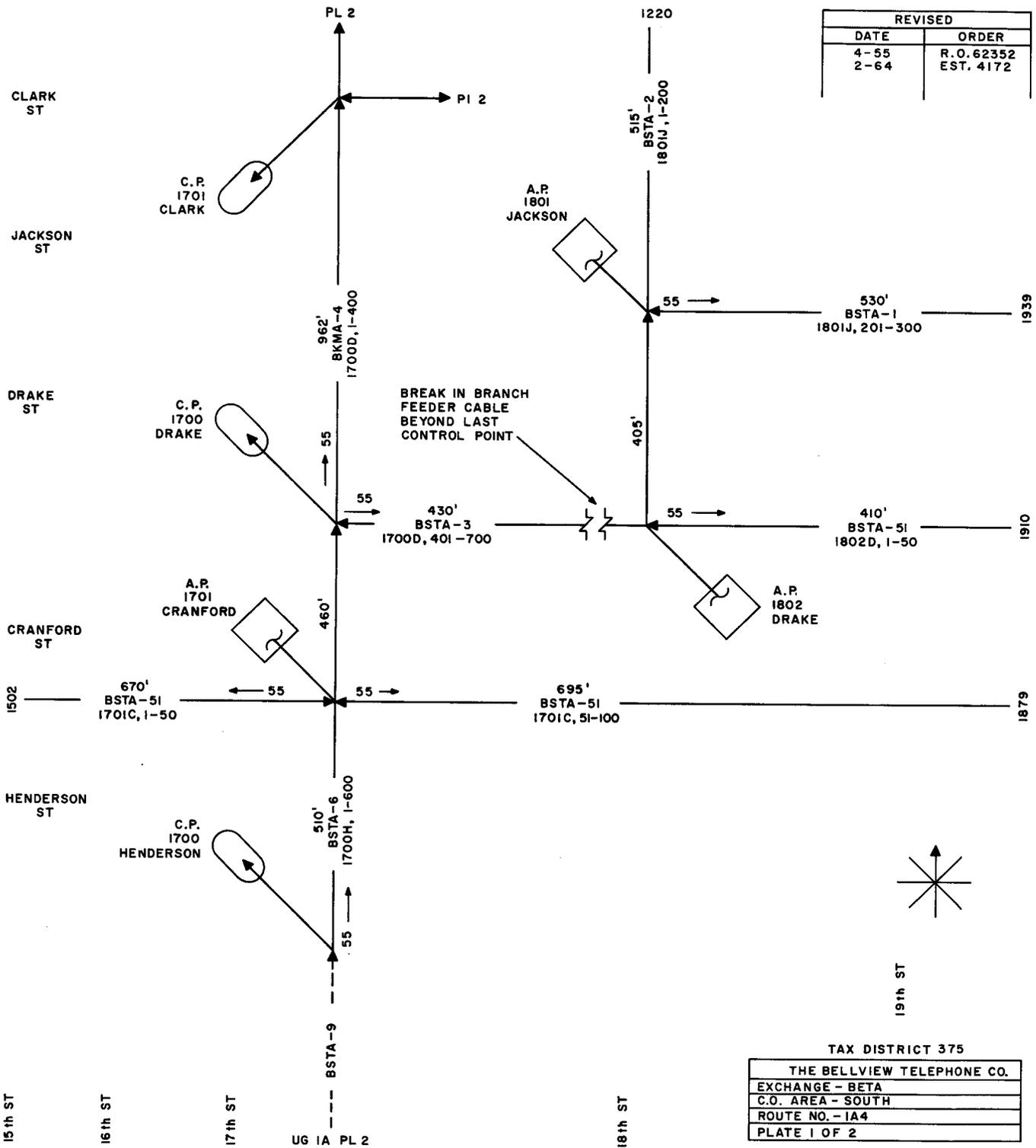


Fig. 12 — Aerial Cable Location Record (Indicating Break in Branch Feeder Cable Beyond Last Control Point)

BREAK IN BRANCH FEEDER CABLE BEYOND LAST CONTROL POINT

5.09 Assume a cable failure has occurred in a section of cable beyond the last control point as illustrated in Fig. 12.

5.10 Refer to Fig. 12 to find the address and location of the control point from which the cable originates. This is found to be 1700 Drake.

A. Identification of Pairs on Central Office Side of Break

5.11 Refer to the CIR for 1700 Drake shown in Fig. 13.

(a) This record indicates that OUT CABLE PAIRS 401-700 in the 1700D cable are either connected through to the central office or have not been connected through the 1700 Drake control point and appear as dead pairs at the break location. For example, OUT CABLE PAIRS 429-440 connect to C.O. CABLE NO. 01, PAIRS 1379-1390 and can be identified from the central office. All other pairs at this location with central office identity are handled in the same manner.

(b) OUT CABLE PAIRS 401-428 appear in the 1700 Drake control point as continuous PIC SHEATH COUNT 308-335, have no central office identity, and must be identified from this control point. The remaining pairs in the PIC SHEATH COUNT column are identified in the same manner.

B. Identification of Pairs on Field Side of Break

5.12 Pairs 401-700 in cable 1700D do not appear as IN pairs in a control point and must be identified from distribution terminals or access points. Refer to the ECCR for 1700D (Fig. 9).

(a) The ECCR will indicate whether the pairs feed distribution terminals or have been made available as IN pairs to access points. For example, Fig. 9 indicates that pairs 551, 553, 554, and 555 in the PAIR column are now assigned in the 1805 Jackson terminal (column 5) and were working at the time the 1801 Jackson point (column 4) was established. They do not appear in the access point. It will be necessary to identify such pairs from the 1805 Jackson terminal.

(b) Pair 558 has been assigned to the 1832 Drake terminal and is available for testing at this terminal or at the 1810 Drake terminal. While the pair also appears in the access point closure, it should be identified from the terminal.

(c) Pairs 559 and 560 have been connected to C.O. pairs 1642 and 1643 in CONN. TO PAIR column and have been made available for use as IN pairs in the access points at 1801 Jackson and 1802 Drake. These pairs may be identified from either of the access points as in PIC SHEATH COUNT pairs 50 and 51.

(d) Pairs 583-600 appear in the access point closure as IN pairs but are not available for assignment since they have no central office identity. These pairs must be identified from the access points.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.01 Restoration techniques in plant operating under the Dedicated Plant Plan are very similar or identical to procedures for non-dedicated plant.

6.02 Although the analysis of records may be somewhat more complex, the identification of pairs may be, in many cases, simplified. This is due to the introduction of control and access points where certain pairs may be identified by color. The number of visits to terminals for identification may be greatly reduced.

