



Cable Numbering - Fiber

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1. General

1.1 Purpose

This practice explains the method for uniformly numbering fiber optic cables and is being re-issued to:

- Update the material.
- Clarify the material's relationship with the various mechanized systems.

1.2 Filing Instructions and Supersedures

Discard all previous issues and associated addenda of this practice and file this issue numerically in your practices set.

This practice supersedes and cancels:

- All policies, procedures, general instructions, letters, and memoranda which address this subject.
- Any document which provides information contrary to the information contained in this practice.

1. General, Continued

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1.3 Reason for Reissuing

This practice has been reissued to incorporate multiple changes in the content. Read this entire practice to ensure your familiarity with the new information.

1.4 Responsibility

This practice was published by the GTE Enterprise Services Department. For more information about this practice, contact the GTE HQ Access Design Support Department.

1.5 Disclaimer

This practice was prepared solely for the use of GTE. It must be used only by its employees, customers, and end users when installing, operating, maintaining, and repairing GTE's equipment, facilities, and services. Any other use of this practice is forbidden. The information contained in this practice might not be applicable in all circumstances and is subject to change without notice. By using this practice the user agrees that GTE will have no liability (to the extent permitted by applicable law) for any consequential, incidental, special or punitive damages that might result.

2. Overview

2.1 Scope

Numbering fiber optic cables is necessary to:

- Provide a means of identifying cables along their entire length.
- Facilitate the:
 - Design
 - Administration
 - Splicing
 - Record Keeping
 - Fiber assignments
 - Maintenance
 - Restoral

Adherence to standard criteria is necessary so that any fiber optic identification system is compatible with:

- Telecom Business Solutions (TBS)
- Interactive Computer Graphic System (ICGS)
- Fiber Optic Records Management System (FORMS)

2. Overview, continued

2.2 Definitions

The following table provides definitions for the acronyms used in this practice.

Acronym or Term	Definition
CO	Central Office
DLC	Digital Loop Carrier
FTTC	Fiber to the curb
FDP	Fiber Distribution Panel
FORMS	Fiber Optic Records Management System
ICGS	Interactive Computer Graphics System
ONU	Optical Network Unit
RLU	Remote Line Unit
RSU	Remote Switching Unit
TBS	Telecomm Business Solutions
Xd	Dead Fiber Strands

3. Numbering Methodology

3.1 Numbering scheme

The numbering scheme is based on a point-to-point basis so it changes at each FDP.

The numbering method for fiber optic cables is as follows:

- Fiber optic cables are assigned a FXXXX designation, where F represents fiber and XXXX is a unique four digit number that may be assigned only once per exchange.
- A fiber optic cable number may only be used once within and exchange from a:
 - Fiber distribution panel to a fiber distribution panel.
 - Fiber distribution panel to an exchange boundary. See [Exhibit 1](#).
- The FXXXX numbering scheme is to be used for all fiber optic cables sheaths regardless of the applications of individual fibers (i.e., inter-office trunking, DLC, ONU, RLU, RSU, FTTC, customer links, leased fiber, etc.). Multiple fiber optic cable numbers may exist within the same sheath as necessitated by changing demands, but the numbering logic remains the same.

Note: Existing numbering schemes may be kept in place until FORMS is fully implemented.

4. Dead Fiber

4.1 Definition

Dead fiber is defined as:

- Fiber that is not terminated on a FDP.
- Fibers that are cut-off at a splice point but continue within the sheath. See [Exhibit 1](#)

All other fibers must be assigned a count unless they fit the description above.

5. Other Considerations

5.1 Bi-directional Paths

Often encountered in the network are fiber optic cables with bi-directional paths within the same sheath. This situation is resolved by following the prescribed numbering methodology. See [Exhibit 2](#).

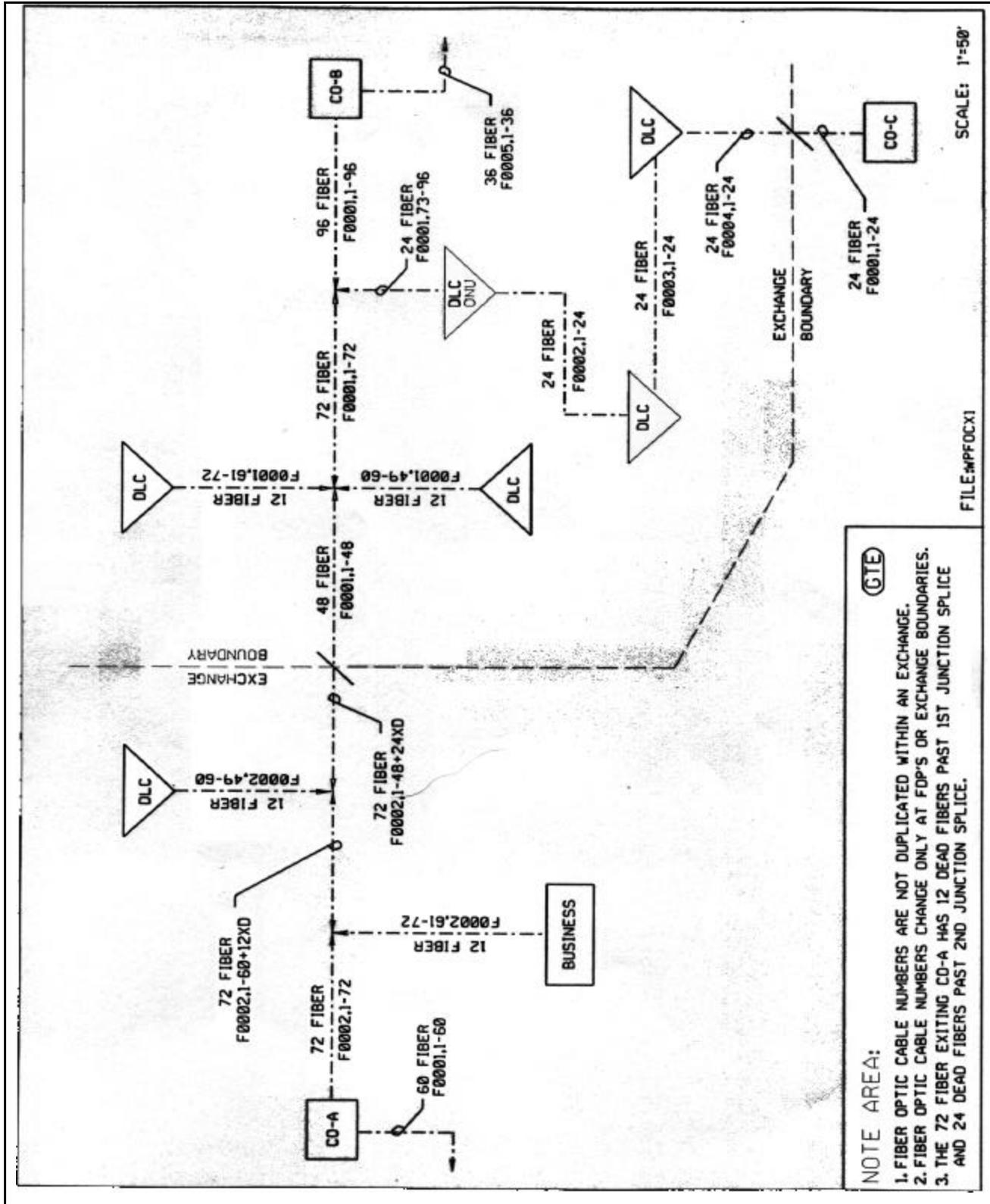


Exhibit 1: Typical Numbering for Fiber Cables

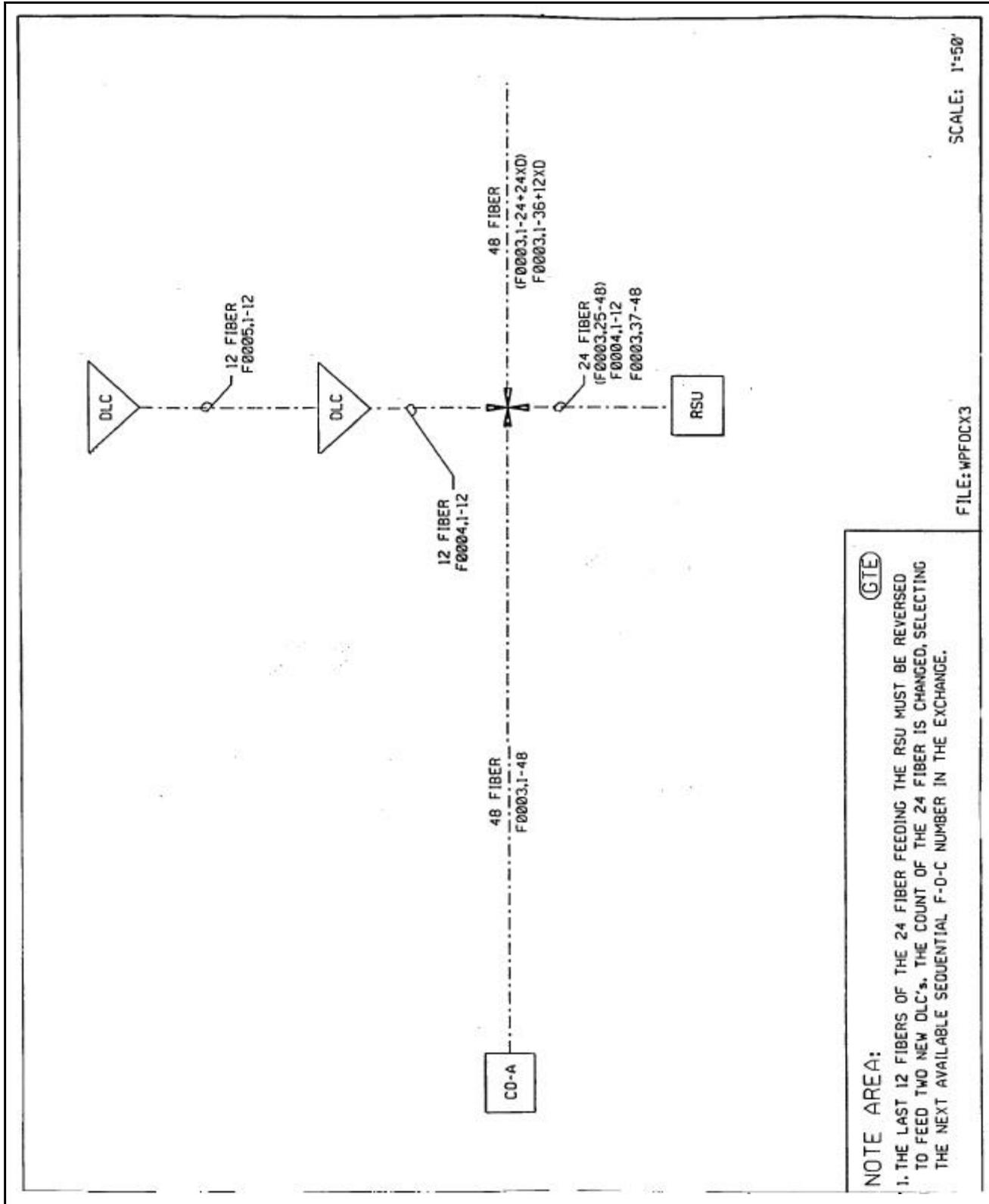


Exhibit 2: Bi-Directional Paths

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Last Saved By: Leigh Yale
Total Editing Time: 1 Minute
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