

**BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES**  
**Station Installation and Maintenance**

**SECTION C53.507**  
**Issue 3, June, 1953**  
**AT&T Co Standard**

## **KEY EQUIPMENT AND STATION SYSTEM CABINETS INSTALLATION**

### **1. GENERAL**

1.01 This section covers the installation of the metal and wooden cabinets used to house relays and power plant equipments and associated wiring for key equipments and station systems. It does not, however, cover the following:

(a) Installation of screw anchors and toggle bolts. For such information see Bell System Practices—Outside Plant Construction and Maintenance.

(b) Installation of storage batteries and associated charge and discharge equipment and wiring in the cabinets since such installation should be made in accordance with practices covering this equipment.

1.02 This section is reissued to include the 6-plate and 26-plate cabinets.

### **2. SUPPLIES**

#### **Anchors:**

**5/16" Hammer Drive Anchor.**

Length 1-1/4", 2-1/4" and 2-3/4" as specified.  
For attaching cabinets, floor stands and wood bases to masonry.

**1/4" x 1" Machine Screw Anchor.**

For attaching wood cabinets to masonry.

**10-14" x 1" Screw Anchor.**

For attaching wood cabinets to masonry.

#### **Bolts:**

**1/4" x 4" R.H. Toggle Bolt.**

For attaching cabinets to hollow tile.

**1/4" x 2" Carriage Bolt.**

For attaching wood cabinet to another wood cabinet.

- Pipe Fittings:**    **(Length) (Type) Wrought Iron (Finish) Pipe Nipple for 1-1/4" Pipe.**  
 Length: 3" to 12" in 1/2" steps. Type: Long, 3" to 4-1/2"; Extra Long, 5" to 12". Finish: Black or Galvanized. For pipe standard support for wood cabinets.
- 1-1/4" x 4" (Finish) Cast Iron Floor Flange.**  
 Finish: Black or Galvanized. For pipe standard support for wood cabinets.
- Screws:**            **7/8" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**  
                           **1" No. 14 R.H. Wood Screw.**  
                           **1-1/2" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**  
                           **1-1/2" No. 14 R.H. Wood Screw.**  
                           **1-3/4" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**  
                           **1-3/4" No. 14 R.H. Wood Screw.**  
                           **2" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**  
                           **2" No. 14 R.H. Wood Screw.**  
                           **2-1/4" x 1/4"-20 R.H. Machine Screw.**  
                           **2-1/4" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**  
                           **3" x 1/4"-20 R.H. Machine Screw.**  
                           **3" No. 14 F.H. Bright Wood Screw.**
- Washers:**            **5/16" x 3/4" Round Washer.**  
                           **7/16" x 1" Round Washer.**

### 3. LOCATING CABINETS

3.01 Careful consideration should be given to the selection of a suitable location for apparatus and battery cabinets. It is desirable to conform to the subscriber's wishes in this regard. Inconspicuous locations are desirable, but should be accessible for maintenance reasons. Fasten cabinets securely on the floor or on a wall or partition of strong enough construction to provide adequate fastening and support. Inside partitions of plaster block or similar soft material or temporary office partitions are not satisfactory for supporting the cabinets. The 26- and 45-plate cabinet, should always be attached to the floor. If there is any question as to the adequate strength of wall construction, or general objections to wall mounting are indicated by the customer or building owner, then cabinets should also be floor mounted.

3.02 Locate one cabinet on top of another where advantageous. Mount the apparatus cabinet for relays above the cabinet for power plant equipment where cabinets have the same cross-section and cabling conditions permit.

3.03 If a telephone conduit or duct system is provided, locate cabinets near a conduit or duct outlet, if practicable.

- 3.04 Locate the apparatus cabinet for relay equipment so there is room for the gate to open fully.
- 3.05 Where cabinets are to be mounted on the floor, consider the possibility of damage from water or blows incident to cleaning. A location close to a wall or partition may be desirable for cabling reasons.
- 3.06 Avoid locating the apparatus cabinet for relay equipment in places subject to mechanical vibrations which would prevent reliable relay operation and avoid locations near radiators, steam pipes, registers, etc., which would subject equipment to excessive heat.

## 4. MOUNTING

### General

- 4.01 Cabinets for relay equipment and power plant equipment which are identical in dimensions may be mounted in the same manner by attaching cabinet to the floor or to a suitable wall or partition.
- 4.02 Where direct attachment to the floor or wall is not desirable metal cabinets may be supported above the floor on a steel floor stand or wood insulating base for the 4-plate cabinet, on steel floor stand for the 6-plate cabinet and on wood bases for the larger cabinets. Wood bases are available for the 4-, 11- and 18-plate cabinets, but for the 26- and 45-plate cabinets a suitable wood base or bottom at least 1" thick should be provided locally. The wooden cabinets may be supported above the floor by stand pipe nipples equipped with flanges as covered herein. The nipples and flanges should be painted only when this appears desirable to harmonize with the surroundings.
- 4.03 Cut cable entrance holes in wood cabinets before placing cabinets in position. The number, location and size of the holes should be determined for the particular installation.
- 4.04 Remove cable entrance knockouts from the earlier type steel floor stands used with the small metal cabinets before attaching stand to floor. Always attach stand for 4-plate cabinet to floor before mounting the cabinet on the stand.
- 4.05 Where it is desired to ground the 4-plate steel cabinet for protection, connect local ground to the ground terminal on the hinged gate.
- 4.06 Where lead cable is brought into a metal cabinet and the cabinet framework is not grounded locally, place two layers of friction tape on the cable sheath to avoid metallic contact between lead sheath and metal cabinet or floor stand.

### **Attaching Steel Cabinets to Walls or Partitions**

4.07 Attach 4-, 11- and 18-plate metal cabinets to hardwood walls, partitions and hardwood strips with 1" No. 14 R.H. wood screws, placed in mounting holes in rear of cabinet. On softwood use 1-1/2" screws. Use four fasteners for the 4-plate cabinet, six for the 11-plate cabinet and eight for the 18-plate cabinet.

4.08 Where an 11- or 18-plate cabinet is to be mounted on surfaces other than an even wood surface use two hardwood strips 1" thick for mounting the cabinet, unless a suitable backboard is furnished locally. Where the 4-plate cabinet is mounted on such a surface the insulating base (backboard) ED-91472-01 G4, G5 or G13 should be used.

4.09 The approximate dimensions of the strips to be used and locations for fasteners are shown in Fig. 1. Use three fasteners in each strip for the 11-plate cabinet and four fasteners in each strip for the 18-plate cabinet. Use four fasteners to attach the insulating base for the 4-plate cabinet.

4.10 Where appearance is not important wood strips which extend beyond the cabinets may be used and mounting holes in the strips should be drilled at locations marked "B". When appearance is important mounting strips should not extend beyond the cabinets and mounting holes should be drilled at locations marked "A". Dotted lines indicate the extension of wood strips beyond the top and bottom of the cabinets. Holes at locations marked "A" or "AB" should be countersunk to permit recessing screw heads so they will not come into contact with cabinet.

For 11 Plate Cabinet

For 18 Plate Cabinet

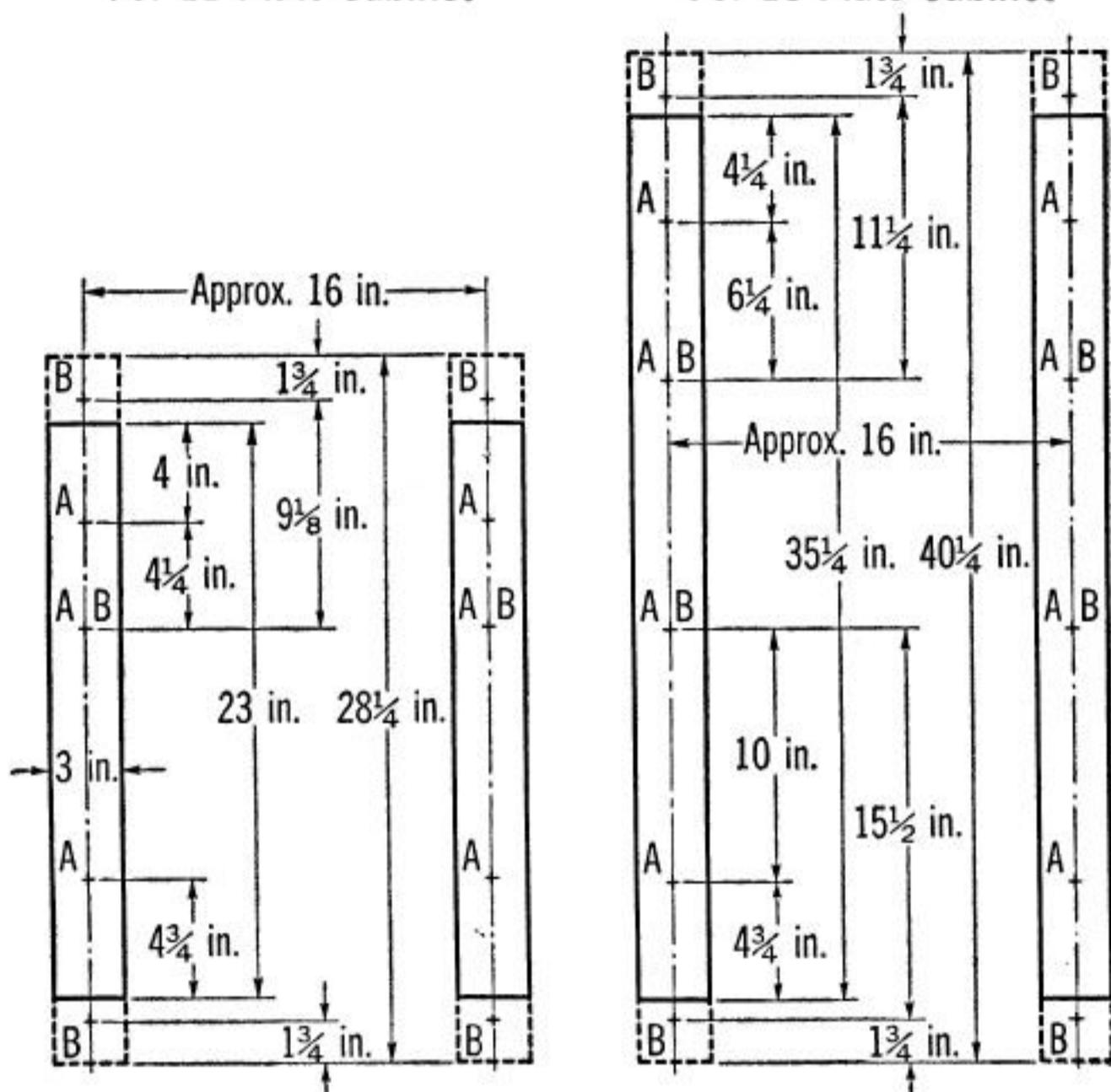


Fig. 1

4.11 Attach hardwood strips and backboards to the various wall surfaces with the attaching devices listed below:

- Wood:** Use 2-1/4" No. 14 R.H. wood screw.
- Plaster on Masonry:** Use 5/16" x 2-3/4" hammer drive anchor with 7/16" x 1" washer under flange of anchor shield. Place anchor shield in mounting hole so that openings in flange are crosswise to wood grain. (Approved equivalents such as wood screws in wood screw anchors or machine screws in machine screw anchors may also be used.)
- Masonry:** Same as above, except use drive anchors 1/2" shorter.

**Hollow Tile:** Use 1/4" x 4" R.H. toggle bolt with 5/16" x 3/4" washer under head of bolt.

**Plaster or Wall Board on Wooden Studding:** Use 3" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screw. Place screw in studding.

4.12 The use of mounting strips to support cabinets on wall surfaces as specified in 4.08 may, of course, be omitted where walls are not of current conducting material or may be omitted in all cases where cabinet framework is grounded locally. However, the use of hardwood strips or suitable backboard is recommended in order to improve the mechanical appearance of the installation and to assure more secure fastening.

4.13 To attach the 6-plate cabinet to a vertical surface,<sup>7</sup> remove the cover, detach the gate assembly and all hinge support screws except the one associated with the upper right-hand pear shaped hole (only loosen this one); then use the backboard as a template for scoring the wall where the backboard is to be fastened. Fasten the backboard with four fasteners using 1-1/2" No. 14 R.H. wood screws in hardwood and 2" screws in softwood with washers under the heads of the screws. In hollow tile, wood lath or cinder block types of wall construction use 1/4" x 4" toggle bolts with 5/16" x 3/4" washer under head of bolt. For masonry or concrete use 5/16" x 2-3/4" hammer drive anchors as described in 4.11 or 10 to 14" x 1-1/2" wood screw anchors with 2" No. 14 flat headed screws. After the backboard has been fastened lift the gate assembly up to it and hook the right-hand hinge support pear shaped hole over the screw left partially loosened. This will support the bulk of the weight of the gate and leave the right hand free to fasten the left side of the gate to its supports on that side. Replace and firmly tighten all screws on the hinged support. Fig. 2 illustrates the backboard and gate assembly of the 6-plate cabinet showing the hinge support screws and the pear shaped hole of the hinge. The 6-plate cabinet should have at least 10" clearance on the right and 36" clearance to the front to permit opening the gate.

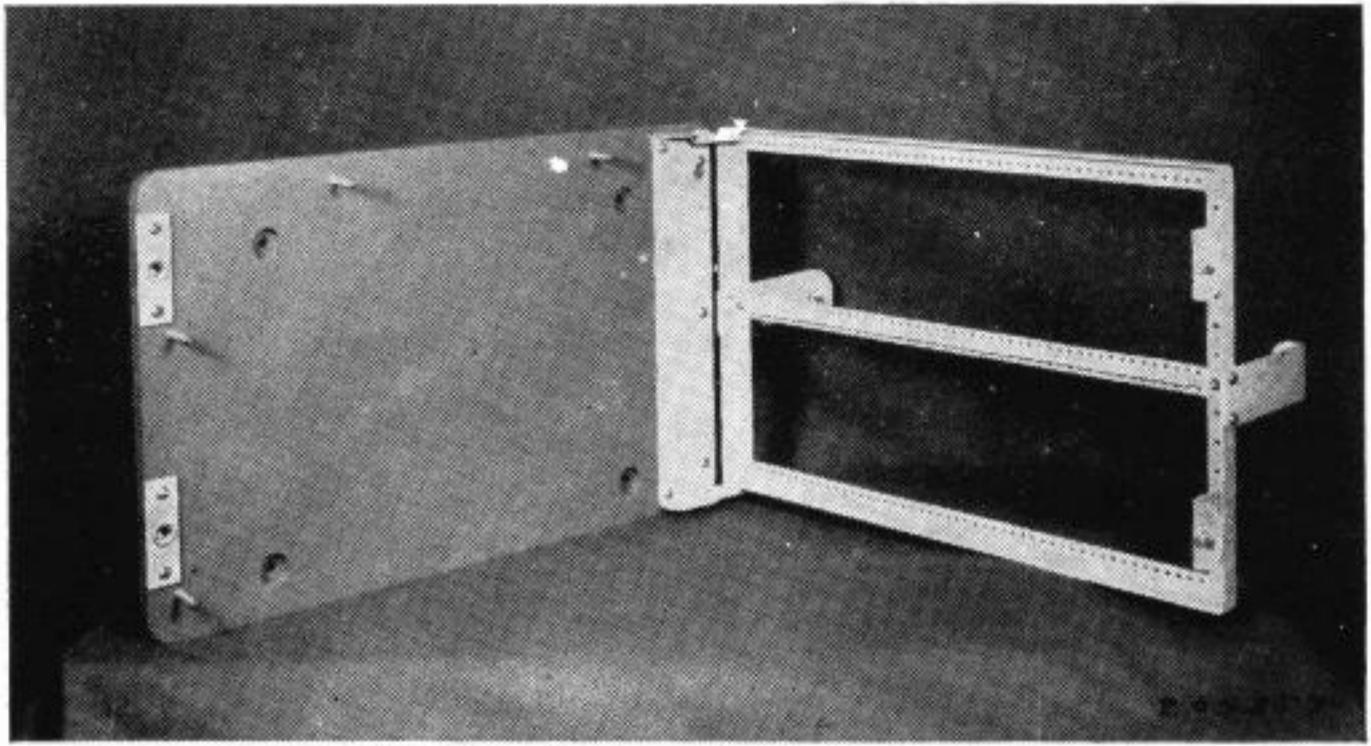


Fig. 2



### Mounting Steel Cabinets on the Floor

4.14 Where a steel cabinet is to be attached directly to the floor, use four fasteners placed in the mounting holes in the base of the cabinet. On wood floors, use 1" No. 14 R.H. wood screws, for cabinets of 18 plates or less. For the 45-plate metal cabinet, use screws 1-1/2" long. Place 5/16" x 3/4" washer under screw head.

4.15 Attach steel floor stand for the 4-, or 6-plate cabinets to wood floors with four 1-3/4" No. 14 R.H. wood screws with 5/16" x 3/4" round washers under screw heads.

4.16 Attach cabinet or floor stand to masonry floor with four 5/16" x 1-1/4" hammer drive anchors placed in mounting holes in base of cabinet or floor stand.

4.17 Where cabinets are to be mounted on floor surfaces which are current conducting, use wood bases under the cabinets or under the steel floor stand associated with the 4-plate cabinet, except where the framework of the cabinet is grounded locally.

4.18 Mount the 4-plate cabinet on its steel floor stand with four 5/8" x 1/4"-20 machine screws furnished with stand. Bolt cabinets to wood bases with nuts and bolts furnished with bases. Where a single 4-plate cabinet is to be mounted on the floor stand, use the top mounting position.

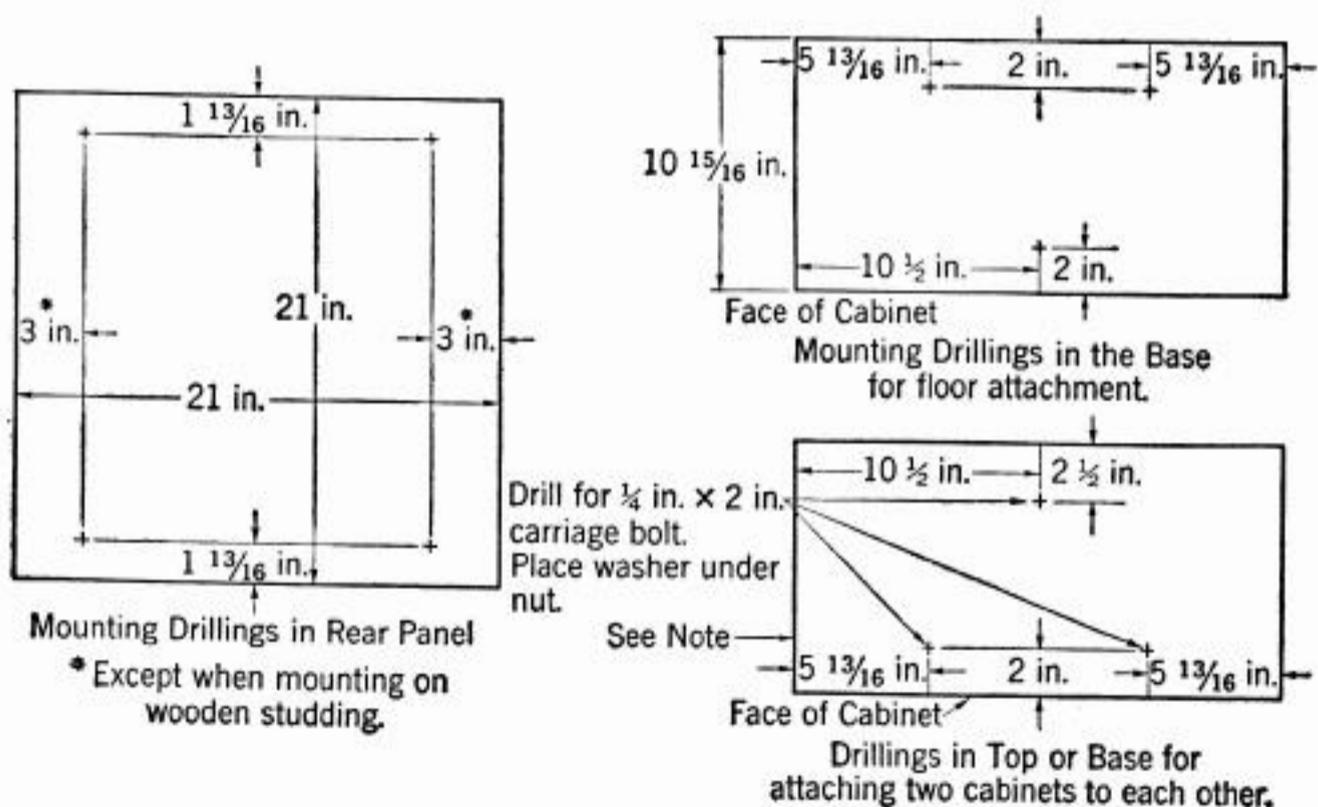
4.19 Mount the 6-plate cabinet on its steel floor stand by removing the gate assembly from the backboard as in 4.13. Fasten the backboard to the floor stand using the four bolts furnished with the stand **before the two leg assemblies of the stand are fastened to the floor.** After the stand with the backboard is fastened to the floor reassemble the cabinet and, if foot covers are used, attach them lastly. No provision is made for mounting two 6-plate cabinets on an individual metal floor stand.

4.20 Attach wood bases for the metal cabinets or the floor stand with four of the fasteners specified for wood or masonry surfaces in 4.11. Attach cabinet to wood base with four 1" R.H. wood screws.

Note: The wood bases under the 4-, 11- and 18-plate cabinets need only be attached when it appears that floor fastenings are required to prevent cabinet from being moved or pushed over. The base under the floor stand of the 45-plate cabinet should always be attached.

### Attaching Wood Cabinets to Walls and Floors

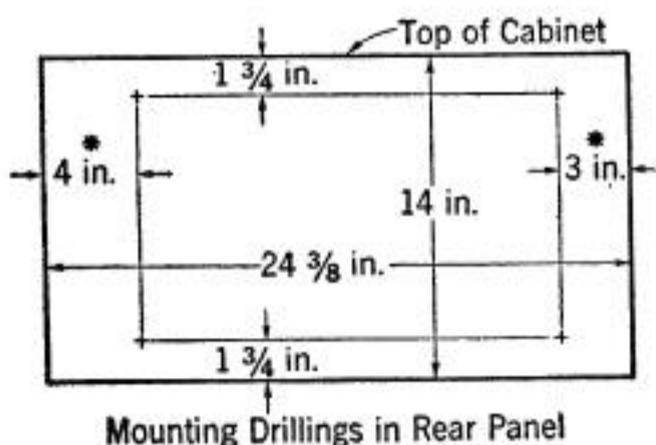
4.21 An earlier type wooden cabinet installed on the floor should be attached to the floor only using drillings in the base as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.



**NOTE**

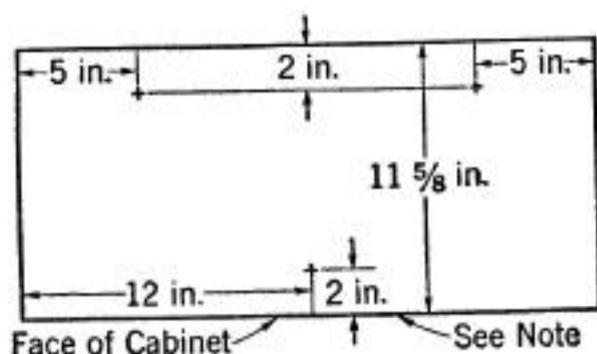
Where cabinets are mounted one above the other place a 1/8 in. wooden shim between them to compensate for the raised rear panel of the lower.

**Fig. 3**



\* Except when mounting on wooden studding.

NOTE: Where cabinets are mounted one above the other, place a  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. wooden shim between them to compensate for the raised rear panel of the lower. Use  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$  2 in. carriage bolts to fasten cabinets together.



Mounting Drillings in the Base for floor attachment and in Top and Base for attaching two cabinets to each other.

**Fig. 4**

4.22 The wood cabinet installed on a wall or partition should be attached at four points using drillings in the rear panel as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. Wartime wood substitutes for the metal apparatus cabinets are provided with mounting holes for attaching the cabinets.

4.23 Where the cabinet is mounted above the floor against a wall or partition which may not be strong enough for secure fastening, attach two standard pipe nipples with cast iron flanges on each end to the bottom of the cabinets to give adequate support. The pipe nipples should be long enough to raise the cabinet above the baseboard. Attach the cabinet to the wall or partition at four points unless the flanges for the pipe supports are attached to the floor using two attaching devices for each flange, in which case the two lower drillings in the rear panel of the cabinet may be omitted.

4.24 When two cabinets are mounted one on top of the other against a wall or partition and are supported by pipe standards, the upper cabinet is attached to the lower and also to the wall or partition using the two upper drillings in the rear panel shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Attach the lower cabinet as covered in 4.23.

4.25 Where two cabinets are mounted one on top of the other with the lower installed on the floor, attach the lower cabinet as covered in 4.21. Attach the upper cabinet to the lower as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and also to a wall or partition at two points using the two upper drillings in the rear panel for this purpose. A wooden spacer, mounting cleat or metal bracket may be required to compensate for a setout from the wall or partition due to the baseboard, etc.

The wooden spacer, mounting cleat or metal bracket should be made up for the particular installation and suitable attaching devices should be used for fastening to the wall or partition under this condition.

4.26 Mount the cabinets on floors, walls or partitions with the attaching devices as given below. (Conditions such as floor coverings are not provided for in the length of the attaching devices given.)

<b>Walls—Plaster on Masonry:</b>	<b>*Without a support at the base</b> use 1/4" machine screw anchor, with 3" x 1/4"-20 R.H. machine screw. Place a 5/16" x 3/4" washer under screw head. <b>With a support at the base</b> use No. 10-14 x 1" wood screw anchor with 3" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screw.
<b>Walls—Masonry:</b>	Same as above, except use screws 3/4" shorter.
<b>Walls—Plaster on Hollow Tile:</b>	Use 1/4" x 4" R.H. toggle bolt.
<b>Walls—Plaster or Wallboard on Wooden Studding:</b>	Use 3" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screw. The mounting drillings should be spaced to center on two studs (usually 16 inches) instead of as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.
<b>Floors—Masonry:</b>	Use No. 10-14 x 1" wood screw anchor with 2" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screw.
<b>Floors—Wood:</b>	Use 1-3/4" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screw.
<b>Pipe Supports:</b>	Where pipe supports are used, attach the flanges to cabinet and to wood floors with 7/8" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screws. On masonry floors, use No. 10-14 x 1" wood screw anchors and 1-1/2" No. 14 F.H. bright wood screws.

\* Where the use of a screwdriver is impracticable due to space limitations in the cabinet, hexagonal head machine screws may be substituted for the slotted screws.

4.27 Wood cabinets other than those covered in the foregoing paragraphs may be furnished locally. The general principles covered herein should be followed in installing such cabinets. Where wood bases or platforms are provided, these should be used to mount the cabinets. Attach wood bases or platforms to floors before mounting the cabinets, and attach cabinets to the base with the fastening devices usually furnished with the base.

## 5. APPARATUS UNIT MOUNTING ARRANGEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED CABLING

**Caution:** The drawings which follow are typical examples of the mounting arrangements and cabling in cabinets which are now available. It is desirable that the equipment and wiring be arranged in accordance with the equipment and cable drawings for the particular cabinet installed and in accordance with any further modifications which may be included on the drawings covering equipment and wiring details for the particular key equipment or station system involved.

### 4-Plate Metal Cabinets

5.01 Arrangement of incoming cable and wiring to 19" apparatus units equipped with terminal strips on the apparatus units is indicated in Fig. 5.

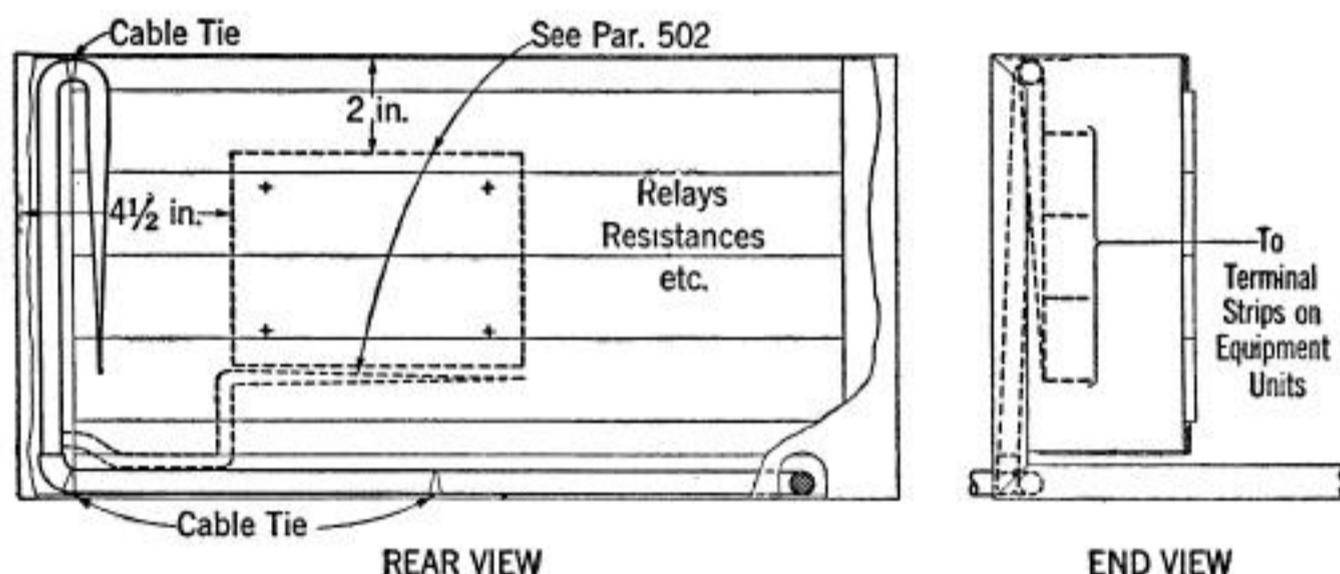


Fig. 5

5.02 Where fusing other than that provided on the equipment units is required in this cabinet, cabling to the protection panel shall be run as indicated by dotted lines shown in the rear view of the cabinet in Fig. 5. A hardwood block approximately  $13/16$ " thick and attached on the back of the cabinet at the location shown in Fig. 4 may be used to mount protector blocks and fuses required by the particular installation.

5.03 Method of wiring to earlier type 14" apparatus units with 195-type terminal strips on pigtail cables is shown in Fig. 6. One supplementary mounting bar is required for the apparatus units and another supplementary mounting bar is required for mounting the 195-type terminal strips on the gate of the cabinet.

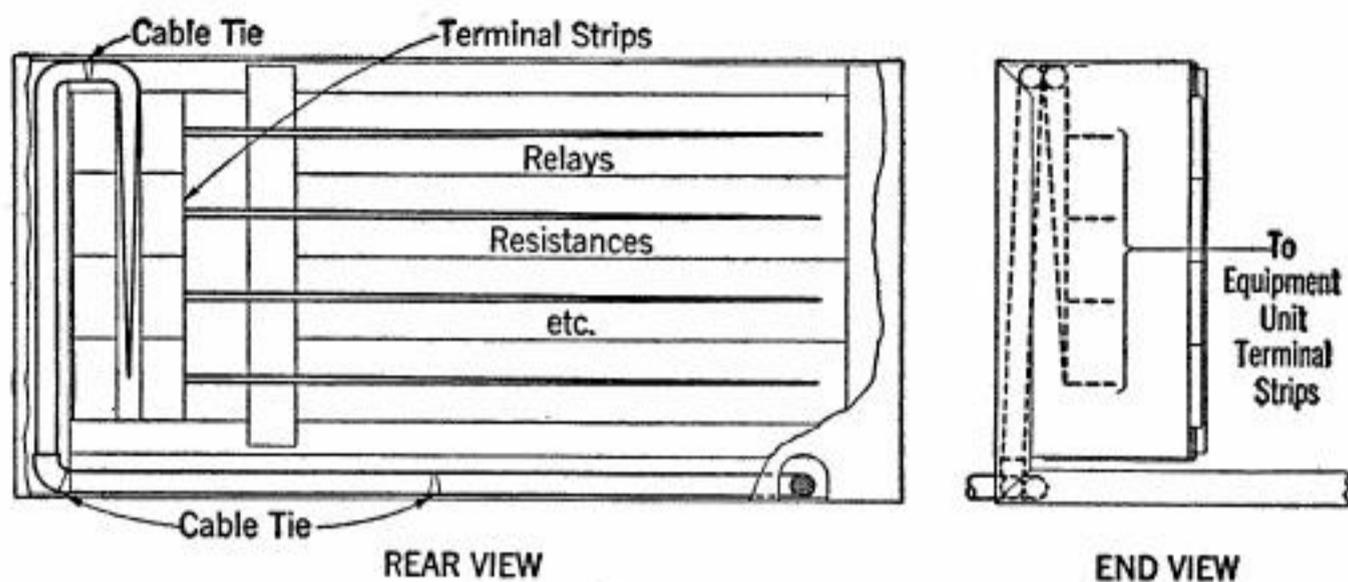


Fig. 6

5.04 Fig. 7 shows the incoming cable and wiring terminated directly to the apparatus terminals on the mounting plates where individual unit terminal strips are not provided.

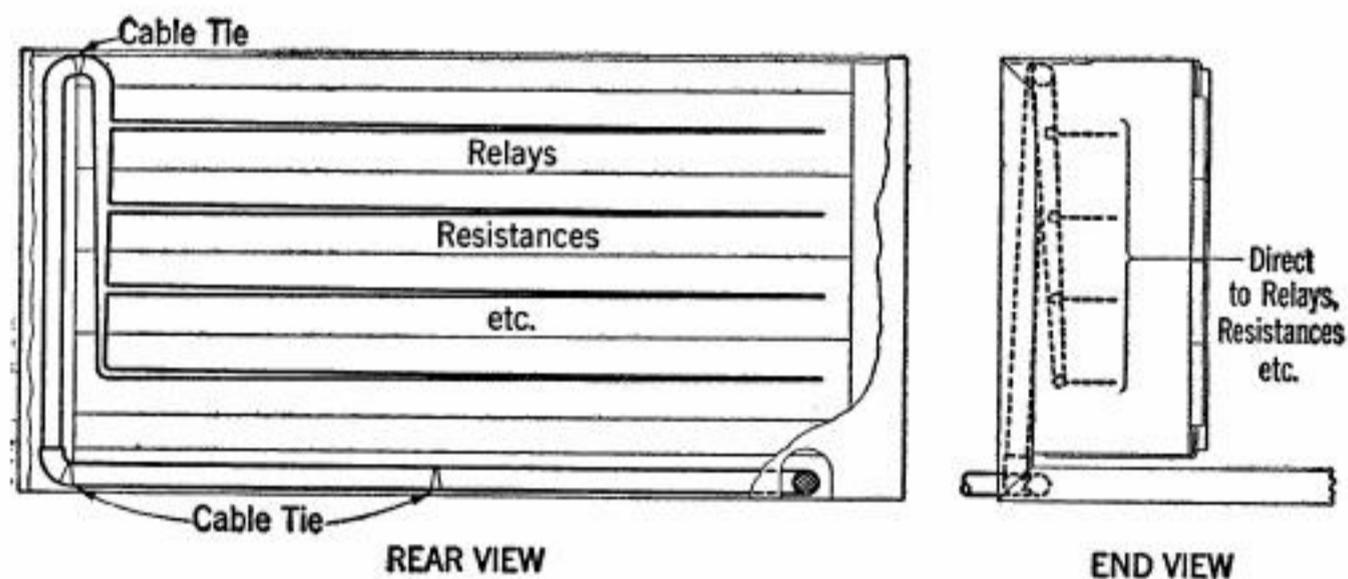
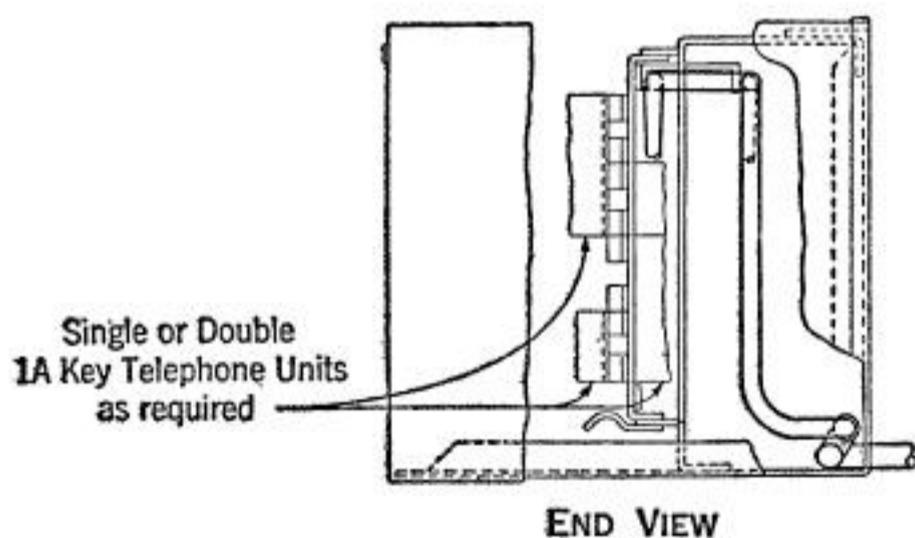
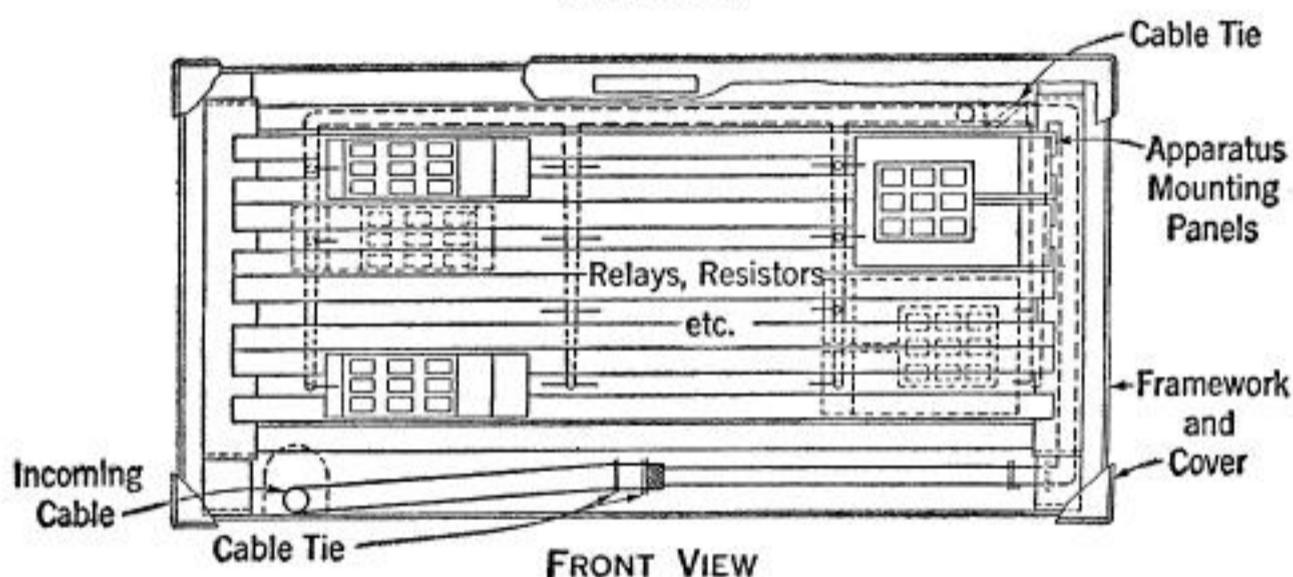
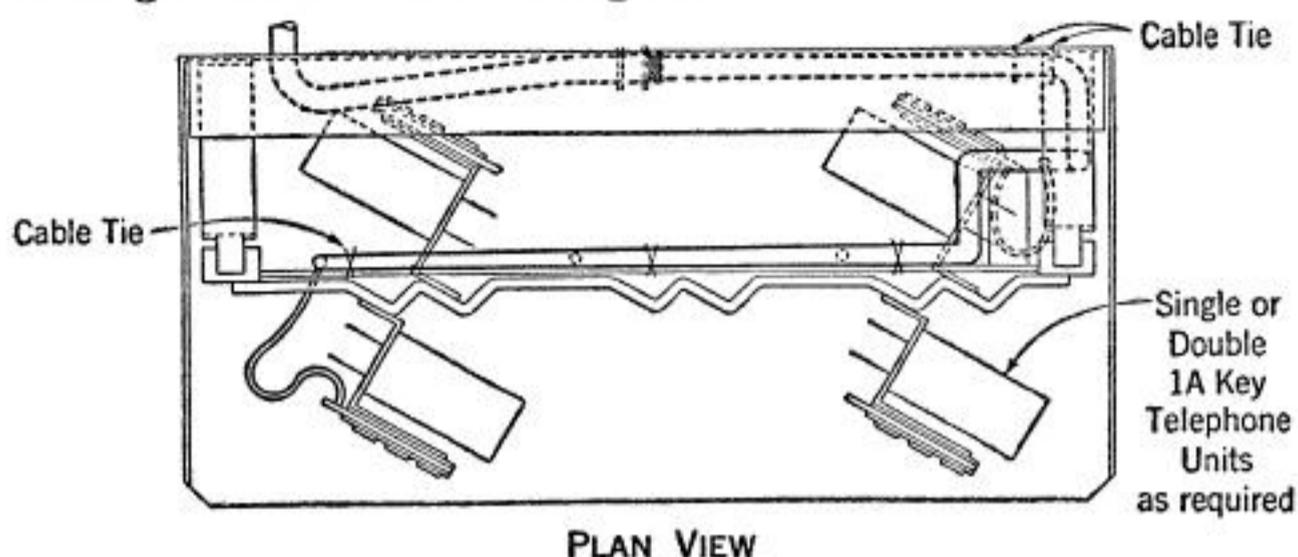


Fig. 7

5.05 Where it is desired to keep the gate permanently closed by leaving the bolts provided during shipment in place, it is not necessary to form the incoming cable and wiring to provide slack at the hinged side of the gate as shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. In this case, however, the cables to the individual plates must be sufficiently long to permit removing the plates from the front and turning them around for maintenance purposes.

5.06 Details of equipment unit mounting arrangements indicated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 for this cabinet are shown on Drawing ED-91472-01 and those of the wood substitute cabinet are shown on Drawing ED-91868-01.

5.07 Arrangement of the incoming cable and wiring to individual key telephone units which are mounted on bent mounting bars is shown in Fig. 8.

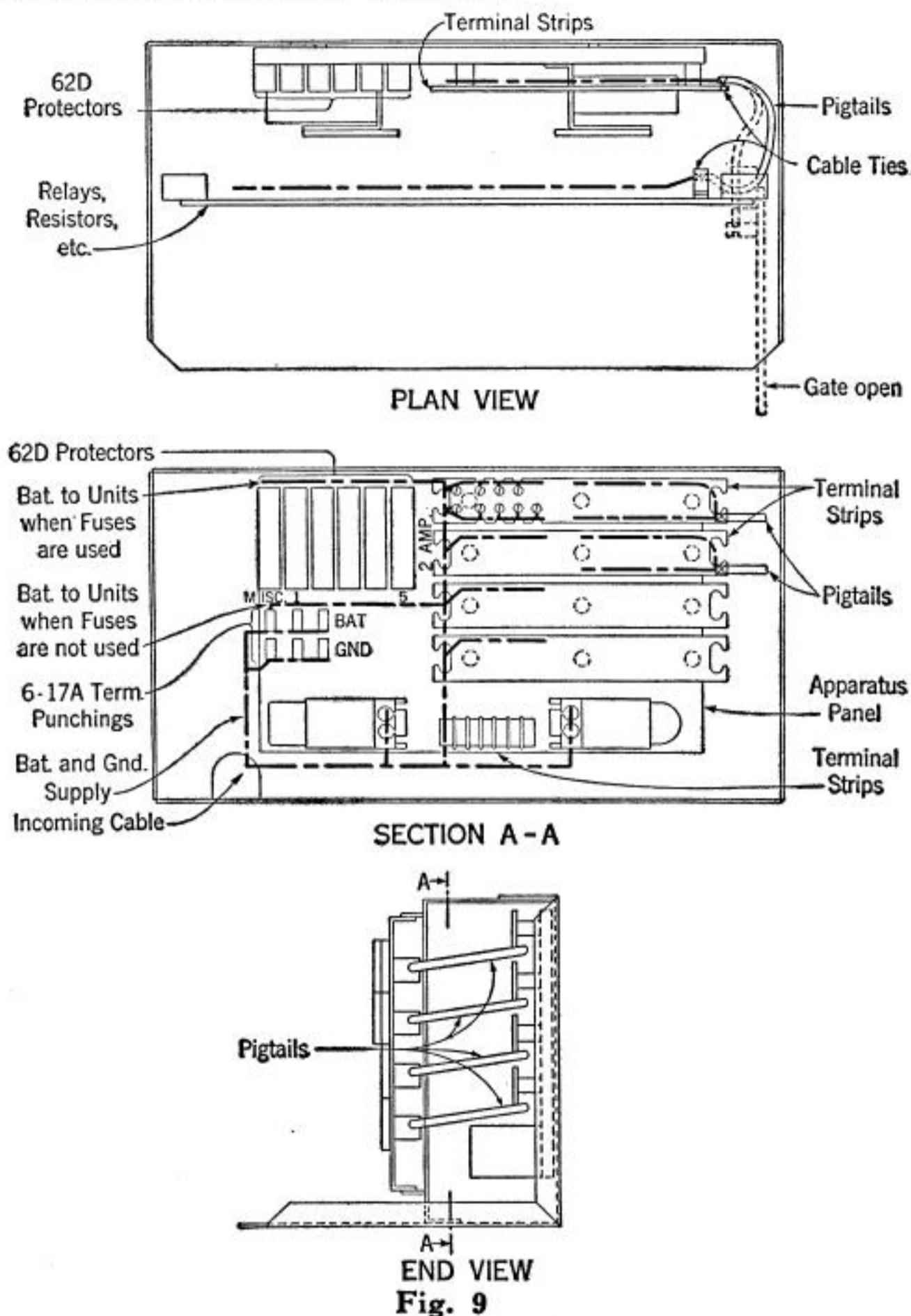


END VIEW  
Fig. 8

5.08 Details of equipment unit mounting arrangements indicated in Fig. 8 are shown on Drawing ED-69142-01.

5.09 Cabling and wiring between terminal strips located at the rear of the cabinet and the relays and other apparatus where the cabinet is furnished wired and assembled as

a key telephone unit is shown in Fig. 9. The relay equipment is mounted on 19-inch mounting plates and supplementary line units can be ordered for additions.



5.10 Details of equipment unit mounting indicated in Fig. 9 are shown on Drawing ED-69132-01.

5.11 Where the assembled and wired cabinet is arranged for the use of the power supply for illuminating lamps in key telephone sets, cabling and wiring is as shown in Fig. 10.

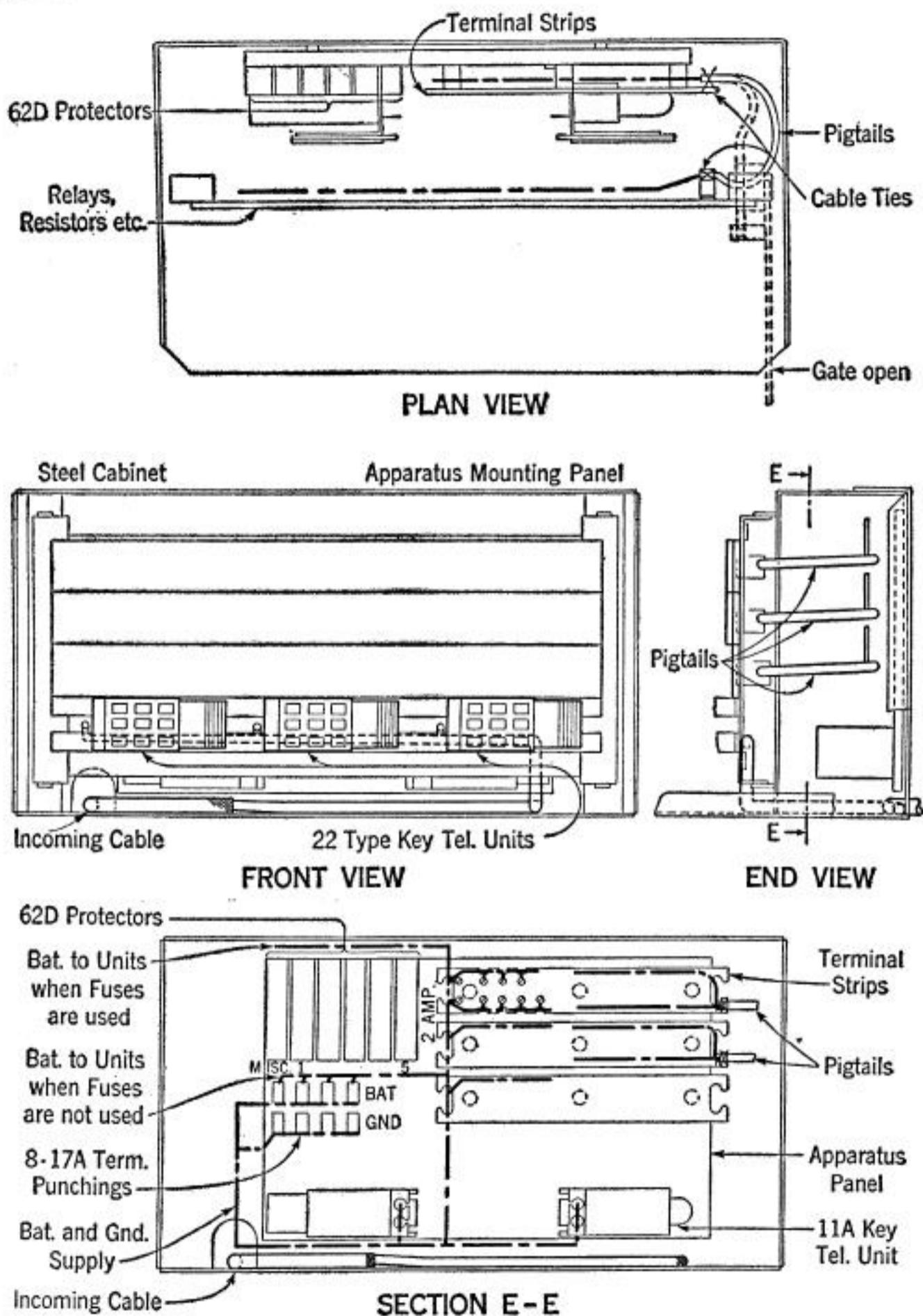
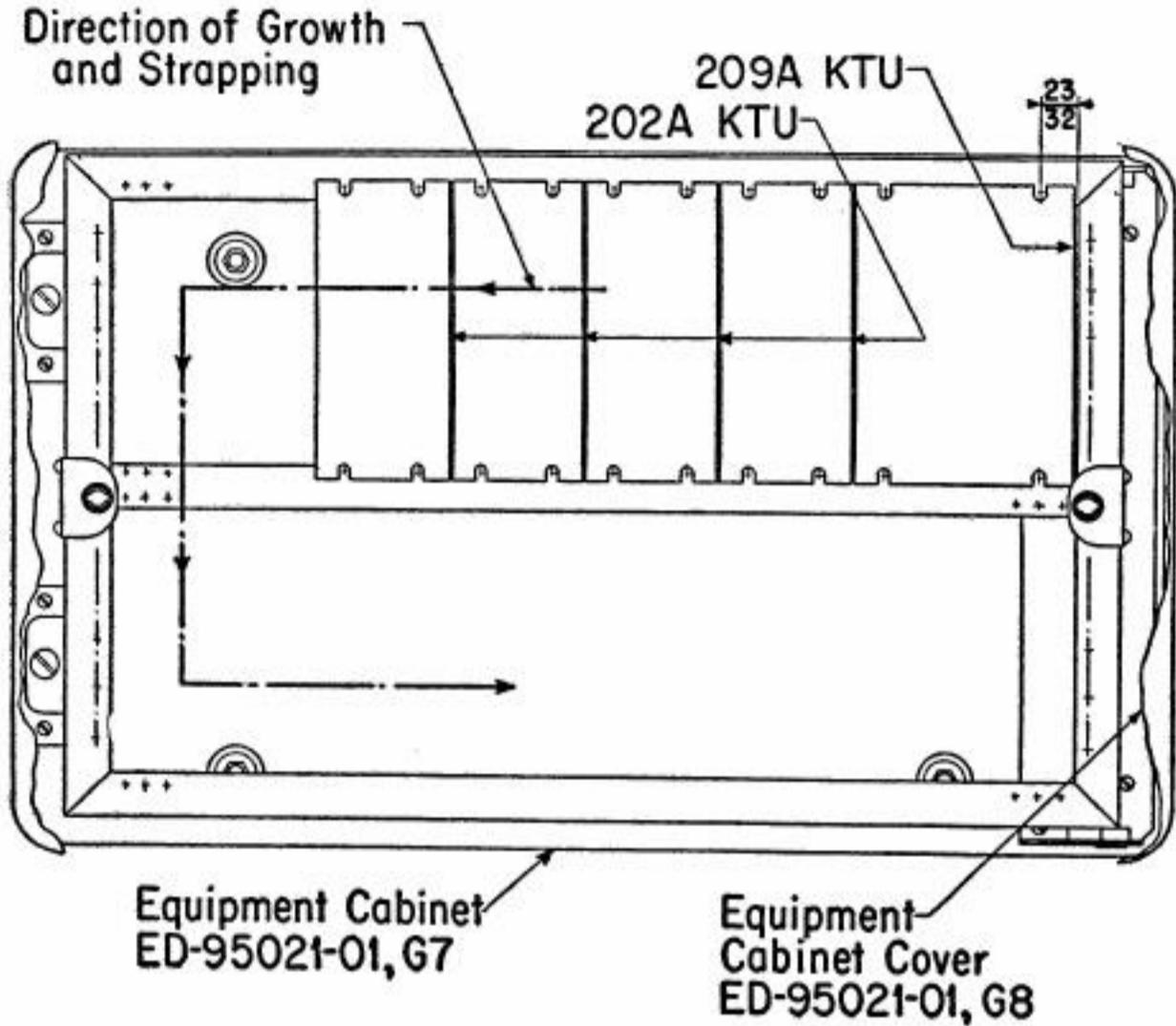


Fig. 10

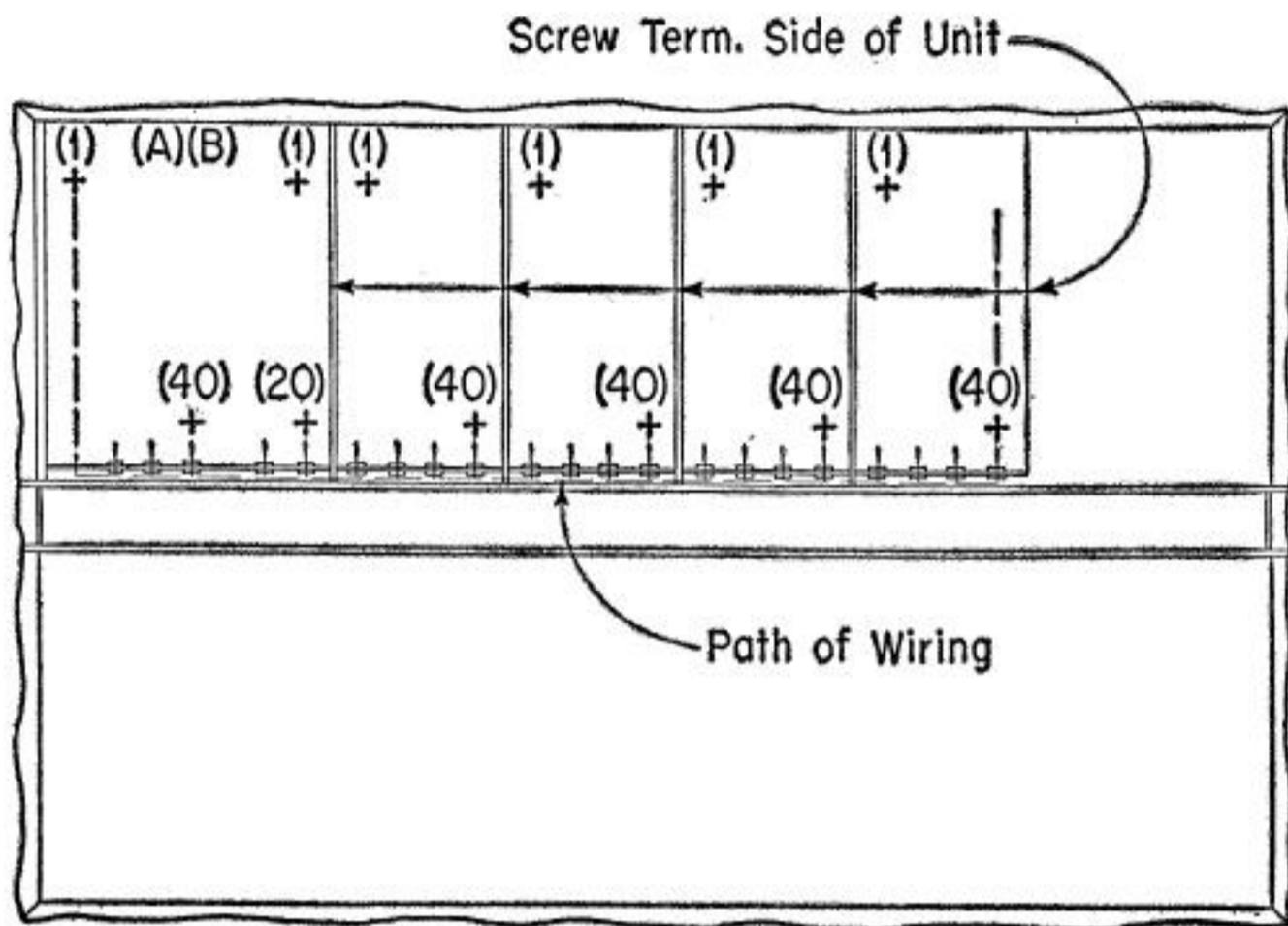
## 6-Plate Cabinet

5.12 The arrangement of panel type key telephone units when 200 A, B and C units are used, is indicated in Figs. 11 and 12.



FRONT VIEW

Fig. 11



**REAR VIEW OF UNITS MOUNTED ON GATE**

**Fig. 12**

↙

5.13 Fig. 13 indicates the arrangement of miscellaneous panel type units of the 1A1 key system in a 6-plate cabinet.

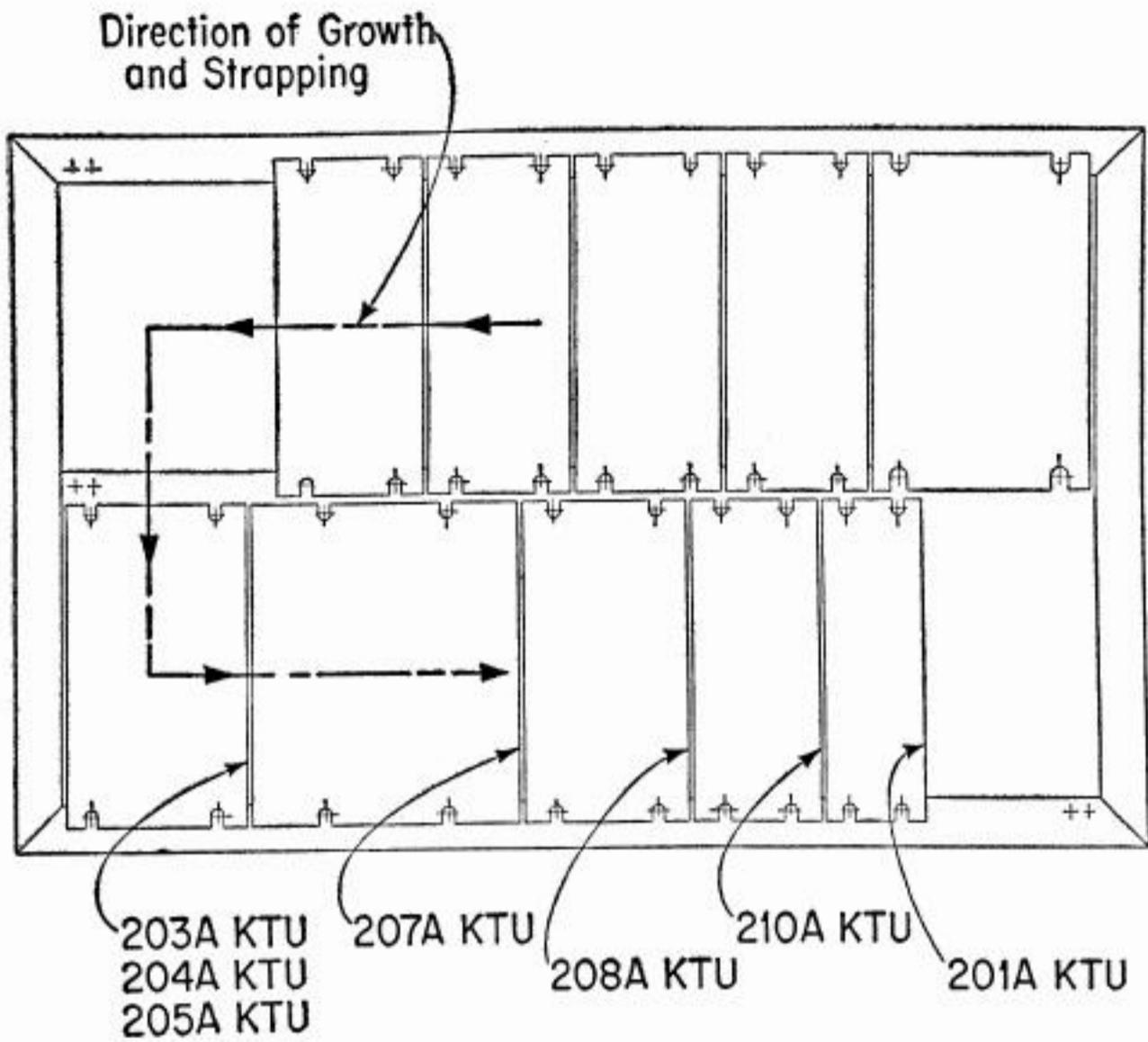
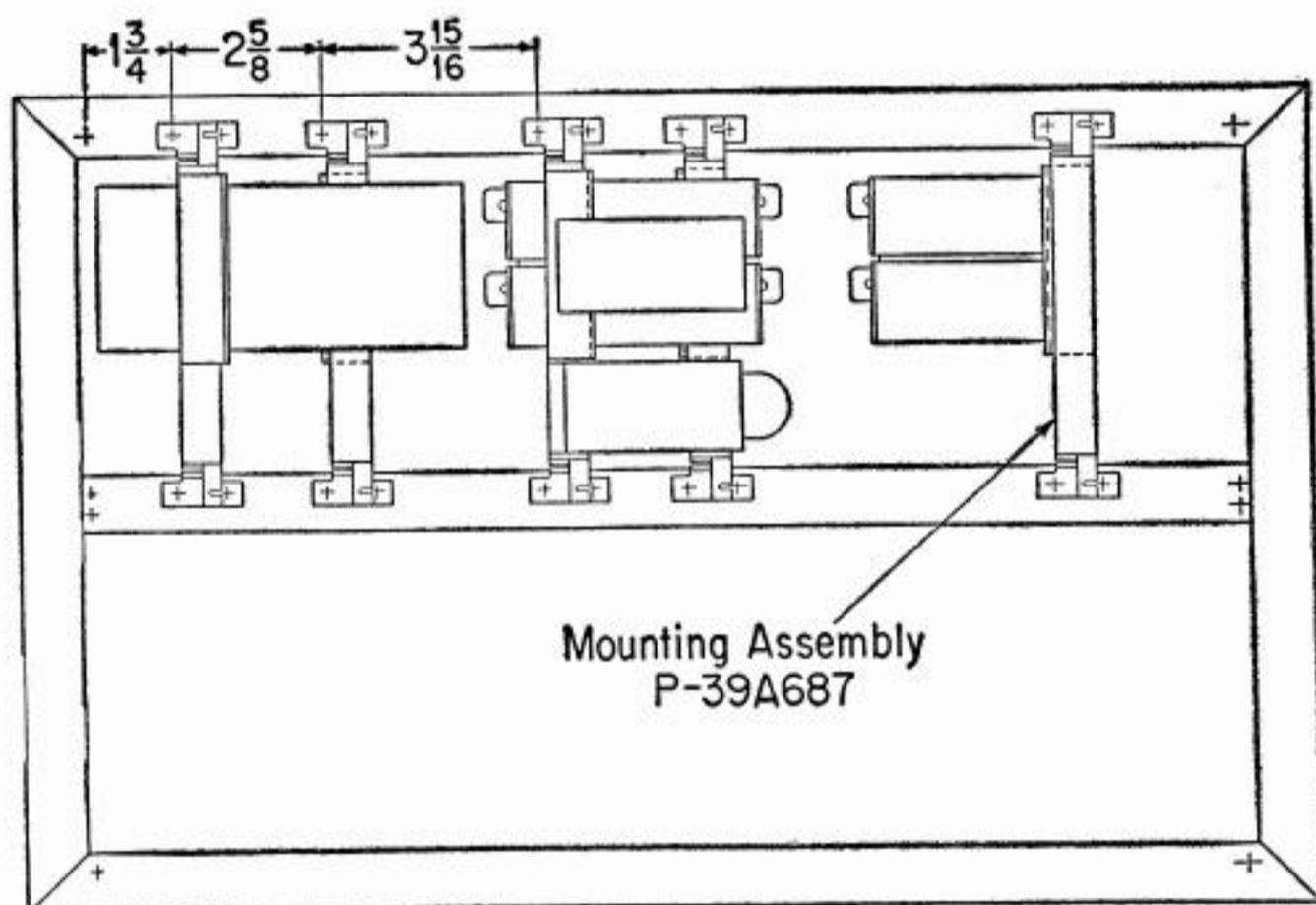
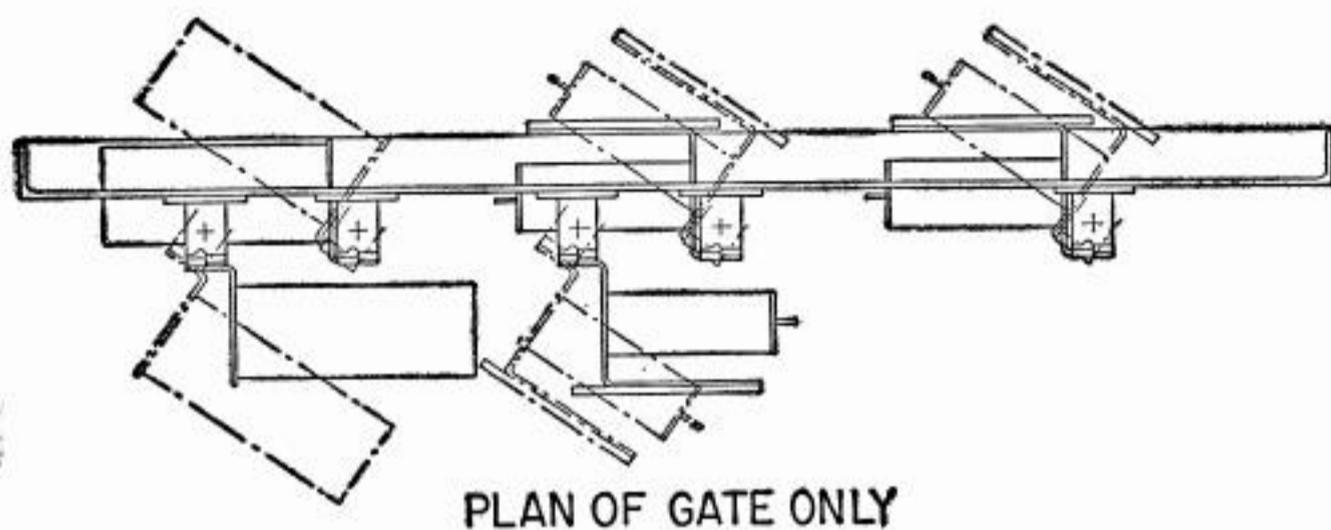


Fig. 13

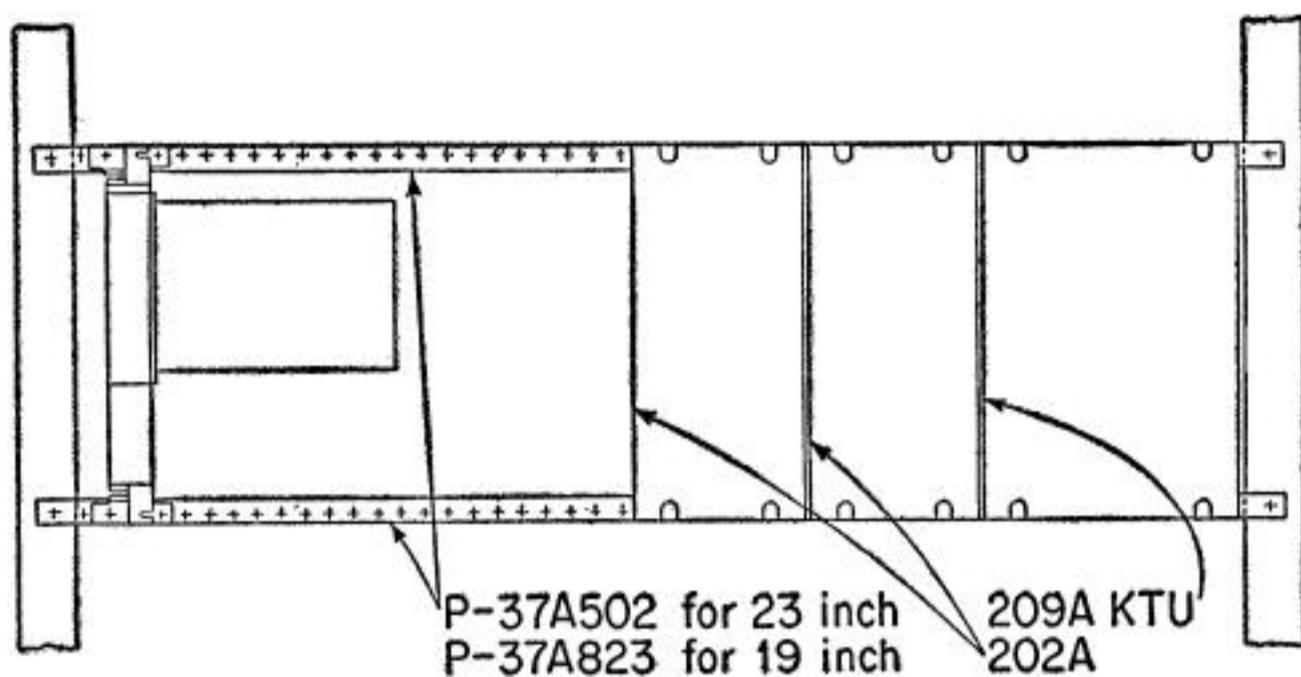
5.14 The arrangement of angle brackets type units in a 6-plate cabinet is indicated in Fig. 14.



### MOUNTING OF MISCELLANEOUS BENT ANGLE TYPE KEY TELEPHONE UNITS

Fig. 14

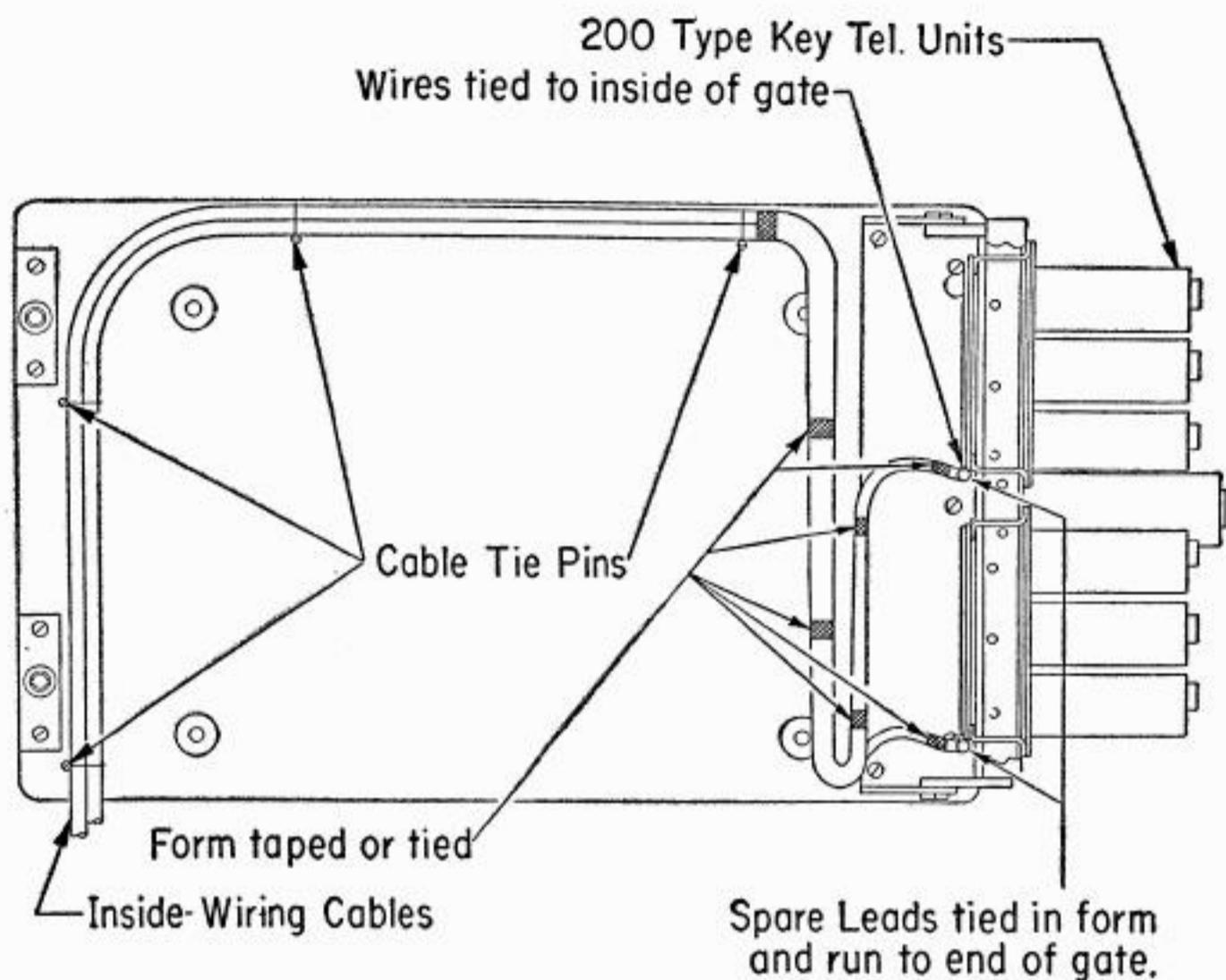
5.15 The method of mounting panel type units in the larger 11-, 18-, 26- and 45-plate cabinet is indicated in Fig. 15.



**METHOD OF MOUNTING KTU'S IN  
LARGER CABINETS AND RELAY RACKS**

**Fig. 15**

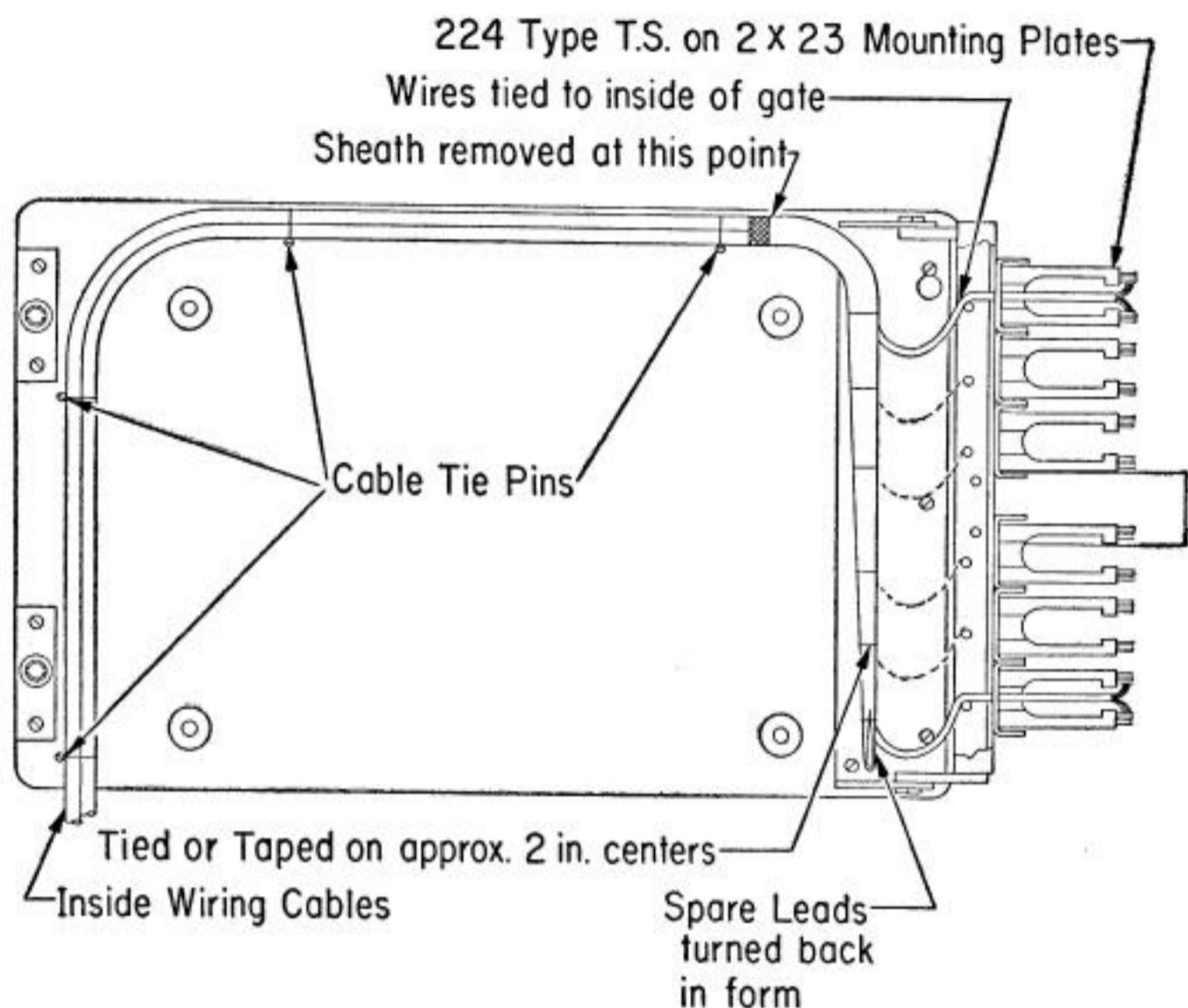
5.16 Arrangement of incoming cable and wiring to panel type units is indicated in Fig. 16.



COVER REMOVED AND GATE OPENED AT 90°  
2 ROWS OF 200 TYPE KEY TEL UNITS

Fig. 16

5.17 Arrangement of incoming cable and wiring to 23" mounting plates is indicated in Fig. 17.



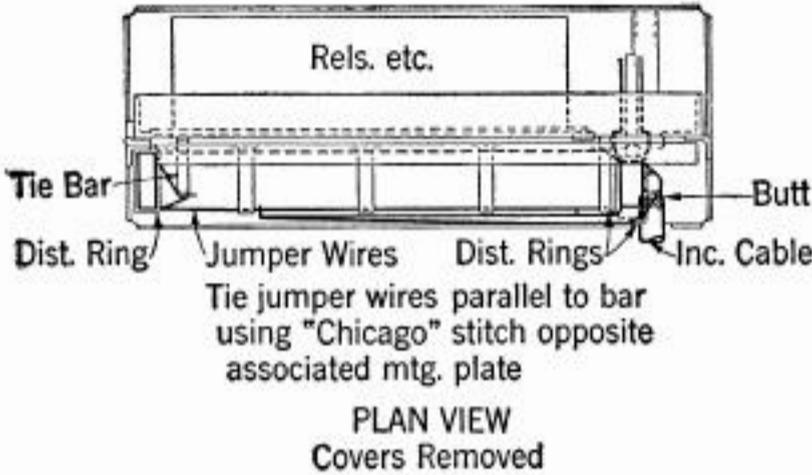
COVER REMOVED AND GATE OPENED AT 90°  
CAPACITY - 6 2in. x 23in. MOUNTING PLATES

Fig. 17



## 11- and 18-Plate Metal Cabinets

5.18 Cabling and wiring between fixed terminal strips located at the side of the cabinet and the relay terminals or terminal strips on 19" mounting plates is indicated in Fig. 18.



NOTE: Jumper wires should have sufficient slack to allow the relay gate to swing freely without stress on the wires. The point where the jumper ties to the bar should be at least ten inches from the point where it leaves and is securely tied to the jumper ring.

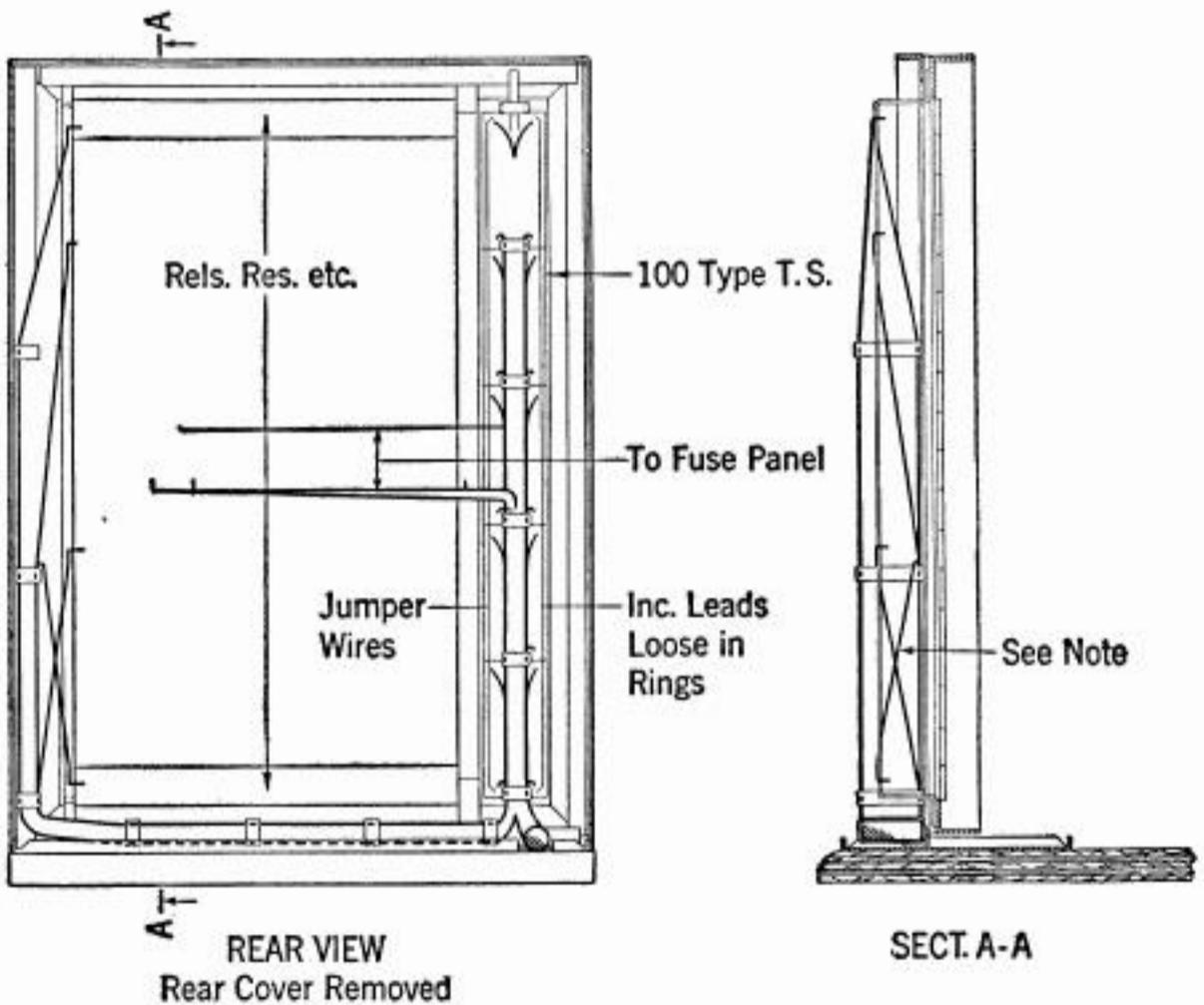


Fig. 18

5.20 Where it is desired to have cross-connections between unit terminal strips and fixed terminal strips located at the top of the cabinet, the fixed terminal strips are located on supplementary bars located at the top of the cabinet and the relay mounting plate capacity is reduced accordingly. Two supplementary bars are also required for mounting the 19" apparatus units and associated unit terminal strips as shown in Fig. 20.

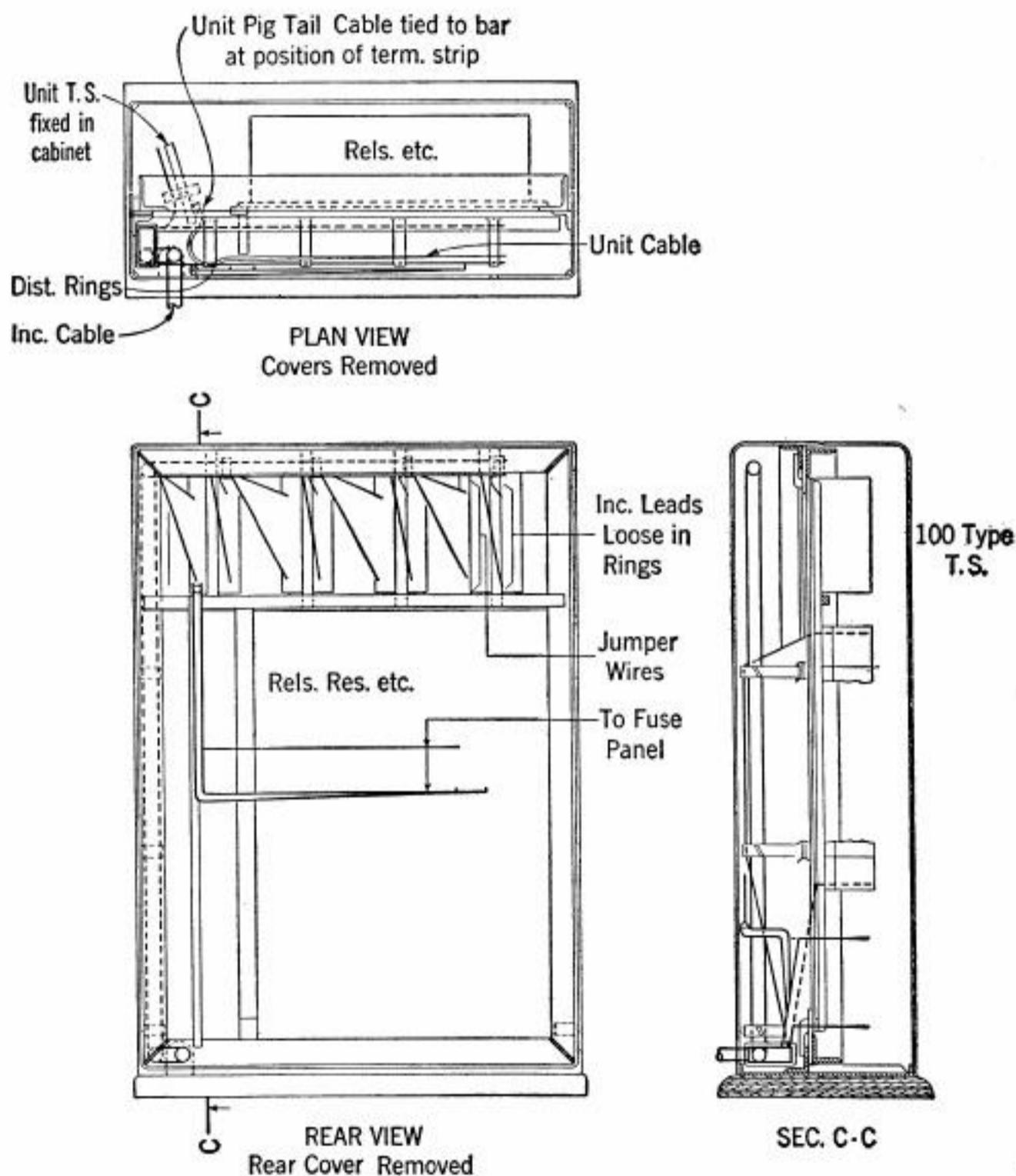
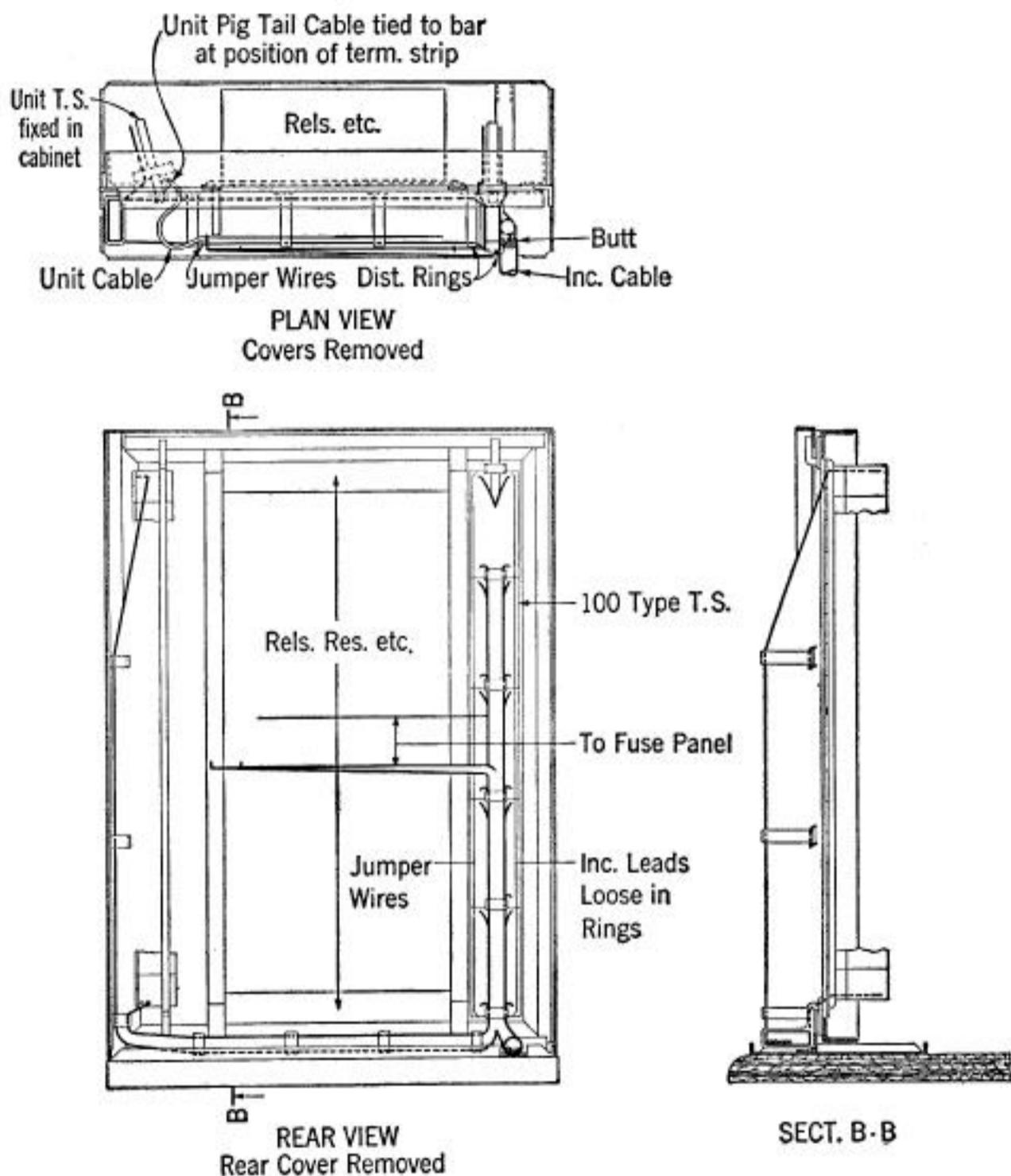


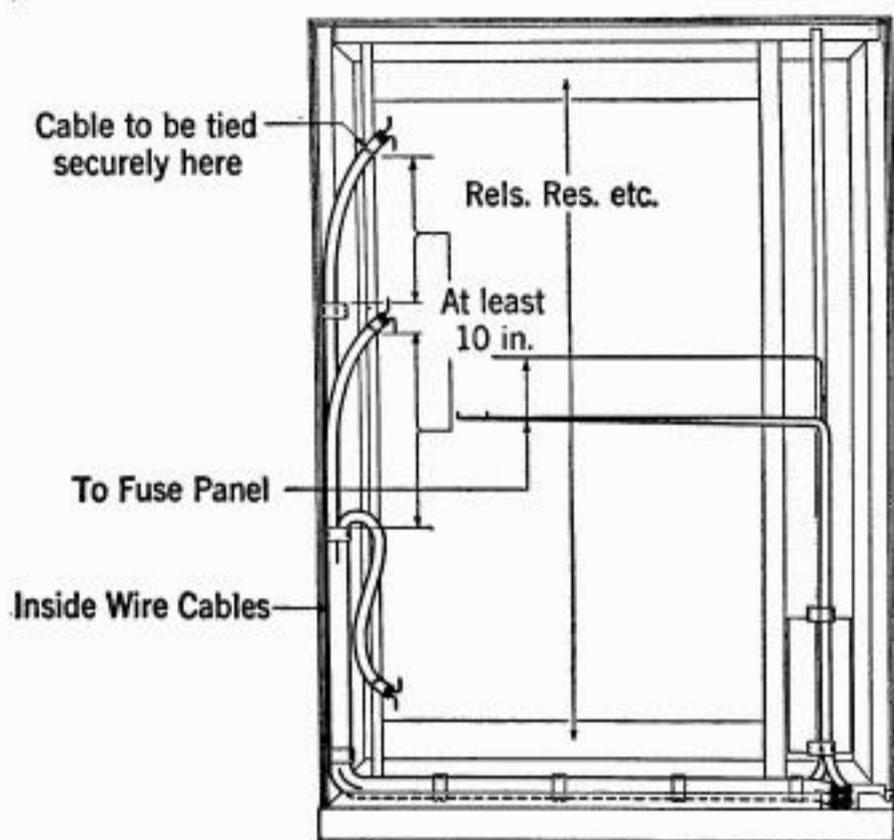
Fig. 20

5.21 Where earlier type apparatus on 14" mounting plates with unit terminal strips are installed in the cabinets, two supplementary mounting bars for the apparatus units and associated terminal strips are also required and the cabinets are wired per Fig. 21.



**Fig. 21**

5.22 Cabling arrangement where incoming inside wiring cables are run directly to the terminal strips on the equipment units as shown in Fig. 22.



REAR VIEW  
Rear Cover Removed

**Fig. 22**

5.23 Where 23" apparatus units are mounted in the cabinets and incoming cable is not run directly to the relay terminals or unit terminal strips, fixed terminal strips for cross-connecting purposes are located on supplementary mounting bars at the bottom or top of the cabinet and the mounting plate capacity reduced as covered in 5.14 and 5.15.

5.24 Details of equipment unit mounting arrangements indicated in Figs. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are shown on Drawings ED-91194-01 and ED-91180-01 and on ED-91869-01 and ED-69170-01 for wood substitute cabinets.

5.25 Arrangements of incoming cable and wiring to individual key telephone units which are mounted on bent mounting bars are shown in Fig. 23.

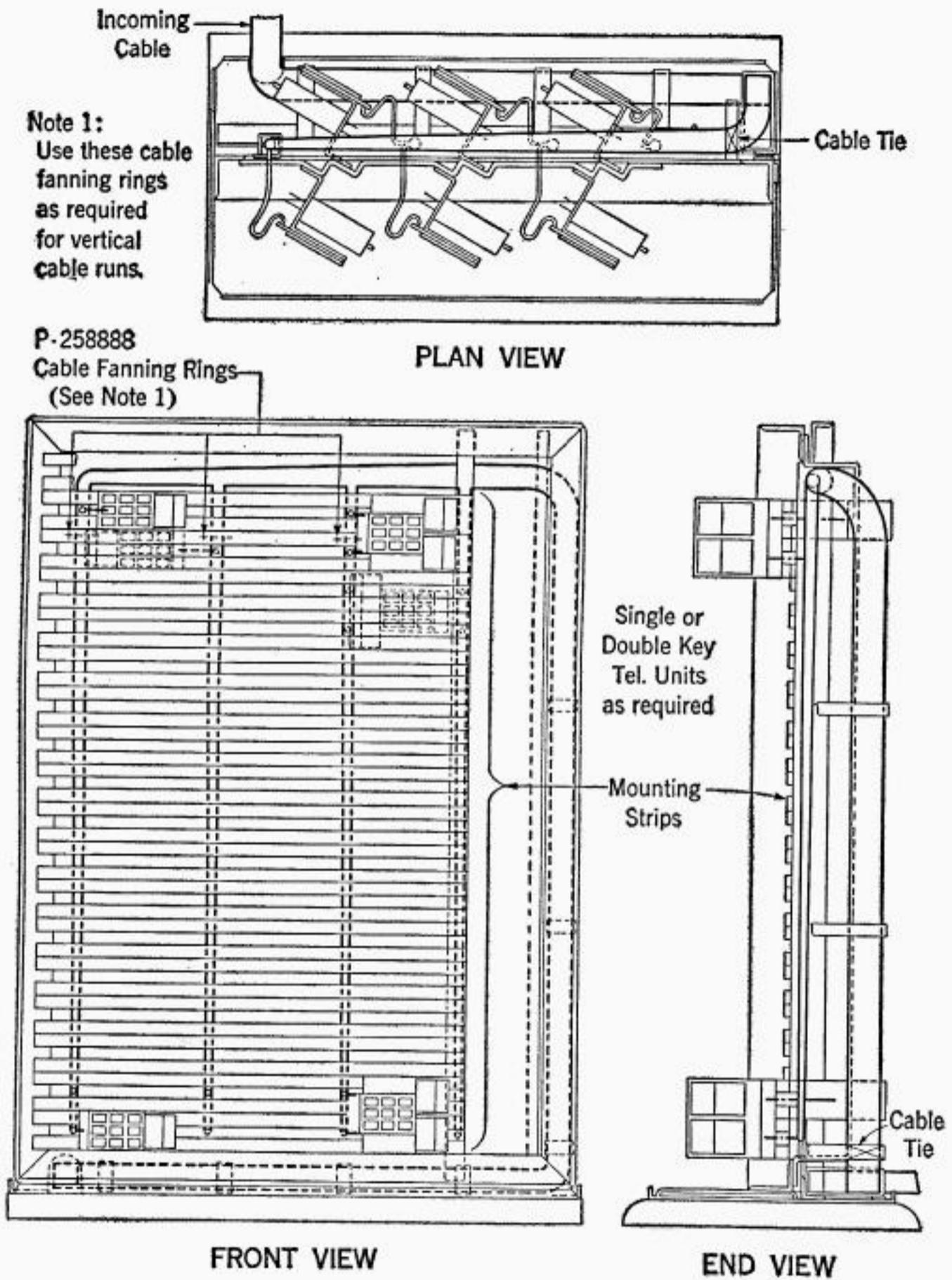


Fig. 23

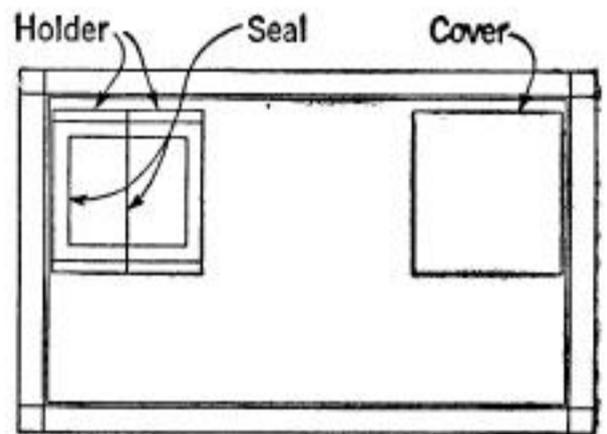
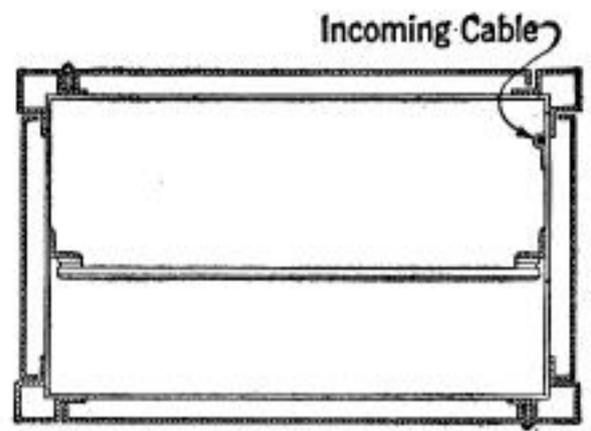
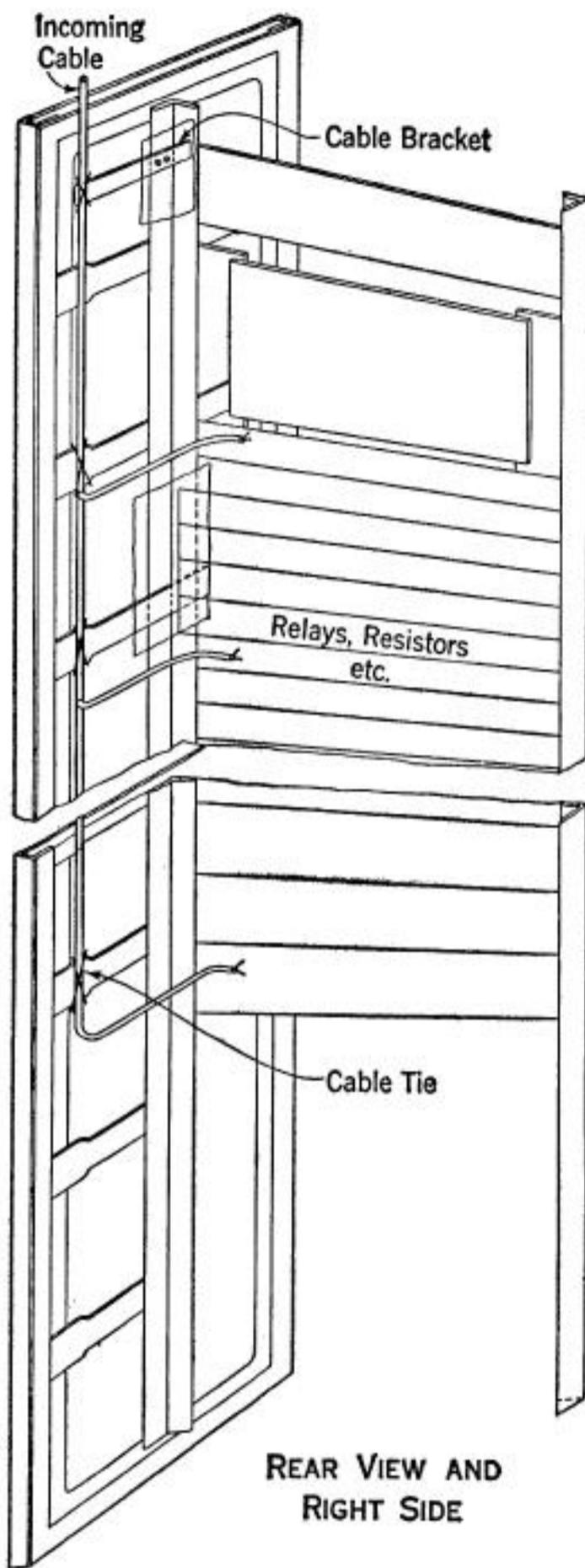
5.26 Details of equipment mounting arrangements indicated in Fig. 23 are shown on Drawing ED-69143-01.

5.27 A supplementary fuse panel is available which is arranged for mounting on the back of the 11- and 18-plate cabinets. This panel shown on Drawing ED-91786-01 provides for twenty-five 35-type fuses and associated ground terminals. When the fuse panel is used one or two mounting plates directly in front of the panel are frequently omitted to provide ready access to the fuses. If bent bars are used to mount small key telephone units and the fuse panel is also used, the key telephone units may be mounted only on the front of the bars that are directly in line with the fuse panel.

#### **26- and 45-Plate Metal Cabinets**

5.28 In the 45-plate metal cabinet the incoming cable is brought into the roof of the cabinet at either side. A cable holder and a cover are provided which may be interchanged, the holder being placed at the side the cable is brought in and the cover at the other side. The cable sheath is removed from the cable where it is brought through the roof and tied to the cable holder. The cable form is then run down the side of the cabinet and tied to each horizontal brace that it passes. (See Fig. 24.) After all cables have been run and secured in the cabinet, a hole approximately two-thirds the cross-sectional area of the cables shall be cut in the seal. After cutting, the seal shall be dampened and placed around the cables with the holders provided. When dry the seal will conform with the outside of the cables.

5.29 In the 26-plate cabinet two cable entrance holes are provided at the bottom of the right panel. It is possible by rearranging the side panels, to bring the incoming cable in at either the top or bottom on either side. The cable should be tied to a top or bottom horizontal brace (depending on whether the cable entrance is top or bottom) and the cable sheath removed after this tie. The cable form is then run up (or down) the side of the cabinet and tied to each horizontal brace that it passes. Fig. 24 is an illustration of the 45-plate cabinet but other than the construction of the roof panel Fig. 24 can be used to illustrate fastening of the cable form and mounting the mounting plates in the 26-plate cabinet.

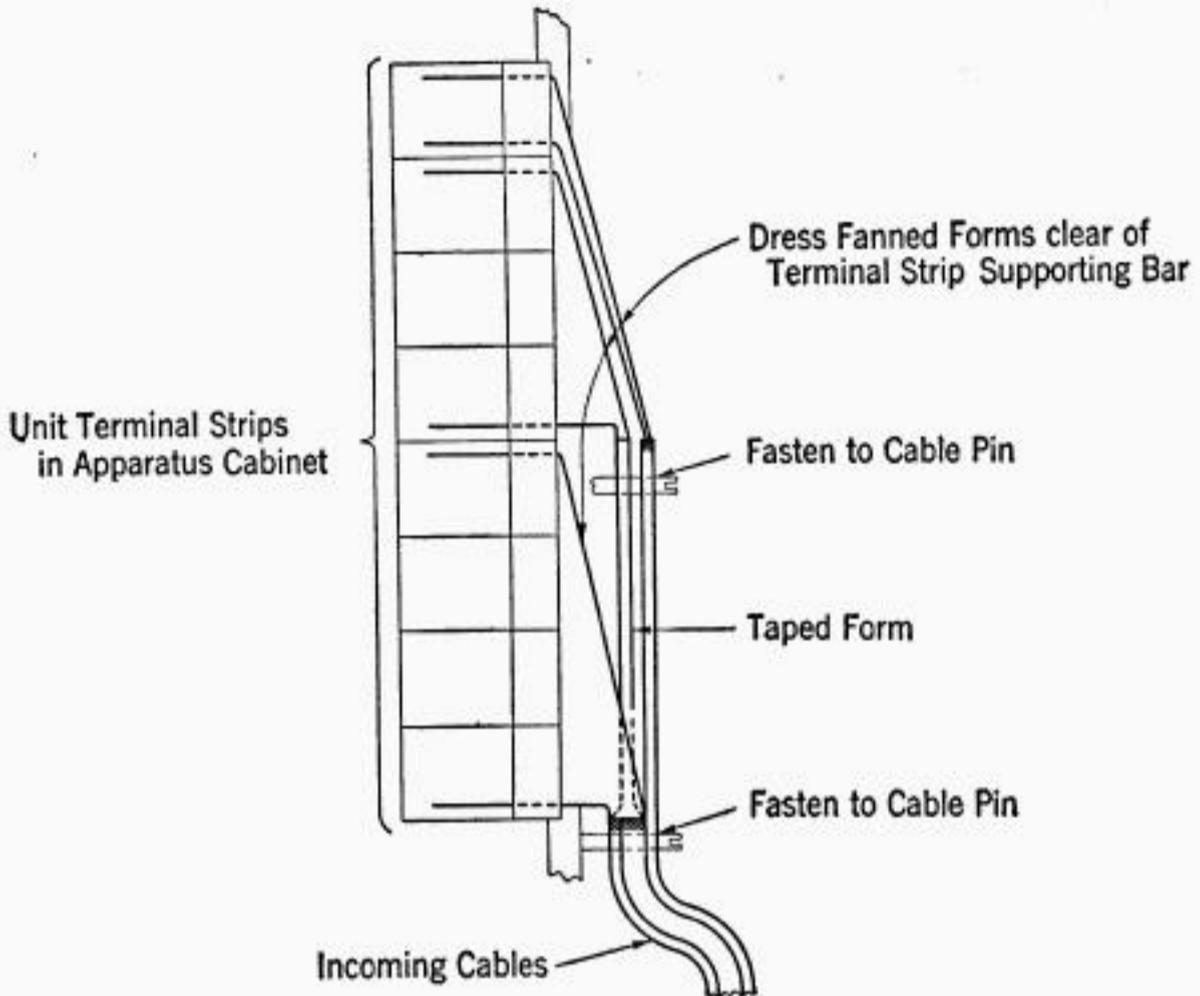


NOTE: Holder details and cover are shown located for cables entering roof at left. When cables enter at right, holder details and cover shall be interchanged.

Fig. 24

## Wood Cabinets

5.30 Typical station cable arrangement where 14" apparatus units having unit terminal strips with pigtail cables are mounted in standard wood apparatus cabinets is shown in Fig. 25.



**Fig. 25**