**BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES**
**Outside Plant Construction and Maintenance**

**SECTION G10.330.5**
**Issue 3, April, 1958**
**AT&TCo Standard**

# SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
## CABLE, CABLE TERMINALS, LOADING COIL CASES, CAPACITORS AND CONCENTRATORS

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## 1. GENERAL

1.01 The symbols and abbreviations listed in this section pertain to cable, cable terminals, loading coil cases, capacitors and concentrators. They are for use in accordance with Section G10.330.1 primarily on construction work plans and records, although some of them may be used on maps.

1.02 Issue 3 of this section supersedes Issue 2. This reissue is made to identify letters "K" & "H" in the 4-letter cable code as applied to the dielectric strength of polyethylene insulated cables. An additional building out capacitor symbol has been added to indicate capacitors assembled in a case by suppliers. A symbol for subscriber line concentrators has also been added. The cable pair count data have been revised to indicate the EVEN count method of identifying cable pair counts.

## 2. ABBREVIATIONS

2.01 The following abbreviations are normally associated with the items of plant referred to in this section. A list of general abbreviations applicable to this and other sections of this series are listed in Part 2 of Section G10.330.1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AE | Aerial | |
| BUR | Buried | |
| CA | Cable | |
| COAX | Coaxial | |
| COND | Conductor | |
| DI QD | Disc Insulated Quad | |
| GA | Gauge | |
| MKR | Marker | |
| NQD | Nonquadded | |
| PR | Pair | |
| QD | Quad | |
| SPL | Splice | |
| FS | Final Capacitance Unbalance Splice | Normally used in conjunction with symbol in Paragraph 4.30 ← |
| LS | Loading Splice | |
| RS | Random Splice | |
| SS | Semifinal Capacitance Unbalance Splice | |
| UG | Underground | |
| VID | Video | |
| WKG | Working | |
| TERM | Terminal | |
| BB | Backboard | Used in detailing the component parts of terminals. |
| BPC | Binding Post Chamber | |
| CB | Connecting Block | |
| CTS | Cable Terminal Section | |
| FC | Fuse Chamber | |
| IDF | Intermediate Distributing Frame | |
| MDF | Main Distributing Frame | |
| TDF | Toll Distributing Frame | |
| TKDF | Trunk Distributing Frame | |
| LC | Loading Coil | |
| LCC | Loading Coil Case | |
| LD | Loaded | |
| LP | Loading Point | |
| CAP | Capacitor | |
| CONC | Subscriber Line Concentrator | ← |
| TB | Terminal Block | |
| IND | Inductor | ← |

## 3. SIGNIFICANCE OF CODE DESIGNATIONS

**Coded Exchange Type Cable** (Other than Color Coded Inside Wiring Cable or Switchboard Cable)

3.01 Since August 1952 exchange type cables have been coded in accordance with a 4-letter system which indicates:

First Letter—Sequence of standardization,
Second Letter—Dielectric strength of insulation,
Third Letter—Gauge and material of conductors, and
Fourth Letter—Type of Sheath.

For about 30 years prior to that date a 3-letter code was employed which did not include a letter to designate the type of sheath. The following table indicates the significance of the letters used in the code designations:

### TABLE 1

### CODE DESIGNATIONS USED FOR EXCHANGE TYPE CABLE

| First Letter | Second Letter | Third Letter | | | Fourth Letter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sequence of Standardization | Dielectric Strength | Gauge and Material of Conductor | | | |
| | | GA | Copper | Aluminum | Type of Sheath |
| Alphabetical progression from "A" | S=350 Volts RMS<br>N=500 Volts RMS<br>K=5,000 Volts DC<br>H=10,000 Volts DC | 13 | J | — | A = Alpeth |
| | | 16 | H | — | C = Stalpeth |
| | | 17 | — | C | D = Lepeth |
| | | 19 | B | — | E = Polyethylene Jacket |
| | | 20 | — | D | F = Polyethylene Jacket Lepeth |
| | | 22 | A | F | |
| | | 24 | M | K | L = Lead |
| | | 26 | T | — | G = Polyethylene-Aluminum-Polyethylene (PAP) |
| | | 28 | W | — | H = Polyethylene Aluminum Steel and Polyethylene (PASP) |

Example:

BHBA-200-BT — In the example, "B" represents one of the cables in the sequence of standardization of cables of this gauge, having certain physical characteristics of the core. The "H" signifies the dielectric strength is 10,000 volts. The third letter, "B", represents 19 gauge copper conductors and "A" indicates an alpeth sheath. There are 200 pairs contained in the cable which has buried tape armor (BT) protective covering.

**Types of Sheath Protective Covering**

3.02 Protective coverings placed over cable sheaths are designated by 2-letter codes. These codes, used when appropriate to complete the cable designation, are indicated in the following table:

**TABLE 2**

**DESIGNATION OF SHEATH PROTECTIVE COVERING**

| Designation | Superseded Designation | Type of Sheath Protective Covering |
|---|---|---|
| JP | J | Jute Protection |
| CP | — | Corrosion Protection |
| AT | ATA | Aerial Tape Armor |
| BT | BTA | Buried Tape Armor |
| MT | MTA | Modified Tape Armor |
| LA | LWA | Light Wire Armor |
| SA | — | Submarine, Single Armor |
| DA | — | Submarine, Double Armor |

Note: The application of these designations is illustrated in Paragraphs 3.01 and 3.03.

**Cable Designated by Drawing Number**

3.03 Those cables in which the basic construction is designated by numbered Cable Drawings are further described as to:

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Type of Sheath | Indicated by the 1-letter designation immediately following the drawing number. This letter corresponds to the fourth letter in the coded exchange cable designation as shown in Table 2 in Paragraph 3.01. |
| (2) Sheath Protective Covering | Indicated by the 2-letter code following the sheath type designation. These 2-letter codes are described in Paragraph 3.02. |
| For example:<br>CA-1302-L-JP, 6 PR VID, DSM-606 | Is the designation of a cable constructed according to Cable Drawing CA-1302. The cable has a lead sheath (L) with jute protection (JP) applied. The make-up of the cable consists of 6 video pairs (6PR VID) and 606 pairs of 24 gauge copper conductors (DSM-606). The 24 gauge pairs are similar to the pairs in a DSM exchange type cable, in which "D" represents one of the cables in the sequence of standardization of cables of this gauge, the "S" signifies the dielectric strength is 350 volts and "M" represents the 24 gauge copper conductors. |

## 4. SYMBOLS FOR CABLE

### Coded Exchange Type

4.01 The coded exchange type cable now in plant may be coded in any one of four ways, depending upon the date of manufacture, i.e., by 1-, 2-, 3-, or 4-letter codes. In consideration of the number of dielectric strengths and types of sheath now available, it appears desirable in the future to record the full 4-letter cable codes, for cables so coded, on the cable location record. Also, in order to avoid confusion as to type of sheath, it seems desirable for record purposes to add the letter "L" to all 3-letter coded lead sheath cables placed in the future, such as DSML, BSTL, etc. The cables coded with 1-, and 2-letter codes have had lead sheath, and since there

will be little, if any, of these types of cable added to plant, no record complication exists.

4.02 In Paragraphs 4.03 through 4.06 the example (a) illustrates a cable symbol which utilizes the 4-letter cable designation outlined in Paragraph 3.01 as a prefix to the cable size. When appropriate, the suitable 2-letter designation for sheath protective covering, as shown in Paragraph 3.02, is placed in the symbol following the size designation as illustrated in Paragraph 4.04. The illustrations indicate the even count method of pair identification. Extra pairs are those pairs which are included in exchange cable as a substitute for defective pairs. If these pairs are terminated at a main frame or cross-connecting terminal they are designated X1, X2, X3, etc. Extra pairs which are not terminated are understood to be in the cable sheath. They need not be identified unless the extra pair is part of a color code.

## PAPER AND PULP INSULATED CABLES

4.03 —DSMA 16 PR— 14, 1-16

DSMA cable of 16 pair size. In indicating the size of a cable of less than 26 pairs "PR" is added to the designation of size. The cable number, 14, and pair count, 1-16, are indicated on the second line. The significance of "DSMA" may be determined from the data in Paragraph 3.01.

4.04 —BSTL 26 CP— 15, 26-50

BSTL cable of 26 pair size. This method of indication applies to cable of 26 pair size or more, and less than 101 pair size. The cable number and pair count are indicated on the second line. The significance of "BSTL" and "CP" may be determined from the data in Paragraphs 3.01, and 3.02, respectively.

4.05 —BSTA 152— 16, 1-150

BSTA cable of 152 pair size. This method of indication applies to cable sizes larger than 101 pairs which are not multiples of 101 pairs. The cable number and pair count are indicated on the second

line. The significance of "BSTA" may be determined from the data in Paragraph 3.01.

4.06 ——DSMC-9—— 17, 301-1200

DSMC cable of 909 pair size. This method of identification applies to cable sizes which are multiples of 100 or 101 pairs. For example, "9" indicates the number of 100 or 101 pair complements contained in the cable. The cable number and pair count are indicated on the second line. In the example, the pair count indicates the EVEN count method of pair numbering. The locations of the "X" pairs in straight count paper and pulp insulated cables are understood to fall between 100 and 101, 200 and 201, 300 and 301 and so forth and are not indicated. They are identifiable as X1, X2, X3, etc., if terminated. The significance of "DSMC" may be determined from the data in Paragraph 3.01.

## POLYETHYLENE INSULATED CONDUCTOR CABLES

4.07 The symbol for this cable is the 4-letter code, number of pairs, and descriptive symbol.

——BHBA-50~—— 17, 1-50

50 pair polyethylene insulated conductor cable. The cable number and pair count are indicated on the second line. The significance of "BHBA" may be determined from the data in Paragraph 3.11.

4.08 Low capacitance polyethylene insulated conductor cable will continue to be furnished under standard drawing numbers. This type of cable should be shown on the work order or cable record in a similar manner as composite cables as described in Paragraph 4.13 with only the substitution of the descriptive symbol "~" for "s". For example:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ——51~——<br>16, 1-50 X1<br>CA1727-A-19 | 51 pair polyethylene insulated conductor cable. This information need be shown only once in a suitable place on the record or work order, if applicable throughout. The X pairs need to be identified in their proper sequence in order to relate the pair to its color. |
| 4.09 | ——AKMA-2~——<br>14 1-100 X1 101-200 X2 | AKMA cable of 202 pair size. The 4-letter code indicates that this type of cable contains 202 pairs. The cable number and pair count are indicated on the second line. The "X" pairs need to be identified in their proper sequence in order to relate the pair to its color. |
| 4.10 | ——AKMA-3~——<br>14, 151-200 X2+<br>701-800 X8+<br>201-300 X3+<br>301-350 | AKMA cable of 303 pair size. The cable number and pair count are indicated. This example illustrates the method of indicating the "X" pairs in the even count method where the cable has a split count. The "X" pairs need to be identified in their proper sequence in order to relate the pair to its color. |

## OTHER CABLES NOT CODED OR SPECIFIED BY CABLE DRAWING NUMBER

4.11 During periods of cable shortages, it has occasionally been expedient to purchase cables manufactured outside of the Bell System. These cables can be coded for gauge and sheath which are the last two letters of the 4-letter code. However, the sequence of standardization and dielectric strength will generally not be assigned and it therefore appears desirable to show "XX" for the first two letters, for example:

| | |
|---|---|
| ——XXBA-51~——<br>17, 1-50 X1 | Applies to a 51 pair 19 gauge polyethylene insulated conductor cable constructed by a manufacturer other than the Western Electric Company or its normal suppliers. |

**Composite Cables**

4.12 In the symbol for composite cable the letter "S" is used as a suffix to the total number of pairs in the cable to indicate that the cable contains more than one gauge of conductor. Generally, this simplified symbol as shown in (a) in Paragraphs 4.13 through 4.17 is used throughout the diagrammatical portion of work plans or records and the detailed make-up and count of the cable, as illustrated in (b), is shown at a suitable location once on each sheet.

**Paired Composite Cables**

4.13 (a) ————606-S———— 606 Pair Composite Cable; the make-up is indicated in (b).

(b)

```
606-S
CA-810-A
DSA 2, 20, 1-200
DSM 4, 36, 1-400
```

The cable make-up detail may be associated with the proper cable in a specific application by indicating the number of pairs as shown on the first line. On the second line the cable drawing number (CA-810) and the type of sheath (A) are indicated. The third and fourth lines show the equivalent coded nonquadded pairs (DSA and DSM) by number of pairs, cable number and pair count of each gauge complement.

4.14 (a) ————612-S———— 612 Pair Composite Cable; the make-up is indicated in (b).

(b)

```
612-S
CA-1302-L-JP
6 PR VID, 132, V1-V6
DSM 6, 41, 1-600
```

The cable make-up detail indicates the total number of pairs, the CA drawing number (CA-1302), type of sheath (L), protective covering (JP), conductor type (VID), equivalent coded nonquadded pairs (DSM), and the number of pairs, cable number and pair count of each complement.

**Quadded Cable and Composite (Other than Paired) Cables**

4.15 (a) ————306-S———— 306 Pair Composite Cable; the make-up is indicated in (b).

(b)
306-S
CA-590L
52 QD-19, 141, 1-104
DSM 2, 39, 1-200

The cable make-up detail indicates the cable drawing number (CA-590), type of sheath (L), number, gauge, cable number and pair count of the quads; and for the equivalent coded exchange complement (DSM), the number of 101 pair complements (2), the cable number and pair count are indicated.

4.16 (a) ————18-S———— 18 Pair Composite Cable; the make-up is indicated in (b).

(b)
18-S
3 DI QD-16, 176, 1-6
6 QD-19, 176, 7-18

The make-up detail indicates the number and gauge of the Disc Insulated Quads (DI QD), the number and gauge of the paper insulated quads (QD), and the cable number and pair count of each complement.

4.17 (a) —86-S + 8 COAX— Composite Cable containing 86 Pairs and 8 Coaxials; the make-up is indicated in (b).

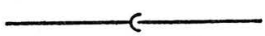
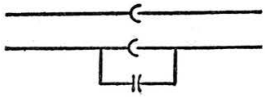
(b)
86-S + 8 COAX
CA-1284-L
8 COAX-0.375, 342, 1-8
8 COND-19, 342, 9-12
41 QD-19, 342, 13-94

The make-up detail indicates the cable drawing number (CA-1284); type of sheath (L), number of coaxials (8 COAX) and their size (0.375), number of interstitial conductors (8 COND) and their gauge, number of quads (41 QD) and their gauge, and the cable number and pair count of each complement.

**Miscellaneous Cables**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4.18 | ———11PR BD——— | B Distribution Cable; 11 pair size is shown. |
| 4.19 | ———1PR VID 19——— | One pair Flexible Shielded Video Cable with 19 gauge conductors. |
| 4.20 | ———2-22 TEX——— | 202 Pair 22 Gauge Textile Insulated Cable. |
| 4.21 (a) | ———1PR 22 LR——— | Service Cable; 1 pair type LR. |
| (b) | ———2PR 22 JR——— | Service Cable; 2 pair type JR. This method of indication is used for one and 2 pair LR, JR, and TR service cable. |
| 4.22 | ———26-24 IW——— | Inside Wiring Cable; size and gauge are indicated. |

**Miscellaneous Symbols used in Conjunction with Cable**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4.23 | M | Municipal Cable. Indicate ownership of other foreign company cables by the letters used to indicate ownership of poles. |
| 4.24 (a) |  | Insulating Joint. |
| (b) |  | Insulating joint with capacitor. |
| 4.25 |  | Existing Splice. To be shown only when a splice would not otherwise be apparent and there is need to have such information available, i.e., a duct splice in an underground cable, or a point of change in year of placing. |

4.26 (a) 

Change in cable with respect to (a) size, (b) gauge, (c) change from underground to aerial cable, or (d) any combination of these. For example:

(b) 

Indicates a change from underground to aerial cable, and from 303 pair, 22 gauge to 202 pair, 24 gauge cable.

4.27 
Building Cable Riser Location as shown on a floor plan.

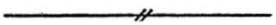
4.28 

Buried Cable, Wire, or Manhole Marker. Number indicates the Marker Number.

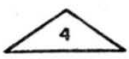
4.29 
Ground.

**Cable Work Operations**

4.30 
Splice on Proposed Cable.

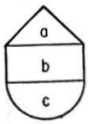
4.31 
Cable to be Cut.

4.32 
Cable to be Cut, one end Cleared, pairs Sleeved, and cable Capped, and the other length of cable Removed.

4.33 

Splicing Work Location Designation. In use of the symbol on work plans an appropriate location number (4) is enclosed within the triangle.

4.34



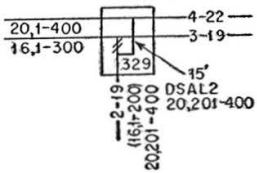

Symbol used on work plans for identification and accumulation of work operation units in connection with the Construction Results Plan. The portions of the symbol designated by letters in the example are used to indicate the following data:

(a) Splicing work location number.

(b) Number of pairs transferred to new cable pairs.

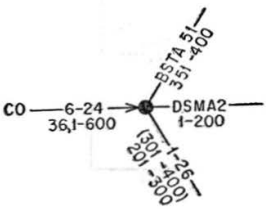
(c) Number of pairs transferred to existing cable pairs.

4.35



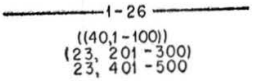

Method of showing Cable Transfer and New and Old Cable Numbers and Pair Counts. The old cable number and pair counts are in parenthesis. The manhole number is 329.

4.36




Method of indicating the Count Change of a subsidiary cable as at the end of a stub. The count to be changed is included in parenthesis.

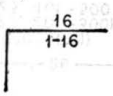
4.37



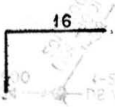

Method of indicating a 2-step Change in Cable Count. The number of sets of parentheses represents the number of count changes the complement will undergo.

## 5. SYMBOLS FOR CABLE TERMINALS

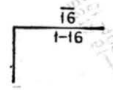
### Distribution Cable Terminals

5.01 

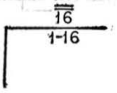

Distribution Cable Terminal. Size and count are indicated. (For use on work prints)

5.02 

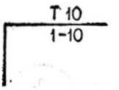

Distribution Cable Terminal. Size is indicated. (For use on cable records)

5.03 


Distribution Cable Terminal having facilities for Protection Units suited to cable protection. One horizontal line above "terminal size" indicates that the Carbon Blocks are for cable protection. Size and count are indicated on work prints. (Count not shown on cable record)

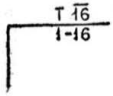
5.04 


Distribution Cable Terminal having facilities for Protection Units suited to station protection. Two parallel lines above "terminal size" indicate that the Carbon Blocks are for station protection. Size and count are indicated on work prints. (Count not shown on cable record)

5.05 

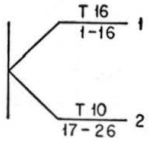

Splice-case Type Distribution Cable Terminal. Type, size and count are indicated on work print. (Count not shown on cable record)

5.06



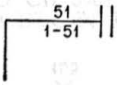

Splice-case Type Distribution Cable Terminal equipped with cable Protector Blocks. Type, size, and count are indicated on work prints. (Count not shown on cable record)

5.07



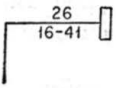

Indicating method of showing more than one splice case type terminal unit at the same splice. The 1 and 2 designation and counts should be shown on the work print and the assignment record but not on the cable record.

5.08



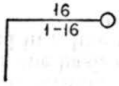

Inside Distribution Cable Terminal with cable terminated on Connecting Blocks. The number of pairs terminated and the count are indicated on the work print. Counts should not be shown on the cable record if they are recorded on the assignment record.

5.09



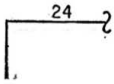

Inside Distribution Cable Terminal equipped with Binding Post Chamber. Size and count are indicated on the work print. Counts should not be shown on the cable record if they are recorded on the assignment record.

5.10




Cable Terminal for underground distribution. Size and count are indicated on the work print. Counts should not be shown on the cable record.

5.11 Ready-access terminals are defined as terminals in which all pairs in the cable are readily available for pair count changes without the previously standard splice opening and closure. These terminals are recorded on the continuing property record on the basis of maximum capacity and therefore should be recorded in a like manner on the cable record.

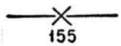



Ready - access terminal. Maximum capacity is indicated. (Examples of this type are the 49A, KS-16191, F-51577, F-51602 and 104A terminals.)

**Cross-Connecting Cable Terminals**

5.12 The number beside the symbols in Paragraph 5.13 through 5.15 indicates the total number of pairs for which terminating facilities are provided. The cable pair counts must be indicated in the sequence in which they are terminated on the binding posts.

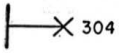
5.13




1 G51 BPC 24, 101-150
4 30D CB 2408, 1-100

Unprotected Cross-Connecting Cable Terminal having "in" and "out" pairs in separate cable stubs. This symbol may be used for terminals of the "BB" type, or for composited building cable terminals equipped with binding post chambers, connecting blocks, or a combination of these. The symbol shown indicates a composited cable terminal having feeder pairs terminated on a binding post chamber and distribution pairs terminated on connecting blocks. Cable numbers and pair counts are indicated.

5.14




49, 301-500
4905, 1-100

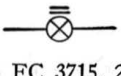
Unprotected Cross-Connecting Cable Terminal having "in" and "out" pairs in the same cable stub. Cable numbers and pair counts are indicated.

5.15

202
54, 301-400
5410, 1-100

Cross - Connecting Cable Terminal with Fuses; Cable numbers and pair counts are indicated.

5.16

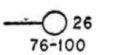


26 FC 3715, 26-50
26 BPC 3715A, 1-25

Cross - Connecting Cable Terminal with Fuses and Protector Blocks. The two parallel lines in the symbol indicate that the protector block equipment mounted in the terminal is suited to station protection. The size of the terminating facilities for the exposed pairs (FC) and the unexposed pairs (BPC) are shown separately. Cable numbers and pair counts are indicated.

**Other Cable Terminals**

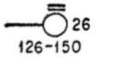
5.17




76-100

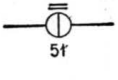
Cable Terminal with Fuses. 26 pair size is indicated. The pair count is indicated.

5.18




126-150

Cable Terminal with Fuses and station Protector Blocks. 26 pair size is indicated. The two parallel lines in the symbol indicate that the protector block equipment mounted in the terminal is suited to station protection. The pair count is indicated.

5.19 


Straight-Connecting Cable Terminal with Fuses and Protector Blocks; 51 pair size is indicated.

5.20 


Cable Terminal with Cable Protector Blocks, housed in a wooden box; 26 pair size is indicated. The horizontal line in the symbol indicates that the protector block equipment mounted in the terminal is suited to cable protection. The pair count is indicated.

5.21 


ALPHA-GARY
COAX 1-2
ALPHA-TROY
COAX 1-2

Terminals for special purposes or limited application, normally not for distribution, but for such use as terminating control pairs, etc. For types 2, 28 through 35, 38, 39, 40, etc., a 35C terminal is indicated. Designation of the facilities terminated is indicated.

**Associated Items**

5.22 


The symbol < adjacent to the terminal symbol indicates Protector Blocks in an auxiliary box, such as the 83-A type protector mounting, located outside of and adjacent to the terminal. The number in the symbol < indicates the number of pairs for which protector blocks have been provided.

5.23 

Building Terminal Cabinet. Used in building cable work to indicate a terminal cabinet, splicing cabinet, or a pull box.

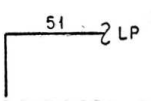
5.24 

Cable Terminal Pedestal.

## 6. SYMBOLS FOR LOADING COIL CASES

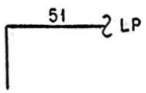
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.01 |  | Loading Coil Case or Apparatus Case on aerial or underground cable. In some applications, e.g., on Trunk Loading Diagrams, this symbol may be used to indicate several loading coil cases. |
| 6.02 |  | One 236A Loading Coil Case containing 202 number 632 Loading Coils. The cable number and pair count of the loaded pairs are indicated. |
| 6.03 |  | One 210B Loading Coil Case containing 12 each of two types of MF Loading Units. The cable designation and pair count of the loaded pairs are indicated. |
| 6.04 |  | One 167B Loading Coil Case (Splice-type), containing 11 number 632 Loading Coils enclosed within the splice. The cable number and pair count of the loaded pairs are indicated. |
| 6.05 |  | One 154A Loading Coil Case used with buried wire. |

Note: The loading coil case type number should be specified on the work print but should not be recorded on the cable record.

6.06 


4-137A loading coil case
7-10

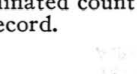
Ready-access terminal used as a combination distribution terminal and loading point. Maximum terminating capacity, number and type of individual load coils, and pair count of loaded pairs are indicated. (For use on work print)

6.07 

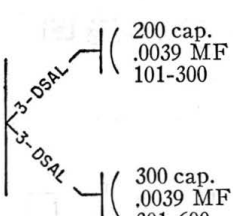

Ready-access terminal used as a combination distribution terminal and loading point. Maximum terminating capacity is indicated. (For use on cable record)

Note: The number and type of individual load coils, the counts of pairs on which they are placed, and the terminated count will be indicated on the cable assignment record.

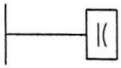
## 7. SYMBOLS FOR BUILDING OUT CAPACITORS

7.01 


Building out capacitors located in a splice. Quantity of capacitors, capacitance in MF, and cable counts are indicated.

7.02 


Building out capacitors located in stubs. Quantity of capacitors, capacitance in MF, and cable counts are indicated.

7.03  100 cap. .0039 MF 1-100

Building out capacitors located in a case assembled by WESTERN or other suppliers. Quantity of capacitors, capacitance in MF, and cable counts are indicated.

## 8. SYMBOL FOR SUBSCRIBER LINE CONCENTRATORS

8.01 

AHAA-76

Subscriber line concentrator. Type of concentrator is designated inside of the triangle. To assist in the maintenance of the assignment records concentrators are numbered chronologically within a central office building area. For example "G-1" represents a concentrator of the Gfeller type and it is number 1 in the central office building area.