BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES
Outside Plant Construction
and Maintenance

SECTION G32.122.1
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AT&T Co Standard

DROP AND BLOCK WIRING
WIRING AT SHEATH MOUNTED TERMINALS

1. GENERAL

1.01 Methods to be followed in wiring sheath mounted cable terminals are covered herein.

1.02 The principal changes from previous practices include information on the redesigned terminal and wiring arrangements at Guard Arms and Cable Extension Arms.

1.03 The cover of early design NA terminal swings upward, and that of the later design sheath mounted terminals, downward. The cover of the latter terminal is opened by grasping it with one hand and pulling the bottom or hinge edge outward with the thumb as the fingers are pressed against the top edge. Where the cable is small, the terminal should be supported during this operation with the thumb of the other hand placed through one of the end terminal rings. The cover is then raised slightly to clear the projection along the top of the housing and finally swung downward to a vertical or free-hanging position. To close the cover, engage it at the top of the housing and draw the bottom toward the housing with the palm of the hand resting against the cover and the fingers against the back of the housing.

2. WIRING AT SHEATH MOUNTED CABLE TERMINALS

Running Wires

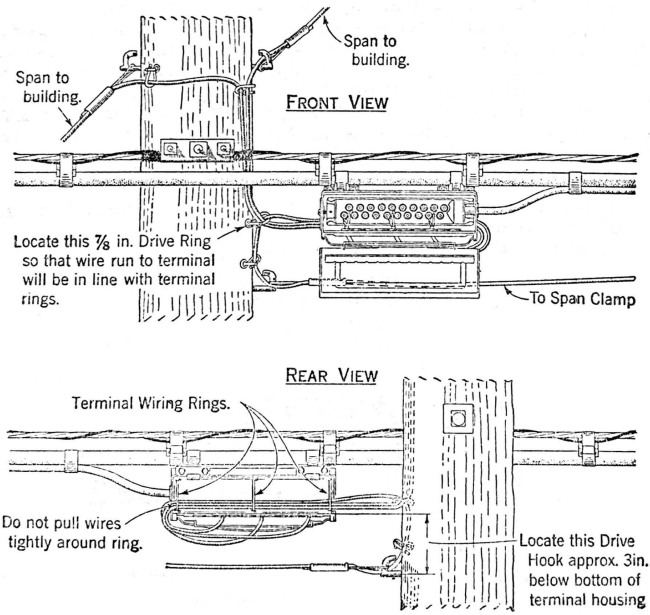
2.01 **Drop wires should preferably be run** to the terminal from the adjacent pole, except where they distribute from a cable extension arm or from a span clamp installed between the terminal and terminal splice. A drop wire distributing from a span clamp so located should be run directly from the span clamp to the terminal.

2.02 **Route drop or block wires through the three rings** (or the two hangers in the case of older design terminals) at the rear of the terminal, around the ring (or hanger)

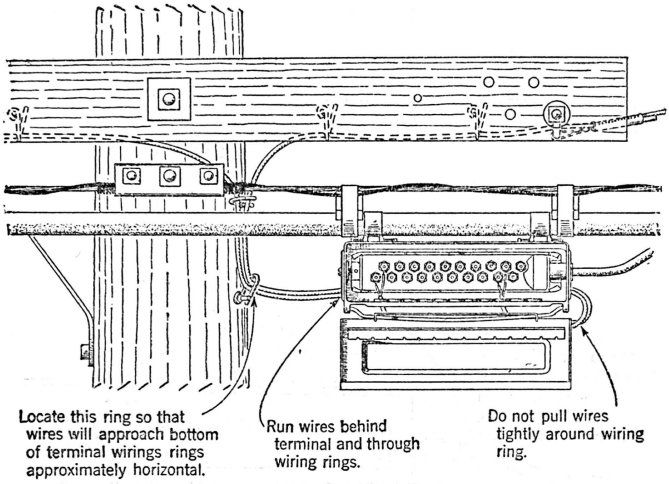
at the far end and below the terminal to the proper wire entrance holes of the assigned binding posts. Do this on the initial connection of the wire and also on reconnections if the wire is long enough to reach the binding posts without being pulled tightly around the last ring (or hanger). If it is necessary to obtain slack for reconnections, the wire may be removed from one or two terminal rings (or one hanger) in order to reach the binding posts. If sufficient slack cannot be obtained in this manner, splice out the shortened wire behind or near the terminal and route the wire through the three rings (or two hangers) as for an initial connection.

2.03 **Typical illustrations of drop wire runs** to sheath mounted terminals are shown below. Lashed cable is illustrated but the same general methods apply to terminals installed on ring supported cable.

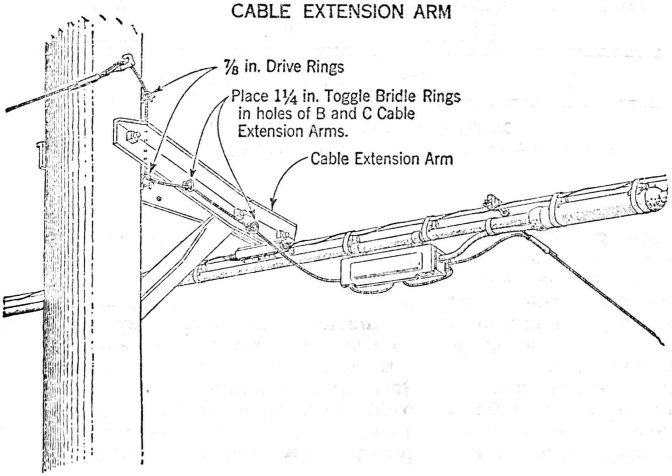
RUNNING WIRES TO TERMINAL FROM DRIVE HOOKS



RUNNING WIRES TO TERMINAL FROM GUARD ARM



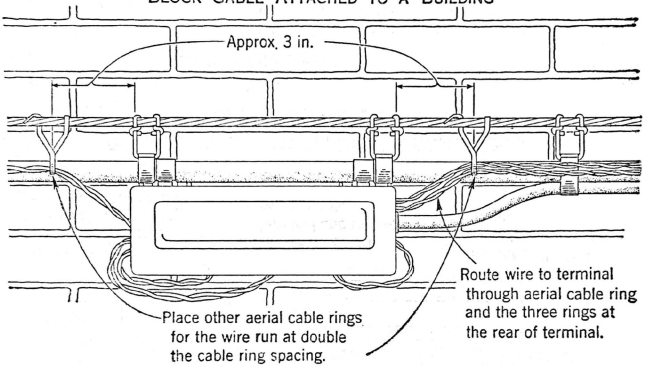
RUNNING WIRES TO TERMINAL FROM B OR C CABLE EXTENSION ARM



DROP AND BLOCK WIRING
WIRING AT BREAST
MOUNTED TERMINALS

2.04 Where the terminal is installed on a cable which is supported by strand attached to a building, place a cable ring for the drop or block wires approximately 3 inches beyond each end of the terminal with the rings not encircling but resting against the outside of the main cable. The wires entering the terminal should pass through one of these rings before being run through the three terminal rings, as illustrated below. Where there is less than 2 inches separation between the strand and the building wall, disregard the wiring rings at the rear of the terminal and place three 7/8-inch Drive Rings in corresponding positions in the building wall approximately 3 inches below the terminal.

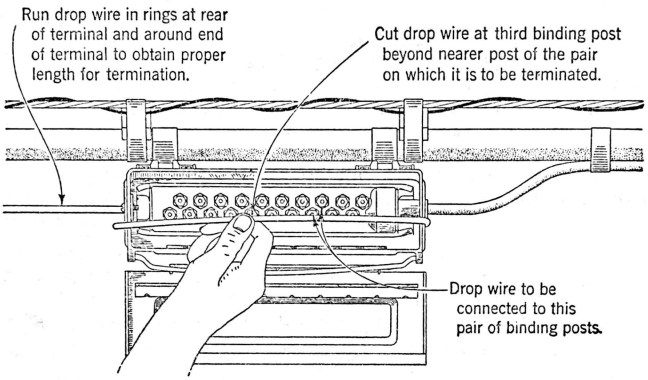
RUNNING WIRES TO TERMINAL INSTALLED ON STRAND SUPPORTING BLOCK CABLE ATTACHED TO A BUILDING



Terminating Wires

2.05 Cut drop or bridle wire to the proper length for termination as illustrated.

OBTAINING PROPER LENGTH OF WIRE FOR TERMINATION



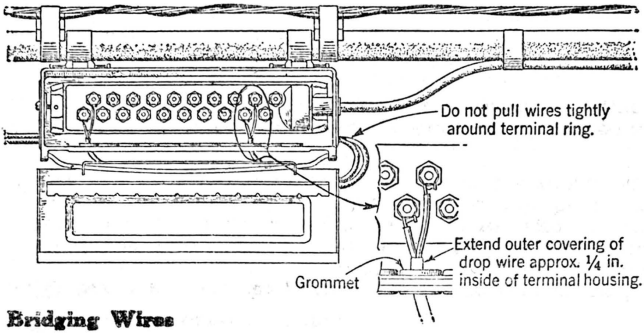
2.06 Terminate drop and block wires at the terminal as follows:

(1) Skin and clean the ends of the conductors. With parallel drop wire it is necessary to remove approximately 2-1/2 inches of the outer covering.

(2) Break through the grommet in the wire entrance hole immediately below the proper pair of binding posts, using long-nose pliers or other suitable tool. In older design terminals, it will be necessary to break through the cork strip at the center of the wire entrance hole before the wire can be inserted through the slit in the rubber strip located behind the cork strip.

(3) Insert the wire through the grommet as illustrated and terminate it on the binding posts in the usual manner.

TERMINATING WIRES AT TERMINALS



Bridging Wires

2.07 Two wires may be bridged on a pair of binding posts of the terminals. Wires terminated on the same binding post shall enter the same wire entrance hole. Where three or four wires are to be bridged, bridle wires between the terminal and a 101A Wire Terminal, shall be run through the three rings at the rear of the sheath-mounted terminal in the usual manner.

Service Cables and Buried Wire Connections

2.08 When connecting service cables or buried wire to sheath mounted terminals run bridle wires from a 101A Wire Terminal or U Wire Terminal in the same manner as drop or block wires.

Disconnecting Wires

2.09 When a wire is disconnected from the binding posts, straighten the ends of the conductors sufficiently to avoid dislodging the grommet and pull the wire out of the terminal. Tape the ends of the conductors thoroughly with 3/4-inch Black Friction Tape, extending the tape 1 inch over the outer covering of the wire. Tape the end of the disconnected wire to itself at a point in back of the terminal which will not cause the wire to be pulled tightly around the end ring (or hanger).

Replacing Grommets in Wire Entrance Holes

2.10 Lost or deteriorated grommets should be replaced. To install the grommet where a wire enters the terminal, cut through the rim of the grommet at a point in line with the scored portion and place the grommet around the wire so that the groove is completely engaged with the edge of the wire entrance hole.