

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES
Outside Plant Construction
and Maintenance

SECTION G61.611.1
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AT&T Co Standard

TERMINALS — SHEATH MOUNTED
SPLICING

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section replaces Issue 2 and describes the arrangement of the stub of sheath mounted distribution terminals and the location of the sheath opening for making the splice. While the illustrations in this section show lashed construction, the same arrangements can be used for cable supported in rings. The terminals should be located and attached as covered in the cable terminal practices.

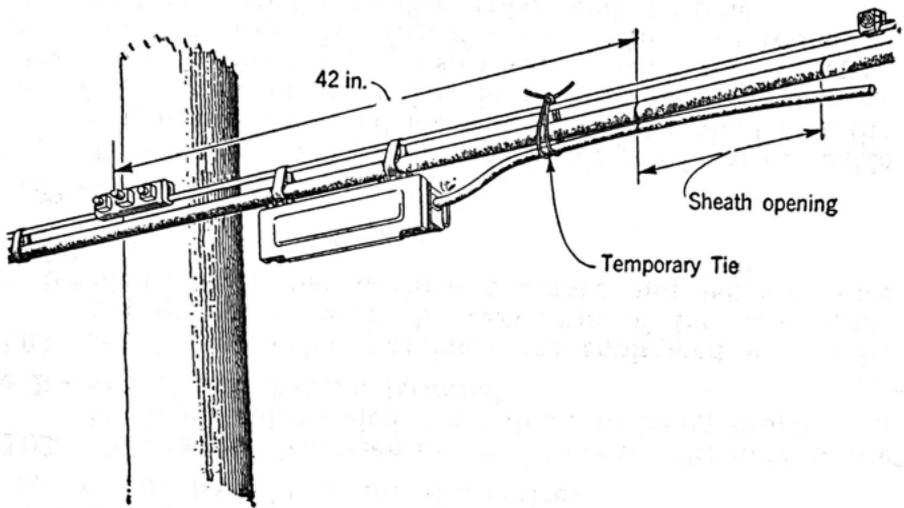
1.02 This section has been reissued to cover the new plastic[↗] insulated, color coded stub cable now being supplied on the 10- and 16-pair N-type terminals. ↘

1.03 All N-type cable terminals are equipped with solid gastight plugs with the exception of the superseded NA terminal which has a filled chamber and hence is not gastight.

2. SPLICE LOCATION

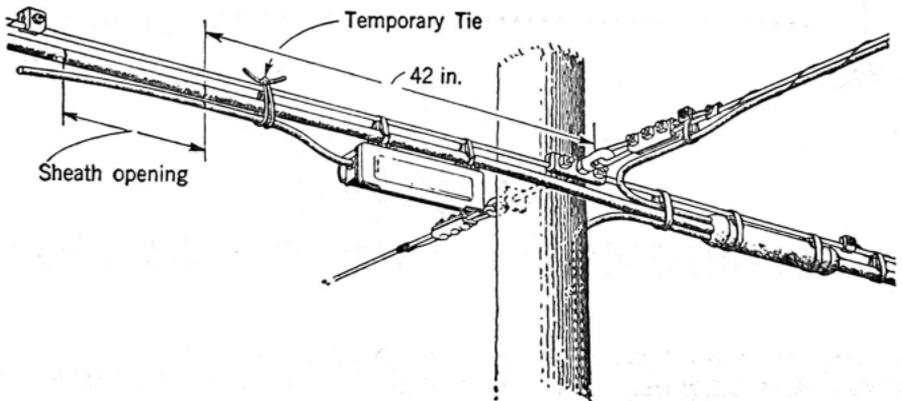
2.01 **To the right side of the pole** as viewed from the cable side is the preferred location of the terminal and the splice. This arrangement applies in making a new splice as illustrated on the next page; also at an existing splice, except as noted in Paragraph 2.02 (b), if there is sufficient room for the terminal between the existing splice and the pole.

(a) Suspension strand attached to pole.

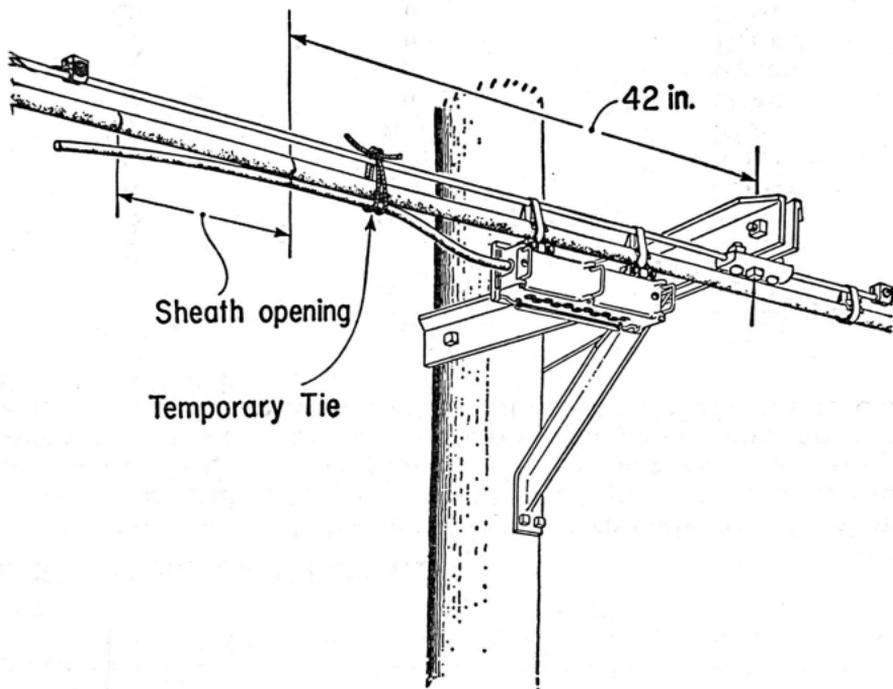


2.02 Make the splice to the left of the pole under the following conditions:

- (a) Where there is an existing splice on the left side of the pole, with ample space between pole and splice to accommodate the terminal.
- (b) Where the addition of the stub would result in a 4-way soldered joint to the right of the pole.

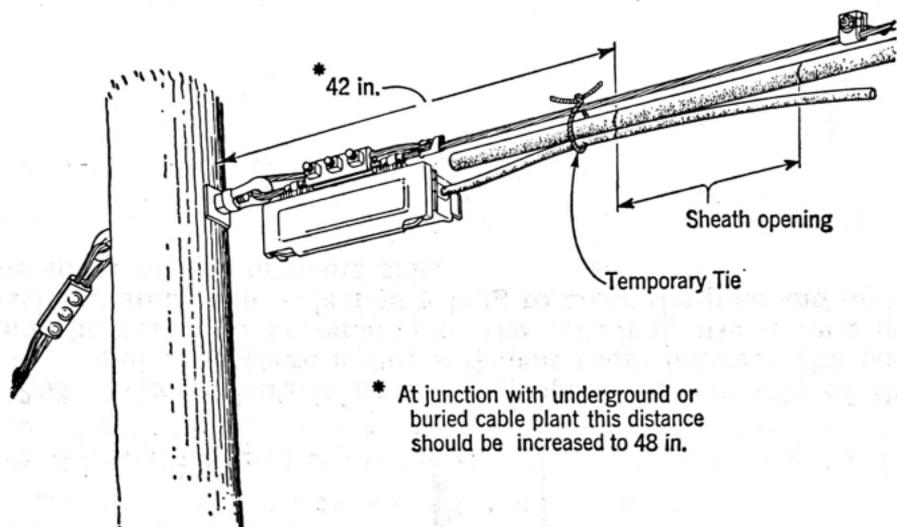


(c) Where the suspension strand is attached to a B or C Extension Arm or other extension fixture, the terminal splice shall be located as shown, the distance to the sheath opening being measured from the center line of the suspension bolt.



2.03 Where there is an existing splice on one side of the pole and there is not sufficient room between the pole and the splice to accommodate the terminal, use a terminal having a stub cable sufficiently long to cross the pole and make the splice on the opposite side.

2.04 Where the terminal is installed adjacent to the dead-end pole, the terminal splice should be located as illustrated below.



3. SPLICING CABLE STUB

3.01 The 10- and 16-pair N-type terminals are furnished with stub cables consisting of 24-gauge copper conductors with PVC (polyvinyl chloride) insulation. The core is covered with an extruded thermoplastic jacket and an outer lead sheath. These stub cables follow the **EVEN** count color code as noted below:

<u>Pair No.</u>	<u>Tip</u>	<u>Ring</u>
1	White	Blue
2	"	Orange
3	"	Green
4	"	Brown
5	"	Slate
6	Red	Blue
7	"	Orange
8	"	Green
9	"	Brown
10	"	Slate
11	Black	Blue
12	"	Orange
13	"	Green
14	"	Brown
15	"	Slate
16	Yellow	Blue

3.02 It is the general practice to use the right-hand binding post of each pair in the terminal block as the "ring" side. In keeping with this, the "ring" conductors in the stub cable are connected to the right-hand binding post of each pair, viewing the terminal faceplate with the stub extending to the right. Pair 1 in the color code is the pair farthest from the stub end of the terminal block.

3.03 When the terminal is installed with the stub extending to the left, it is necessary to reverse the pairs in the stub cable at the splice to maintain association of "ring" side with right-hand binding post.

3.04 Splice the stub to the main cable so the pair numbers of the terminal progress from left to right, regardless of whether the stub is brought out of the right or left end of the terminal. It may become necessary to reverse the color code as well as the individual pairs to maintain proper sequence.

3.05 Since the stub cable conductors are plastic insulated, it is important to **avoid overheating** when installing a lead sleeve on the terminal splice. Solder pouring time should be as short as practicable to avoid damaging the conductor insulation. If the lead sleeve is torch soldered to the cable stub, be careful not to concentrate the flame of the torch on the stub sheath any more than is required for tinning and building up a small fillet.

4. SUPPORTING CABLE STUB

4.01 The stub cable from the terminal is secured to the main cable in the manner covered in the sections of the Practices showing the arrangement of supports on aerial cable.

4.02 On alpeh or stalpeh cable, a cable spacer should be used to keep the stub cable clear of the auxiliary sleeve as shown.

