DEDICATED PLANT—
WIRING ACCESS POINTS

1. GENERAL

1.01 Under the dedicated plant plan, a pair is permanently assigned to a specific residence or non-key business address from a central office. Once dedicated, the pair will remain permanently assigned to a customer's location, whether working or idle.

1.02 This section is reissued to add information on the:

- UP-1248 cable closure
- B and C bond clamps and WE-1 cable tie
- Restoring previously used IN cable pair.

1.03 Subscriber drop, block, or buried service wires should not be terminated in an access point; they should be terminated in distribution terminals.

1.04 Access points can be distinguished from control points by:

(a) A green B cable tie placed around the EXPRESS cable of a strand-mounted access point (Fig. 2). A red B cable tie identifies a control point (Fig. 4).

(b) A marker with a letter A on a green background installed on pole- and wall-mounted closures, building cabinets, and buried closures identify access points. Control points are identified by a letter C on a red background.

1.05 Control points are under administrative control of the engineer of outside plant, and all pair connections in control points are made under engineering work orders.

1.06 Access points have been designed so that Telephone Company personnel entering an access point will find the OUT cable pairs placed through the rear holes of the wiring brackets, and the method of connecting the IN and OUT pairs the same regardless of the type of closure. This has been done to facilitate good housekeeping. The closure should always look neat after the workman leaves the job.

1.07 When piecing-out cable pairs, do not change colors. Always use wire of the same color and gauge as the cable pair being pieced-out.

1.08 A talk pair is provided for calling testboard and other locations which will reduce test pick damage to the conductors.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.01 Access Points provide a means of connecting pairs in distribution cables to spare pairs in main or branch feeder cables. Cables entering access points from the central office or a preceding control point are termed IN or EXPRESS cables (Fig. 1). Cables leaving access points toward subscribers are termed OUT cables. Cables which originate in the access point assume the address of the access point, and the cable pair numbers assigned to the pairs in these cables begin at one (1) and continue up to the total number of pairs originating at this location. EXPRESS feeder cables leaving access points do not change designations.

2.02 Continuous PIC Sheath Count provides binder group identification by the use of colored wire ties installed at the time of construction of the access point. Table A lists an example of continuous PIC sheath count in an access point with one or more IN and OUT cables.

2.03 A workman visiting the following types of access points will find that the OUT cable units have been positioned in the wiring brackets and identified by a continuous PIC sheath count. The access point may have a number of pairs connected or no pairs connected.

(a) Strand-Mounted Access Point—The 1B1 closure (Fig. 2) is used as a strand-mounted access point.
3. IDENTIFYING SPECIAL CIRCUITS

3.01 When cable pairs are used for special services, it will be necessary to identify the circuits at the time the pairs are connected by wrapping a red warning marker tape around each B wire connector as shown in Fig. 3.

3.02 When disconnecting the special service pairs, remove the red warning marker tape from the B wire connectors.

4. CONNECTING

4.01 The procedures for connecting the IN and OUT cable pairs in an access point are the same in each type of closure and are designed to eliminate unnecessary handling of pairs once they are connected, promote good housekeeping, and provide easy identification; therefore, it is important that the procedures outlined in this section be followed.

Cable End Location or Locations Fed by Stub Cable

4.02 Loosen the B cable tie and select the assigned IN pair.

4.03 Cut the assigned IN pair as close to the acetate container as possible.

Note: If the wrong pair is cut, splice with same color wire and insert each conductor in a B wire connector and press. Replace the pair within its binder group.

4.04 Pull the assigned IN pair from the binder group and place in the front wiring bracket
TABLE A
EXAMPLE OF A CONTINUOUS PIC SHEATH COUNT IN AN ACCESS POINT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CABLE NO.</th>
<th>CABLE PIC SHEATH COUNT</th>
<th>BINDER GROUP</th>
<th>CONTS PIC SHEATH COUNT</th>
<th>COLOR OF WIRE ON CONTS GREEN BINDER</th>
<th>CABLE NO.</th>
<th>CABLE PIC SHEATH COUNT</th>
<th>BINDER GROUP</th>
<th>CONTS PIC SHEATH COUNT</th>
<th>COLOR OF WIRE ON CONTS GREEN BINDER</th>
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<tr>
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<td>BL-W</td>
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<td>O-W</td>
<td>26-50</td>
<td>O-W</td>
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<td>BR-W</td>
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<td>S-W</td>
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<td>O-W</td>
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<td>BL-R</td>
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<td>O-R</td>
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<td>151-175</td>
<td>O-R</td>
<td>151-175</td>
<td>O-R</td>
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<td>BR-W</td>
<td>176-200</td>
<td>G-R</td>
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<td>351-375</td>
<td>S-BK</td>
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<td>176-200</td>
<td>G-R</td>
<td>376-400</td>
<td>BL-Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes 1: OUT cable number and pairs are: (1)100-pair, (2)100-pair, (3)50-pair, (4)50-pair.

2: IN cable number and pairs are: (1)200-pair and (2)200-pair.

hole (Fig. 12) corresponding to the assigned OUT cable pair to which it is to be connected. Do not remove the OUT cable pair from the rear hole of the wiring bracket.

4.05 Remove the OUT cable pair from the single wire tie.

4.06 Cut the assigned IN pair to the same length as the assigned OUT pair and connect with a B wire connector. If for any reason the IN pair is shorter than the OUT pair, piece out the IN pair (Part 5). Do not cut the OUT pair. Use only a B connector presser or pneumatic presser for crimping the B wire connectors.

4.07 Tighten the single wire tie on the remaining unconnected pairs of the OUT binder groups.

4.08 Secure the capped spare binder groups to the bottom of the closure by tightening the B cable tie.

Loop-Through Locations and Strand-Mounted Closures

4.09 Select the IN cable pair from the preferred count and cut the pair at the butt of the cable away from the central office side of the closure.

4.10 Repeat 4.04 and 4.06 for placing and connecting the assigned IN cable pair.

5. PIECING-OUT

OUT Cable Pair

5.01 If for any reason the OUT cable pair is too short to reach an assigned wiring bracket hole, piece out the conductor as follows. Use wire
5.02 The procedures for piecing-out the \textit{IN} cable pair are identical to the procedures outlined in 5.01, except cross-connecting wire may be used as the piecing-out wire if no wire having the same colored insulation or gauge as the \textit{IN} cable pair is available. \textit{Never use an odd-colored wire.}

5.03 Route the pieced-out wire through the distributing rings, binder group identification tie, and the front hole of the wiring bracket corresponding to the assigned \textit{OUT} cable pair.

5.04 Connect the assigned \textit{IN} cable pair and the \textit{OUT} cable pair using B wire connectors.

5.05 Remove the disconnected \textit{IN} cable pair from the \textit{front} hole of the wiring bracket.

5.06 Obtain a length of piecing-out wire having the same colored insulation and gauge as the disconnected \textit{IN} cable pair. \textit{If no wire with the same colored insulation or gauge as the \textit{IN}}
Fig. 3—5-Type Closure (Pole Mounted)
OUT CABLE PAIRS ROUTED THROUGH REAR HOLES OF WIRING BRACKET

IN CABLE PAIRS ROUTED THROUGH FRONT HOLES OF WIRING BRACKET

IN AND OUT CABLE PAIRS CONNECTED WITH B WIRE CONNECTORS

CAPPED UNASSIGNED IN CABLE BINDER GROUPS

Fig. 4—29-Type Cabinet (Wall Mounted)
Fig. 5—L-Backboard
cable pair is available, use cross-connecting wire for piecing out. Do not substitute an odd-colored wire.

5.07 Splice the piecing-out wires to the disconnected IN cable pair using B wire connectors.

5.08 Clear ends of pieced-out pair using B wire connectors, then restore the pieced-out pair within its original binder group and secure within the unassigned IN cable pairs with a B cable tie.

6. TALKING CIRCUIT

6.01 The terminal block, installed at the time of construction, provides the workman with a talking circuit for calling the test desk, etc.

6.02 Detailed instructions covering the use of specific types of handsets are covered in other sections.
Fig. 7—N-Backboard

NOTE:
HINGED DOOR OMITTED FOR CLARITY
Fig. 8—**UP-1248 Cable Closure Equipped With N Backboard**

**NOTE:**
*Hinged doors removed for clarity*
Fig. 9—B and C Bond Clamp
SECTION 460-300-134

**STEP 1**

Wrap with two half-lapped layers of vinyl tape before placing outer clamp.

DO NOT REMOVE CORE WRAP.

Sheath and shield removed.

1-1/2 IN.

**STEP 2**

Cut sheath and shield with tabbing shears only.

1/2 IN.

Two turns of vinyl tape sticky side out pushed down between shield and cable core.

**STEP 3**

Place inner clamp between core wrap and shield and sheath.

**STEP 4**

Wrap with two half-lapped layers of vinyl tape before placing outer clamp.

**STEP 5**

Remove core wrapper and place binder group identification ties (Fig. 33).

Outer clamp placed (place flat washer, then lockwasher, and nut).

Tighten hex-head nut securely with 216B tool.

Fig. 10—Placing Bond Clamp
Fig. 11—Cable Installed in Closure

ASSIGNED IN CABLE PAIRS ENTER THROUGH FRONT HOLE OF WIRING BRACKET

TIGHTEN NUT SECURELY WITH 216B TOOL

GROUND BRACKET ASSEMBLY

BASE

FINAL GRADE

Fig. 12—Assigned IN Cable Pair Routed Through Front Holes of Wiring Bracket

ASSIGNED IN CABLE PAIRS ENTER THROUGH FRONT HOLE OF WIRING BRACKET

BINDER GROUP IDENTIFICATION TIE

TALK PAIR TERMINALS

OUT CABLE PAIRS ENTER THROUGH REAR HOLE OF WIRING BRACKET

8L-W 0-N 0-LW 36-50 36-T 75 36-100