PREPARATION OF PAP AND

PASP SHEATH ENDS

1. GENERAL

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1.01 This section outlines the methods of preparing PAP and PASP cable ends for auxiliary sleeves.

1.02 PAP sheath consists of an inner jacket of polyethylene, an aluminum shield, and an outer jacket of polyethylene.

1.03 PASP sheath has an added layer of corrugated soldered steel terne plate between the aluminum shield and the outer jacket of polyethylene. The steel terne plate is covered with a flooding of thermoplastic compound.

1.04 Either the ring method or the slitting method of removing the sheath may be used, depending on cable size and length of cable sheath to be removed.

2. MARKING SHEATH OPENING

2.01 The length of the main sleeve used in conjunction with auxiliary sleeves on PAP or PASP sheath cable is approximately 10 inches longer than for a lead sheath cable of the same gauge and number of pairs.

- 2.02 Auxiliary sleeves must be placed before any wire joining has taken place.
- 2.03 Refer to practices covering wire joining and lead sleeves to determine the amount of cable ends required to make the splice and the length of the sheath opening. Mark the sheath opening with 1/2-inch B Paper Tape as shown in Fig. 1.

3. REMOVING SHEATH BY RING METHOD

3.01 Using an R-2761 Skinning Knife, or a chipping knife, *ring only* the outer polyethylene (poly-) jacket (Fig. 2) at the B Paper Tape marker and six inches away from the paper marker toward



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the cable ends. Slit and remove the outer poly-jacket ring as shown in Fig. 3.

3.02 On *PAP sheath* cable place a collar of three turns of 1/2-inch B Paper Tape around the aluminum shield three inches from the sheath opening marker toward the cable end. Remove the aluminum shield as shown in Fig. 4. On *PASP*

sheath cable clean at least three inches of the steel terne plate adjacent to the paper tape marker with B Cleaning Fluid and a clean rag. Place a collar of two turns of copper lashing wire around the clean terne plate three inches from the sheath opening marker toward the cable end. Cut and remove the terne plate and aluminum shield as shown in Fig. 5.





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3.03 Cut and remove the inner poly-jacket as shown in Fig. 6. Exercise care not to damage the conductor insulation. 3.04 Remove the sheath end by simultaneously turning and pulling the sheath so as not to unravel the core wrapper (Fig. 7).



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3.05 Remove the paper tapes (PAP) or the paper tape and lashing wire (PASP).

4. REMOVING SHEATH BY SLITTING METHOD

4.01 After marking the length of the sheath opening (2.03), use an R-2761 Skinning Knife, chipping knife, or cable slitter to ring and slit the outer poly-jacket, and remove it as shown in Fig. 8. 4.02 On PAP sheath cable place a collar of three turns of 1/2-inch B Paper Tape around the aluminum shield three inches from the sheath opening marker toward the cable end. Open and remove the aluminum shield as shown in Fig. 9. On PASP sheath cable clean at least three inches of the steel terne plate adjacent to the paper tape marker with B Cleaning Fluid and a clean rag.





Place a collar of two turns of copper lashing wire around the clean terne plate three inches from the sheath opening marker toward the cable end. Cut and remove the terne plate and aluminum shield as shown in Fig. 10.

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- 4.03 Cut and remove the inner poly-jacket as shown in Fig. 11. Exercise care not to damage the conductor insulation.
- **4.04** Remove the paper tapes (PAP) or the paper tape and lashing wire (PASP).



Fig. 11— Cutting and Removing Inner Poly-Jacket

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