

CABLE SPLICING—HOUSE

GENERAL

Contents	Page
1. General	1
2. Splicing Diagrams	2
3. General Rules for Making Splice	4

1. GENERAL

1.01 House cable installations are of two general types, those in which the riser cable is installed in a shaft with the floor cables installed on walls or ceilings and those in which the cables are installed in conduit with the splices located in pull boxes.

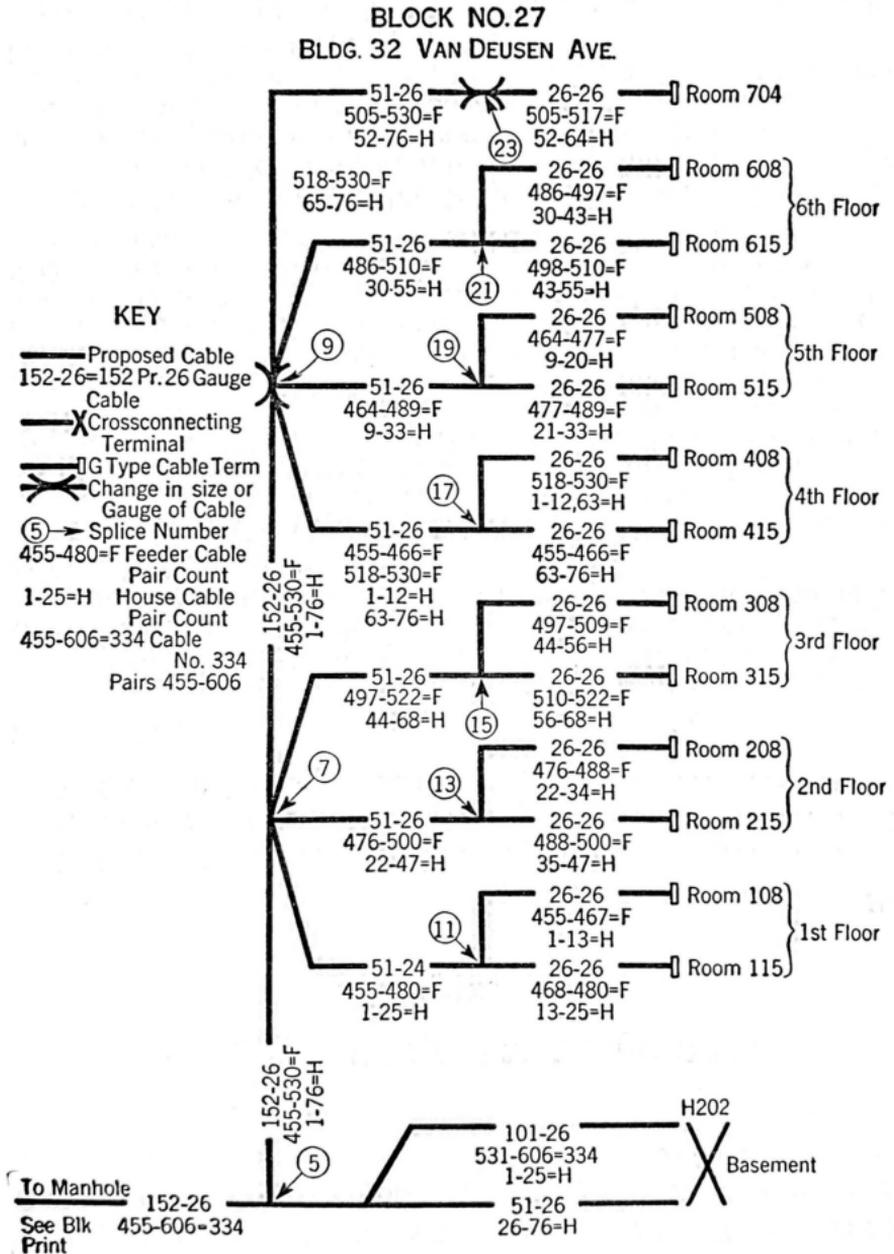
1.02 When the riser cable is installed in a shaft, the floor cables may be spliced direct to the cable in the shaft or the floor cables may be spliced to stub cables which are spliced to the cable in the shaft. One splice in the shaft is generally arranged to care for as many as three floors, the floor cables or one or more floor stubs being spliced to the cable in the shaft at the same point. When a stub cable is used it should be of such length as to enable the splice between it and the floor cable to be made in a convenient and accessible location. Sometimes one stub is installed to care for two or three floors, or a separate stub may be installed for each floor.

1.03 When a house cable is to be installed in a shaft it is preferable to do as much of the splicing work as possible in the shop, if one is available. This is desirable since working conditions in the shop are usually better; also, splices which are to be in a vertical position in a shaft can be made horizontally in the shop.

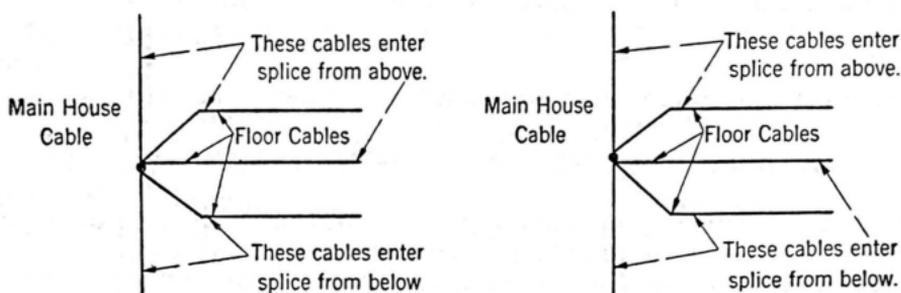
1.04 If the cable is placed in a conduit system, the splices between the riser cable and floor cables are usually made in pull boxes. The floor cables are generally extended from the pull boxes through conduit to the terminal boxes. Cables which are to be installed in a conduit system usually can not be spliced in the shop.

2. SPLICING DIAGRAMS

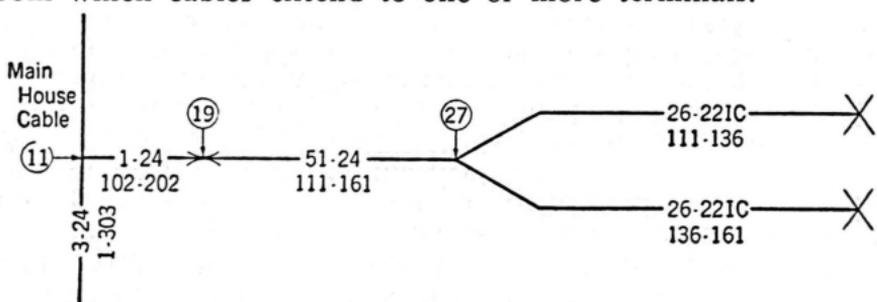
2.01 House cable diagrams, similar to the one shown below, will usually be furnished.



2.02 If the work is to be done in a shop, the supervisor will indicate on the print whether the floor cables are to be brought into the splice in the riser cable from above or below, as shown in the diagram below. This will enable workmen to determine how the splice is to be arranged.



2.03 The following diagram shows a condition where the floor cable extends from the riser cable to a splice from which cables extend to one or more terminals.



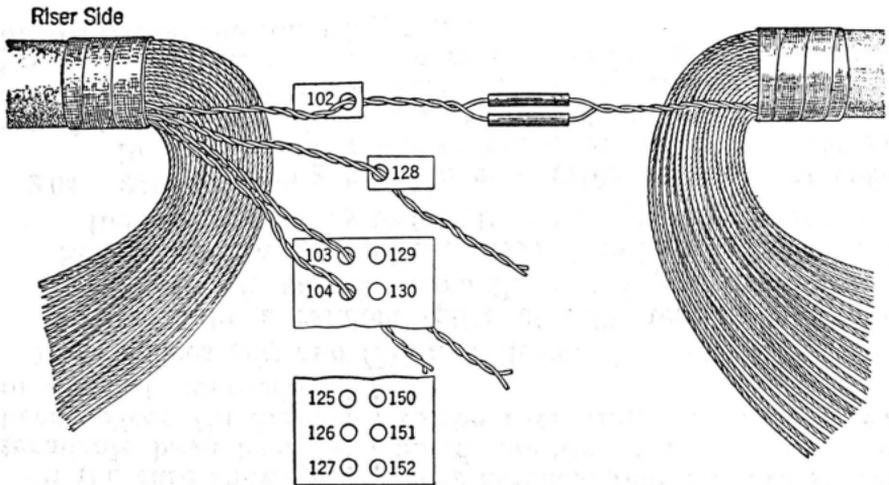
In the case shown above it is assumed that the two 26 pair terminals have been terminated and that the floor stub has been spliced (in the shop) to the riser cable and the free end of the stub boarded.

Make splices (19) and (27) as follows:

First: Make a random splice at (27), test bridging pair 136. Identify pair 136 from the two 26 pair terminals.

Second: Make the splice at (19), identifying the pairs in the 51 pair cable by testing from the two 26 pair terminals.

2.04 When splicing boarded stub cable pairs (as at splice 19 above, or at other splices where pair count charges may later be made) it is advisable to retain the pair markings on the riser side of the splice. This can be done by cutting the testboard and leaving the numbered strips on the pairs as illustrated on the following page.



3. GENERAL RULES FOR MAKING SPLICE

3.01 Make all splices in the riser cable in the order in which they occur from the end of the cable in the basement. In so far as possible all testing to identify pairs shall be done from the basement end of the riser cable.

3.02 If the cable is cross-connected to the street cable and all the splicing is to be done in the building, terminate the cable at random at the basement cross-connecting terminal or frame before making any of the other splices. Then all the testing can be done from the terminal or cross-connecting frame.

3.03 If the house cable is to be spliced direct to the street cable or if the house cable is to be spliced in the shop, board the basement end of the house cable at random; then do all the testing from the boarded end.

3.04 If the floor cable which is to be spliced to the riser cable has previously been terminated, the end of the cable to be spliced to the riser cable shall be boarded by testing from the terminals.

3.05 If pairs in riser cables are spliced straight through to the feeder cable, they are given a feeder count. All other pairs in the riser cable are given a house count or a special count.

3.06 **Boarding Pairs:** When boarding pairs in a linen test board, use separate test boards for the house count and the feeder count so as to avoid confusing the two counts. Mark the boards used for house count "house" so that they may be readily distinguished from the boards used for the feeder count.

3.07 All cable ends shall be cleared, sleeved and wrapped in the standard manner.