

"Finally there was also the time I got the logs about Emmanuel and his involvement with some loser hack chick and her teenage boyfriend. Or, let me rephrase. Her aspirations for him and his aspirations for her boyfriend. Ahem. Making that the motd was probably the only moral thing B1tchez.Org ever did."

--- Quote from B1tchez.Org. What a sicko!

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Belicore Practice BR 081-020-010 Issue 4, September 1984

SAFETY HEADGEAR DESCRIPTION AND USE

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1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the description, use, and care of safety headgear.

1.02 →This section is reissued to include a new field procedure to test the B and C safety caps and eliminate the requirement for replacement every four years. Revision arrows are included to denote the significant changes. **1.03** Safety headgear is designed to act both as a shield and a shock absorber to protect against head injuries. The headgear is also designed to provide protection against electric shock in case of accidental contact with electrically energized objects.

1.04 The use of safety headgear in no way reduces the need for good job planning or the requirements for observing the safety precautions outlined in other sections of the Bell Practices.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The B and C safety headgear (Fig. 1) consists of molded, high-impact polyethylene shells equipped with detachable suspensions which are adjustable to different head sizes. Both styles are available in white color only with a pair of parallel reflective strips (one blue and one ochre) running from front to back and a Bell symbol hot stamped in blue and white on each side of the headgear.

2.02 The suspension for the caps (Fig. 2) consists of an adjustable molded plastic band with a sweatband and straps attached. The straps in both caps are in a fixed position to ensure proper clearance between the top of the head and the inside of the cap crown. A nape strap is provided as an integral part of the suspension.

ACCESSORIES

2.03 The B safety cap is manufactured by Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The C safety cap is manufactured by E.D. Bullard Company, Sausalito, California. A wide range of accessories are available directly from the appropriate manufacturer as described in their literature. Accessories are not generally interchangeable between manufacturers.

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3. USE

3.01 Safety headgear shall be worn by all personnel when they are subjected to conditions which could result in (1) head injuries from falling or moving objects or striking against stationary objects, or (2) electric shock from accidental contact with electrically energized objects. Headgear shall meet the ANSI Z89.2 standard "Safety Requirements For Industrial Protective Helmets for Electric Workers, Class B."

3.02 It is not feasible to cover every situation requiring the use of headgear; however, careful observance of the principles and precautions outlined below will do much to prevent head injuries and electric shock. Following are the more common work operations and conditions under which safety headgear shall be worn:

- (a) Performing all kinds of work, i.e., line, splicing, installation, and repair work, from aerial lifts or truck mounted ladders.
- (b) Performing work aloft such as from poles, ladders, and platforms

(c) Working with or in the vicinity of construction apparatus and equipment such as derricks, booms, winches, take-up reels, earth boring machines, cable trailers, tractors, trenchers, and cable plows

(d) When below work being done aloft or when performing overhead work from the ground such as placing cable blocks on strand, raising wire, and pruning trees

(e) All pole placing and removal work

(f) Entering, leaving, and working in manholes except when not exposed under the opening and headroom is sufficient

(g) Working in any area, or enclosure, where headroom is insufficient, such as in crawl spaces, cellars, and steam tunnels

- (h) Working in trenches, splicing pits, or other excavations of 3 feet or over in depth
- (i) When in or near buildings under construction or being demolished

- (j) When in an industrial establishment or on other premises where the wearing of head protection is mandatory
- (k) Storm restoration work
- (1) Performing blasting operations or when in the vicinity of such operations.
- 4. CARE

4.01 Safety headgear should be stored where it will not be damaged by other tools. Do not store safety headgear on the rear shelf of an automobile.

4.02 Safety headgear may be cleaned by washing with mild soap and warm water. To clean, remove the suspension and dip the crown in warm, soapy water. If necessary, scrub with a cloth or soft brush. A stiff brush may scratch the shell or striping. Rinse in clear, warm water and wipe dry. The suspension may be washed with regular soap and water.

Note: Never use solvents or strong detergents to clean headgear. Avoid contact with insect repellents. These substances can seriously degrade the headgear.

4.03 If safety headgear should be subjected to a severe blow, it should be carefully examined for signs of damage. Any safety hat or cap that becomes cracked, punctured, or otherwise damaged should be replaced.

4.04 Since some types of paint may damage plastic material, safety headgear should not be painted. Identification may be placed on the exterior surface of the safety headgear using the following guidelines:

- Identification labels of vinyl/acrylic adhesive only may be used (nothing metallic).
- Identification must be placed on the global surface of the headgear and not on the brim
- Identification shall not be placed closer to the lower edge of the headgear than the striping.
- **4.05** No holes or accessories other than identification tape mentioned in paragraph 4.04 or items covered in Part 2 shall be added to the headgear.



Fig. 1-B and C Safety Caps

4.06 When chin straps or liners are used, the straps shall not be drawn over the brim or peak as this would reduce the electrical protection provided by the headgear.

5. REPLACEMENT

5.01 →A field test procedure (the Flex Test) has been standardized which permits the decision to retain or replace headgear to be made on a local basis. This may result in headgear being retained considerably longer than the previously recommended 4 years in some areas and in others slightly less, depending on the severity of exposure to ultraviolet light.

5.02 The Flex Test will determine if the physical properties of a helmet have degraded to a point where replacement is necessary. The test should be made at least semiannually and when the helmet is at

room temperature.

5.03 The Flex Test is performed in the field as follows:

(a) Grasp the helmet at the brim and compress inwards from the sides about 1 inch with both hands and release quickly without dropping the helmet.

- (b) The helmet should spring back exhibiting some elasticity.
- (c) Repeat the test on a new helmet.
- (d) If the test helmet does not exhibit the same elasticity as the new helmet, or if cracks appear in the test due to embrittlement, replace the test helmet.→

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Fig. 2-B and C safety Caps - Suspension

- 5.04 To determine the age of safety headgear a date may appear as a code stamped in the roof of the headgear or under the forward edge of the visor. Examples of some of the codes used by various manufacturers are shown in Fig. 3 through 5.
- 5.05 Example A (Fig. 3) shows the year numerically and horizontal; the quarters are represented al-phabetically and vertical.

5.06 Example B (Fig. 4) shows a trisectioned circle with each section representing a year. Each

trisection, or year, is divided into six sections and six sections representing 12 months. The six outside sections represent January through June and the six inside sections represent July through December.

5.07 Example C (Fig. 5) shows the year embossed in the center of the circle with the months numerically shown clockwise outside the circle.

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ISS 4, September 1984

IN THE ROOF OF THE CAP:

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
в	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•			
с	•	•	•	•	•	•				
D	•	•	•	•	•	•				

ALL LETTERING, LINES AND DOTS ARE RAISED DATE SHOWN IS 2079

Fig. 3—Date Code (Example A)

UNDER THE VISOR:



LETTERING, CIRCLES AND DOTS ARE RAISED DATE SHOWN IS JUNE, 1978

Fig. 4—Date Code (Example B)

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LETTERING, CIRCLES AND DOTS ARE RAISED DATE SHOWN IS MARCH, 1978

Fig. 5—Date Code (Example C)

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Loading Coil Cases, Capacitors, Building–Out Networks and Inductors

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES AT&TCo Standard SECTION 620-040-016 Issue 4, April 1973

OUTSIDE PLANT SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS LOADING COIL CASES, CAPACITORS, BUILDING-OUT NETWORKS AND INDUCTORS

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1. GENERAL

1.01 The terms, abbreviations, and symbols contained in this section pertain to loading coil cases, building-out networks, capacitors, and inductors. They are for use primarily on construction prints and outside plant location records, although some of them may be used on maps. The symbols are basic in nature so that they may be used in combination with other terms, symbols, abbreviations, or notes to portray any of the various equipments or installation configurations which may be existing or forthcoming in the foreseeable future. The examples of application portion of this section shows how some of these combinations may be indicated.

1.02 This section is revised to update the content and format of the subject matter and to delete the repeater and concentrator portion which is now contained in Section 620-040-017, a section devoted entirely to carrier systems. Since this reissue constitutes a general revision, arrows ordinarily used to denote changes have been omitted.

2. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

2.01 The following are the basic abbreviations and symbols to be used in designating the various components of loading coil cases, capacitors, inductors, and building-out networks. Where there is no symbol applicable to a term, the designation NA (not applicable) is inserted.



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Loading Coil Cases, Capacitors, Building–Out Networks and Inductors

SECTION 620-040-016

TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
Case with two (2) factory equipped stubs ("IN" and "OUT" leads are in separate stubs).		

Note: If factory equipped stubs are not provided and stub must be provided, size, gauge, and length of stub must be shown.

CAPACITOR	CAP	
		(Standard symbol for use in wiring diagrams)
DEAD COILS	DC	NA
INDUCTOR	INDR	NA
LOAD COIL	LC	NA
LOAD COIL CASE	LCC	NA
LOAD POINT	LP	NA
MICROFARAD	UF	NA
0H M	NA	
RESISTOR	RES	~~~~~

3. EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

3.01 The following illustrations show how the symbols and abbreviations contained in this section may be combined for use on work prints, records, and maps. (Division 928 of the Bell System Practices depicts the actual usage.) Along with each symbol or combination of symbols, other information may be necessary to meet the requirements of Federal or State regulatory bodies and to conform with your Operating Company policy or Bell System Practices. This consists of items such as:

- Informational notes
- Abbreviations
- Type of case
- Location
- Number of coils, capacitors, resistors, inductors, etc

Loading Coil Cases, Capacitors, Building–Out Networks and Inductors

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- Electrical values
- Cable counts
- Mortality information
- Other items as required.

LOAD COILS AND INDUCTORS

Load coils, whether they are installed as potted, splice, or sleeve type loads will be indicated with the case symbol and the abbreviation LC for load coil shown inside the case symbol.

Where more than one load coil case is involved at a location, an alphabetical designation, ie, A, B, C, etc, may be given for identification purposes. This serves as a reference to the statistical data which may be shown in tabular or other form located remotely from the symbol.



Inductors, whether they are installed in a case closure, apparatus box, etc, will be indicated with the case symbol and the abbreviation for inductor shown inside the case symbol.

Note: Along with each load coil or inductor case symbol or combination thereof, the load point identification, location, number and type of coils or inductors, cable count and any other information so dictated by Operating Company policy or forthcoming Bell System Practices must be shown on both work prints and records.

BUILDING-OUT NETWORKS AND CAPACITORS

Building-out network, which includes capacitors and resistors, located in a case.



Bell System Outside Plant Symbols and Abbreviations Loading Coil Cases, Capacitors, Building–Out Networks and Inductors

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When a building-out network is connected at the same location with load coils or load coil stubs, it will be necessary to indicate by an arrow showing the side of the load coils to which the network is connected. In this example, the network is on the CO side of the load coils.

If a building-out network is located in a splice, the case symbol will not be shown. An arrow, however, will be shown where it is necessary to show the side of the load coils to which the network is connected. In this example, the network is on the field side of the load coils.



LC

Building-out capacitors located in a case.

When the capacitors or capacitor stubs are connected at the same location with load coils or load coil stubs, it will be necessary to indicate by an arrow showing the side of the load coils to which the capacitors are connected. In this example, the capacitors are on the field side of the load coils.





Loading Coil Cases, Capacitors, Building–Out Networks and Inductors

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LC

If building-out capacitors are located in a splice, the case symbol will not be shown. An arrow, however, will be shown where it is necessary to show to which side of the load coils the network is connected. In this example, the capacitors are on the CO side of the load coils.

When building-out lattice networks are placed on work print and Outside Plant Location Records, they should be accompanied by appropriate notes cautioning the testers and plant forces **not** to use breakdown test sets on cable pairs equipped with these networks. This note should also be posted at the central office ends of outside plant records. If a case is used to house the network, a notation should be made specifying whether Western Electric Company or other suppliers are to assemble it. On work plans, a detail (schematic) of the building-out network should be shown in addition to the symbol.

то с.о.

A schematic drawing to indicate a building-out capacitor. The electrical value of the capacitor in microfarads must be shown.



A schematic drawing to indicate a build-out lattice using capacitors and resistors. Electrical values of the capacitors and resistors (microfarads, ohms resistance, wattage, etc) must be shown.



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Carrier Systems

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES AT&TCo Standard SECTION 620-040-017 Issue 3, August 1982

OUTSIDE PLANT SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARRIER SYSTEMS

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1. GENERAL

1.01 The terms, abbreviations, and symbols contained in this section pertain to carrier systems and associated items. The symbols are basic in nature and may be used in combination with other terms, abbreviations, and symbols supplemented with notes to portray any of the various equipments or installation configurations which may be existing or forthcoming in the foreseeable future. They are for use primarily on construction work prints and records, although some may be used on maps. The examples of application portion (Part 3) of this section shows how some of these combinations may be used. The abbreviations used in conjunction with outside plant symbols are provided in Sections 751-410-101 and -102. Section 620-040-020 includes specific symbols and terms for engineering and construction forces.

1.02 This section has been completely revised to reflect application of the respective terms, abbreviations, and symbols to all carrier systems. Since this section is a complete revision, no revision arrows have been used to denote significant changes.

2. TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

2.01 The following are standard terms, abbreviations, and symbols to be used in designating the various components of carrier systems. Where no symbol is applicable to a term, the designation not applicable (NA) is inserted.



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Carrier Systems

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TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
CASE (Such as apparatus cases, load coil cases, etc)	CSE	
Case with one stub (IN and OUT leads are contained in one stub)		
Case with two stubs (IN and OUT leads are in separate stubs)		
<i>Note:</i> If factory-equipped stubs are must be shown.	not provided and the s	tub must be placed, size, gauge, and length
CENTRAL OFFICE TERMINAL	сот	COT
Note: The type of COT (such as SLA	C*-96 subscriber loop ca	arrier system) should be shown.
COMMON LANGUAGE LOCATION IDENTIFICATION	CLLI	NA
CONCENTRATOR (GFELLER)	Gţ	G
CONCENTRATOR 1A (50-pair) 1A (100-pair)	1A-50† 1A-100†	
CONTROL	CONT	NA
*Trademark of Western Electric.		

[†]See paragraph 3.03 for use of multiplexer symbol for showing concentrators in plant.

Carrier Systems

TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
DIRECTIONAL COUPLER	DC	
	FOI	NA
EQUALIZER	EQL.	NA
FAULT-LOCATING PAIR	FLP	NA
FILTERS	FLI	NA
LOW-PASS FILTER	LP	\bigcirc
HIGH-PASS FILTER	НР	\bigcirc
BYPASS FILTER	BP	
JUNCTION LINE FILTER	JL	JL
LINE FEED CONVERTER	LFC	NA
LINE TERMINATION UNIT	LTU	
MULTIPLEXER (Includes: Concentrators, multichannel sub- scriber carrier, subscriber loop mul- tiplex system, and other pair gain devices)	MTLXR	(WITHOUT STUB)
		(WITH STUB)

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Note: If factory-equipped stubs are not provided and the stub must be placed, size, gauge, and length must be shown.

Carrier Systems

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TERM	ABBREVIATION	SYMBOL
ORDER WIRE	ow	NA
PROTECTION	PROT	NA
CARBON CABLE PROTECTION	NA	_
CARBON STATION PROTECTION	NA	=
TUBE PROTECTION	NA	
RANGE EXTENDER WITH GAIN	REG	NA
REMOTE TERMINAL	RT	
REMOTE POWER FEED POINT	RPFP	\sim
REPEATER	RPTR	NA
REPEATER STATION — ATTENDED TWO-WAY	NA	
REPEATER STATION, HUT, OR CABINET — UNATTENDED TWO-WAY	NA	\bowtie
REPEATER STATION ONE-WAY	NA	*
*Apex points indicate direction of transmission.		*

Carrier Systems

TERM		SYMBOL
SINGLE-PARTY SERVICE	SPS	NA
SUBSCRIBER	SUB	NA
SUBSCRIBER LOOP CARRIER SYSTEM	SLC*	NA
SUBSCRIBER LOOP MULTIPLEX SYSTEM	SLM*	
SUPERIMPOSED RINGING	SPR	NA
TEST ACCESS FIELD	TF	TF
TRANSFORMER	TRNSF	

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3. EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION

3.01 The following illustrations show how the symbols and abbreviations contained in this section may be combined for use on work prints, records, and maps. (Divison 928 of the Bell System Practices depicts the actual usage.) Along with each symbol or combination of symbols, other information may be necessary to meet the requirements of federal or state regulatory bodies and to conform with Bell Operating Company policy or Bell System Practices. This consists of items such as:

- Informational notes
- Abbreviations
- Type of case
- Cable counts and/or other pair assignments
- Accounting codes

*Trademark of Western Electric.

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- Area number
- Location codes
- Serial numbers
- Type of carrier system and channel numbers
- Mortality information
- Common language location identification (CLLI)
- Other items as required.

APPARATUS CASE — SUBSCRIBER LOOP CARRIER SYSTEMS

3.02 The following are symbols for apparatus cases used in subscriber loop carrier systems.

Case equipped with repeaters and factory-installed stub. Direction of transmission is two-way.



Case equipped with repeaters and factory-installed stub. Direction of transmission is one-way as shown by direction of triangle point.





Note: Type of case, location, number and type of repeaters, counts involved, and any other information required by Bell Operating Company policy or the Bell System Practices must be shown.

A case containing a line termination unit with a factory-installed, 1-pair stub. Location, pair assignment, and accounting code must also be shown.

2	
 3	_

A case containing a directional coupler with a factory-installed, 3-pair stub. Location, pair assignment, and accounting code must also be shown.

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Carrier Systems

A case containing a remote power feed point equipped with a factory-installed stub. Location, pair assignment, and accounting code must also be shown.



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CONCENTRATORS, MULTIPLEXERS, AND REMOTE CARRIER TERMINALS

3.03 The multiplexer symbol may be used in combination with other symbols and abbreviations to portray the installation of or existence of concentrators, multichannel subscriber loop carrier, subscriber loop multiplex, and other pair gain devices. The following examples depict some of these combinations.

The multiplexer symbol may be used to portray a multichannel subscriber carrier remote terminal by combining it with the equipment KS or other identification number and the stub symbol. It would be further supplemented with the system number, channel number, subscriber terminal, accounting code, location code, and any other information dictated by Bell Operating Company policy or Bell System Practices. The cable stub associated with this system should be shown with the list number, accounting code, and pair count.

In this case, the multiplexer symbol has been combined with a cable stub and the Gfeller concentrator abbreviation, together with the number 1. This combination would represent a Gfeller-type concentrator which is number 1 in the wire center. It should be supplemented with accounting code, cable stub length, type and size, and count of stub, which would include designated subscriber, trunk, control, and dead pairs when used on work prints.

The multiplexer symbol together with the 1A (50-pair) concentrator abbreviation, concentrator number in the wire center, trunk group, and cable stub symbol is combined to show a 1A-type concentrator which is part of a network employing more than one trunk group. This would be the case if two 50-line units worked from a single 100-line central office unit. The 1A-50-6-0 indicates a 1A-type 50-line concentrator unit which is number 6 in the central office building area and trunk group 0. It should be further supplemented with accounting code, cable stub length, type, size, and count of stub, which, and dead pairs when used on work prints.







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The 1A-100 line concentrator is depicted in the same manner with the 1A-100-6 designating a 1A-type 100-line concentrator unit which is number 6 in the central office building area. No trunk group designation is shown after the type and number of a 100-line field unit since both trunk groups (0 and 1) are assigned at this location.



The multiplexer symbol is used to portray a subscriber loop multiplex system by combining it with the trademark (SLC) and the cable stub symbol. Also included will be the size of carrier installation along with area code, accounting code, location, and any other pertinent information required by Company policy or Bell System Practices. If the unit is not equipped with a stub, size, gauge, length, and count, mortality must be provided.

Remote terminal (RT) with associated interface, when installed in the same cabinet.









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Cable Pressurization Systems

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES

SECTION 620-040-018 Issue 2, December 1980

CABLE PRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

OUTSIDE PLANT SYMBOLS

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2.	SYMBOLS FOR PRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS	1
1.	GENERAL	

1.01 The identification codes and symbols listed in this section pertain to cable pressurization systems. They are for use primarily on construction work prints and records, although some of them may be used on maps.

1.02 This section is being reissued to add new outside plant abbreviations. Since this reissue is a general revision, no revision arrows have been used to denote significant changes.

1.03 The information in this section was formerly contained in Section 620-040-016. That section now contains outside plant symbols for loading coil cases, capacitors, inductors, concentrators, and repeaters. A complete list of abbreviations used in conjunction with outside plant symbols is contained in Section 620-040-020.

2. SYMBOLS FOR CABLE PRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

2.01 The following letter combinations are symbols to represent items of cable pressurization systems:

- (a) Compressed dry air source. This in- CD cludes air dryers at both central office and remote locations and compressor dehydrators.
- (b) Dry nitrogen gas cylinder reservoir DN_2 (permanent installation).
- (c) Liquid nitrogen tanks placed as a LN₂ permanent air source.

(d)	Meter panel used to serve outside plant cables directly.	МР
(e)	Pipe alarm meter panel used to serve auxiliary pipe systems.	PAMP
(f)	Gas meter.	М
(g)	Air feeder air pipe (containing a moisture barrier).	AFP
(h)	Pipe manifold.	MF
(i)	Pressure contactor.	С
(j)	Pressure contactor in splice sleeve.	Ē
(k)	Pressure transducer.	PTD
(l)	Flow transducer.	FTD
(m)	Pressure regulator.	R
(n)	Pressure testing valve.	v
(o)	Pressure relief valve.	RV
(p)	Bypass valve.	BV
(q)	Special gastight cable terminals	Т
bala	ncing pairs may be looped.	
(r)	Pressure contactor terminal (a	СТ
com	bined as a unit).	
(s)	Cable vent.	VT
(t)	Pressure plug.	PPG
(u)	Bypass.	В

(v) Automatic shutoff valve. AV

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Cable Pressurization Systems

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- (w) Air rate indicator. I
- (x) Pressure testing point. PTP

Note: Detailed construction work prints may be required in establishing cable pressure sources or systems to show exact locations of the preceding equipment. A supplementary note may be used adjacent to the symbol to indicate the type of equipment.

- 2.02 The following are illustrations of cable pressurization systems:
 - (a) Two auxiliary air pipes in a route.
 Both pipes are shown as a single line with the letters A and B indicating the route designation of each pipe.
 - (b) Auxiliary air pipe in the same underground duct with an exchange cable.

(c) Auxiliary air source location. Auxiliary air pipe A connected to four underground cables through an automatic shutoff valve and a manifold assembly.

(1) On construction work prints.



- 2 PP -CA-3131 A AND B

. 3131

SAME



Cable Pressurization Systems

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Nortel DMS-100 Operator Verification Trunk Group Type

Operator Verification Trunk Group Type

Outgoing trunk group type VR (verification) in a DMS end office is used by a minibar switch to provide metallic path access to a call-in-progress.

Metallic path access is required if an operator has attempted an authorized call verification on a line that is busy.

Verification calls can originate on trunk group types A5, OC, OP, OI, or TD if one of the following conditions applies:

- The trunk group is dedicated to verification (field MODE is VF).
- The trunk group is dedicated to toll completing and verification (field MODE is CV), and the type of call is Operator Assisted (OA).

Trunks with the trunk group type VR are assigned to horizontals of the minibar switches in the table MTAMDRVE (Metallic Test Access Minibar Driver).

Trunks with trunk group type VR are datafilled with card code NT2X90A in table TRKSGRP (Trunk Subgroup).

The hold type for trunk group type verification (VR) type is joint hold. This means that the call is taken down if both the originator and the terminator are on hook.

<u>Datafill</u>

The following table lists the datafill for table TRKGRP, type VR.

	• • • •		
Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and Action
GRPKEY		See subfield	<i>Group Key</i> This field consists of subfield CLLI.
	CLLI	Alphanumeric (1 to 16 characters)	<i>Common Language Location Identifier</i> Enter the Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) name assigned to the trunk group in table CLLI.
			The operator verification trunk group for the switch has pseudo-CLLI VER90 in table CLLI.
			The codes in table CLLI for operator verification trunk groups for remote sites are defined by the operating company.
			For assignment of operation verification trunk groups for remote switches, see table SITE.
GRPINFC)	See subfields	Variable Group Information This field consists of subfields GRPTYP, TRAFSNO, PADGRP, NCCLS, and TRAFCLS.

Field Descriptions - Operator Verification

GRPTYP	VR	<i>Group Type</i> Enter the trunk group type VR.
TRAFSNO	Numeric (0 to 127)	Traffic Separation Number Enter the incoming and outgoing traffic separation number assigned to the trunk group. If it is not required, enter "0" (zero).
		If switching unit has feature package NTX085AA (Traffic Separation Peg Count), enter a number between 1 and the value of office parameter TFAN_IN_MAX_NUMBER in table OFCENG.
		For switching units without feature package NTX085AA, enter 1 to 15.
		Incoming and outgoing traffic separation numbers 1 to 9 should be reserved for generic traffic separation numbers. Refer to the description of table TFANINT (Traffic Separation Intersection) for additional information.
PADGRP	Alphanumeric (1 to 5 characters)	Pad Group Enter the name of the pad group assigned to the trunk group in table PADDATA.
		Refer to the description of table PADDATA (Pad Data) for additional information.
NCCLS	NCBN, NCID, NCIM, NCIT, NCLT, NCOF, NCON, NCOT, NCRT, NCTC, or NOSC	Operational Measurements No-Circuit Class Enter the Operational Measurements (OM) No-Circuit Class (NCCLS) to indicate which OM register is incremented if treatment Generalized No-Circuit (GNCT) occurs.
		If the trunk group direction is incoming, this field is not required. Enter "NCRT" (No-Circuit).
		For more information, refer to table TRKGRP and the Operational Measurements Reference Manual.
TRAFCLS	Alphabetic (2 characters)	<i>Traffic Usage Class</i> Enter the traffic usage class assigned to the trunk group.
 		For more information, refer to table TRKGRP.

-End-

Datafill Example

The following example MAP display shows sample datafill for table TRKGRP, type VR:

GRPKEY	GRPINFO				
VER90	VR	0	ELO	NCRT	мі

Table Name

Metallic Test Access Minibar Driver Table

Functional Description of Table MTAMDRVE

The Metallic Test Access (MTA) is a matrix of vertical and horizontal crosspoints (comparable to a minibar) which can connect specified verticals to horizontals within the MTA. It connects test equipment to a circuit that requires testing in cases where the test equipment is connected to a horizontal, and the circuit that requires testing is connected to a vertical.

A MTA of the required size is constructed through the interconnection of a number of smaller minibar circuits. The DMS–100 switch has three circuit elements that can be used as building block components in the construction of a MTA. These elements, which are referred to as MTA Minibar Drivers (MTAM), are described by Product Engineering Code (PEC) in the following table:

MTA Minibar I	TA Minibar Drivers					
Model (PEC)	Function	Description				
NT2X50AB	Minibar Driver	This is a 20 vertical by 16 horizontal circuit that has two components: cards NT2X46 and NT2X50AB.				
		NT2X46 is the physical minibar. Located in a miscellaneous frame, it receives crosspoint connection requirements from he NT2X50AB control card and makes the corresponding connections.				
		The NT2X50AB is a single package card that requires one slot in a Peripheral Module (PM) shelf. The MTA uses the control card to request crosspoint connections or disconnections on the minibar.				
NT3X09AA	Remote Metallic Test Access	This is a four vertical by eight horizontal (see note) circuit hat allows MTA access on Remote Line Concentrating Devices (RLCDs). Relays on this circuit card handle the crosspoint connections. The NT3X09AA is a single card package that requires one slot in the PM shelf.				
		Note: Although software uses this circuit as a four vertical by eight horizontal minibar, the physical wiring (hardware design) is eight verticals by four horizontals.				
NT3X09BA	8x8 Remote Metallic Test Access	This is an eight vertical by eight horizontal circuit. The physical package is similar to the 3X09AA. Relays on this circuit card handle the crosspoint connections.				

The minibar components are interconnected to construct a MTA using the Main Distribution Frame (MDF). The MDF has connections to all circuits and Peripheral Module (PM) in a switch and connects the various circuits together. This type of connection is known as a *cross–connect*.

In the case of MTAMs, each vertical and horizontal is wired to the MDF and cross–connects are made between various MTAMs. These MTAMs are datafilled as being part of the MTA. A large MTA can be constructed using this approach.



Figure 1: Basic MTA Matrix

Building the MTA Structure

The MTA requires three tables to define all the connections involved. The use of these tables is described the following table and *Figure 2*.

MTA Table Structure					
Table Name	Description				
MTAMDRVE MTAVERT MTAHORIZ	Datafilled to locate a MTAM driver in the MTA structure. Datafilled to define the physical vertical connections on the MTA. Datafilled to define the physical horizontal connections on the MTA.				



Figure 2: Basic System and MTA Table Relationship

Horizontal Groups

The horizontal group provides a method of assigning different test equipment (horizontal agents) on the same MTA horizontal. A horizontal group can involve only one horizontal agent, but is cross–connected (multipled) at the MDF on one or more MTAM driver horizontals, as shown in the *Figure 3* and *Figure 4*.

In *Figure 3*, each horizontal agent relates as a horizontal group on the MTA. This figure is the same as remote usage.



Figure 3: MTA Horizontal Groups

The following example MAP displays shows sample datafill for the previous diagram (not including table MTAVERT).

MTAMEM	VERT	HORIZ	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	MTACARD
0	0	0	MTM	0	0	2X50AB
1	20	0	MTM	0	0	2X50AB
5	40	0	RMM	0	0	3X09AA
9	44	0	RMM	0	0	3X09BA

HORIZ	HORIZGRP	HORIZAGT	MTAGRP
0	0	L LTU O Y	(10)\$
0	0	L LTU 1 Y	(50)\$
0	0	L LTU 2 Y	(90)\$



Figure 4: MTA Horizontal Group Cross-Connections

Extended MTA

The main use of the Extended MTA (EMTA) is for No–Test Trunks (NTT or NOTEST). These trunks are used for local test cabinet, line test desk, repair and verification access, and Mechanized Loop Test (MLT) access. The interface is similar in all cases and works in the following manner:

- The trunk is seized by the far-end office and digits are collected. The digits identify a line that resides on the switch.
- A metallic MTA connection is made between the no-test trunk and the line.

There are two reasons for using the extended MTA capabilities to make the metallic MTA connection between the no-test trunk and the line. These are as follows:

- A remote site has no room to support its own no-test trunk circuit.
- The no-test trunk accesses *all* lines on a site or in the office.

In both cases, connectivity issues must be addressed if a large MTA structure is required due to a large number of lines. The extended MTA overcomes some of the connectivity issues. See the *Large MTA Configuration* section in this table description.

If a vertical is either a host or remote vertical, the extended MTA connection connects the vertical to a horizontal as a horizontal agent at host.

Only one EMTA connection at a time is allowed between a horizontal agent and a vertical. An EMTA horizontal and line test equipment (Line Test Units [LTU] and Multi–line Test Units [MTU]) cannot make extended MTA connections to get a metallic connection.



Figure 5: MTA Horizontal Group Multipled Over MTAMs

Vertical at Remote and Host

Figure 6 and *Figure 7* shows the verticals served by the remote and the host verticals.

In Figure 6, MTAM 0 and 1 has MTAM 10 directly adjacent.



Figure 6: Verticals Served by Remote and Host

In Figure 7, verticals 20 through 23 are not used.



Figure 7: Verticals Served by Remote and Host

Many Remotes in a MTA

A MTA can support up to a maximum of 509 remotes, by adding up to four horizontal rows with an offset of two verticals. This configuration works with either NT3X09AA or NT3X09BA MTAMDRVE cards. See *Figure 8*.



Figure 8: Example Configuration for a MTA with Many Remotes

The following MAP display example shows table MTAMDRVE datafill for the previous example.

MTAMEM	VERT	HORIZ	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	MTACARD
146	402	0	RMM	50	18	3X09BA
147	404	8	RMM	51	18	3X09BA
148	406	16	RMM	52	18	3X09BA
149	408	24	RMM	53	18	3X09BA

The following MAP display example shows table MTAHORIZ datafill for the previous example.

HORIZ	HORIZGRP	HORIZAGT	MTAGRP
0	5	L MTU 50	Y (146 0) \$
8	5	L MTU 51	Y (147 0) \$
16	5	L MTU 52	Y (148 0) \$
24	5	L MTU 53	Y (149 0) \$

The following MAP display example shows table MTAVERT datafill for the previous example.

VERT	VERTCONN			
402	S L RM50 0 0			
404	S L RM51 0 0			
406	S L RM52 0 0			
408	S L RM53 0 0			

Large MTA Configuration

The size of a MTA depends on the size of an office and the number of verticals required to serve the Line Concentrating Devices (LCD). If dealing with large MTA configurations, there are two issues that require consideration:

- The MTA drivers that are multipled introduce extra cable into the metallic connections that use the MTA. This extra cable must be taken into account when measurements are involved.
- The number of verticals that can connect to a horizontal agent is limited. The limitation depends upon the type of MTA drivers associated with the horizontal agent and the first consideration above.

The first consideration is of primary importance because it imposes a physical hardware constraint. This constraint makes it necessary to engineer on a switch basis to satisfy MTA requirements that are different for each switch.

Connection Considerations

An individual crosspoint has multiple connections to all vertical and horizontal MTA drivers associated with the crosspoint vertical and horizontal.

When determining the physical hardware constraints, all vertical MTA drivers, horizontal MTA drivers and the interconnecting cabling require consideration, as shown in *Figure 9*.



Figure 9: Crosspoint Connections

If EMTA connections are involved, extended connections also require consideration, as shown in *Figure 10*.



Figure 10: Extended Crosspoint Connections

All vertical MTA drivers, horizontal MTA drivers and interconnecting cables must be taken into account for both the EMTA vertical connections and the EMTA horizontal connections.

Horizontal Agent Considerations

Line Test Equipment (LTE) that is a horizontal agent (such as a LTE, LTU, or MTU) requires access to a limited number of verticals of the MTA matrix.

This limit depends on the connection considerations of the MTA. If the LTE has too many connections, measurements on loops are incorrect or inaccurate. The recommended equipment for an office is one LTE for every 5,120 lines and one extra rover LTE for every 20,000 lines. LTEs must be equipped in accordance with operating company requirements and the setup of the MTA matrix in the switch.

Other types of horizontal agents (such as the test access or verification trunk) require the capability of connecting to all LCDs that are located at the same site. In cases where agents such as these are used and the number of verticals and MTA driver limits can be met, rearrangement of the MTA is required. The rearrangement uses the extended MTA capabilities of the MTA matrix.

Example

The following example illustrates the interconnection of MTAs to meet the requirements of an application.

A switch has 155 LCMs and 3X09BA MTA drivers. The 155 LCMs require 310 of the MTA matrix verticals (two verticals for each LCM). 39 MTA drivers are required to serve the 310 verticals. Table MTAHORIZ allows the datafilling of up to 32 MTA drivers for a given horizontal agent.

Four test access trunks require connection capability to the 155 LCMs (all HOST site). There is a physical cabling constraint that prevents more than 15 MTA drivers from being multipled in this office.

Based on the above information, the following approach can be taken:

Because of the 15 MTA driver cabling constraint, three groups of multipled MTA drivers are needed in order to meet the 39 MTA driver requirement. These groups are referred to in this example as LCD groups A, B, and C.

Each LCD group requires connection capability to the test access trunks. Extended MTA capabilities can be used to meet this requirement. Three LCD groups times four test access trunks equals 12 additional verticals for the EMTA verticals. Two MTA drivers are needed.

As the EMTA vertical uses two MTA drivers and the office only allows 15 MTA drivers to be multipled, 13 drivers for each of the groups A, B, and C are allowed. This group of 13 drivers has the corresponding EMTA horizontal.



Each LCD group (A, B, and C) of 13 MTA drivers is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: LCD Group
An area in the MTA matrix must be dedicated for the EMTA and test access trunk connections, as shown in *Figure 12*.



Figure 12: MTA Matrix Area for EMTA and Test Access Trunk Connections

For better access reliability, distribute the EMTA verticals so that they are not concentrated on a particular MTA driver. In the event that a MTA driver is unavailable, access using the other driver or drivers is possible. See *Figure 13*.



Figure 13: Distributed Approach for Better Access Reliability

Figure 14 shows how the LCD group MTA drivers, the EMTA connections, and the MTA drivers interconnect.



Figure 14: LCD Connections to EMTA

If there are a large number of test access trunks, the previous solution could result in a large number of MTA drivers being needed for the EMTA set up. Breaking the EMTA up into groups reduces the number of MTA drivers required. See *Figure 15*.



Figure 15: MTA Driver Reduction Through Grouping

By grouping the EMTAs, the number of MTA drivers involved in multiple connections is reduced also.

Further consideration must also be given to reducing the number of MTA drivers required for the LCD groups. If all test access trunks are required to have complete access to the LCD groups, the number of MTA drivers cannot be reduced. For example, if complete access requires EMTA and MTA connections for 16 test access trunks to interconnect with 16 verticals of a single LCD group, then 16 EMTA verticals and EMTA horizontals are needed for each LCD group.

Reducing the number of MTA drivers in the LCD groups entails calculating the expected access required to verticals (lines) in the LCD group. For example, if 16 test access trunks are allowed access to eight EMTA verticals and EMTA horizontals in LCD group A, the remaining eight can have access to LCD groups B and C. The eight EMTA verticals and EMTA horizontals connected to LCD group A represent the percentage of the total lines in the office that are in LCD group A.

Functional Description

Table MTAMDRVE specifies the type of the minibar driver assigned to the minibar switch and the physical location of this driver. The NT2X50AB driver is part of NT2X46 minibar switch, while the NT3X09 driver (whose relays are on the card itself) does not require an associated minibar switch. Each minibar switch is identified by its horizontal and vertical location in the grid.

The MTAM drivers can be located anywhere within the MTA matrix. Using MTA matrix vertical and horizontal start points, the MTAM driver is located in the matrix using its 0,0 crosspoint. The number of MTA verticals or horizontals that the driver is associated with depends on its size.

The following restrictions exist when datafilling MTAM drivers in table MTAMDRVE:

- No crosspoint of a MTAM driver can overlap a MTA matrix crosspoint that is already in use, as shown in *Figure 16*.
- No crosspoint of a MTAM driver can exist outside of the MTA matrix, as shown in Figure 17.
- The MTAM driver member numbers must be within a specific range. The range depends on the entry in field TRKGRSIZ, of fixed CLLI name MTADRIVER, in table CLLI. See the *Table Size* section.



Figure 16: MTA MTAM Overlapping Not Allowed



Figure 17: MTAM Driver Outside MTA Matrix

Datafill Sequence and Implications

The following tables must be datafilled before table MTAMDRVE:

- TMINV (Trunk Module Inventory)
- RMMINV (Remote Maintenance Module Inventory)
- RSM (Remote Service Module)

Table Size

0 to 512 tuples

Table MTAMDRVE is extended by changing the value in field TRKGRSIZ specified in table CLLI for the pseudo–CLLI code MTADRIVER. A restart is not required for this extension.

Datafill

The following table lists datafill for table MTAMDRVE.

Table MTAMDRVE Field Descriptions

Field	Subfield	Entry	Explanation and Action
MTAMEM		See subfield	Metallic Test Access Minibar Driver Member This field consists of subfield MTAMEM. This is the key to the table.
	MTAMEM	0 to 511	Metallic Test Access Minibar Driver Member Enter the Metallic Test Access Minibar (MTAM) driver member number.
VERT		0 to 1023	MTAM Driver Vertical Start Location Enter the vertical start location for the MTAM driver. The MTAM driver is located using its 0,0 crosspoint. See the "Datafill Example" section in this description.
HORIZ		0 to 127	MTAM Driver Horizontal Start Location Enter the horizontal start location for the MTAM driver. The MTAM driver is located using its 0,0 crosspoint. See the "Datafill Example" section in this description.
ТМТҮРЕ		MTM, PTM, RMM, RSM	<i>Trunk Module Type</i> Enter the type of trunk module on which the minibar driver is mounted:
			* If the minibar switch is located at the host and mounted on a maintenance trunk module, enter "MTM".
			* If the minibar switch is located at a cabinetized Meridian SL-100 and mounted on a packaged trunk module, enter "PTM".
			* If the minibar switch is located at a RLCM location and mounted on a remote maintenance module, enter "RMM". (Only used if the MTA driver is 3X09AA or BA)

		* If the minibar switch is located at a RLM location and mounted on a remote service module, enter "RSM".		
		Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.		
TMNO	0 to 2047	Trunk Module Number Enter the number assigned to the MTM, PTM, RMM, or RSM on which the minibar driver is mounted.		
TMCKTNO	0 to 28 (even numbers only)	Trunk Module Circuit Number Enter the trunk module circuit number on the MTM, PTM, RMM, or RSM to which the minibar driver is assigned. Only even numbers within the specified range can be entered.		
		Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.		
MTACARD	2X50AB 3X09AA 3X09BA	Metallic Test Access Minibar Driver Card Enter the card code of the MTAM driver card.		
		Any entry outside the range indicated for this field is invalid.		

-End-

Datafill Example

The following example MAP display shows sample datafill for table MTAMDRVE.

The example lists the physical locations of the four minibar drivers, as shown in *Figure 18*. The example shows the positioning of the MTAM driver on the vertical and horizontal locations.

MTAMEM	VERT	HORIZ	TMTYPE	TMNO	TMCKTNO	MTACARD
0	0	0	MTM	4	9	2X50AA
1	20	0	MTM	2	18	3X09AA
2	20	8	MTM	1	16	3X09BA
3	24	0	MTM	10	22	3X09AA



Figure 18: Physical Locations of Four Minibar Drivers

Radio Shack Scanner EL Backlight Control

Overview

Early Radio Shack scanners used Electroluminescent (EL) panels as the backlight for their front panel Liquid Crystal Displays (LCD). Unfortunately, these electroluminescent panels have a fairly short lifespan, and once they burn out, you can't easily replace them. This guick little modification allows the backlight to *only* light during the scanner's detection of a signal. This not only extends the lifespan of the electroluminescent panel, but also acts has a handy "carrier on" indicator. You can monitor any activity with just a short glimpse at the scanner's front panel. This can be very handy for mobile installations.

Construction

This how-to will cover an old Radio Shack PRO-2022 scanner. The FM detection and demodulation IC for this particular scanner is based around a Motorola MC3361. This IC has a "scan control" pin, which is used to signal the scanner's microprocessor that a signal has been received, and to stop scanning and display the frequency. The scan control line goes to around +4 VDC when a signal is detected (or the squelch breaks). If we tap this control line, we can also use it to activate a relay which will turn the electroluminescent backlight on and off. You'll need to use a relay to control the electroluminescent panel's voltage as it is around 100 volts or so. An ordinary pass transistor won't handle this high of voltage.

Block Diagram & Schematic



Stock Radio Shack Scanner EL Panel

Pictures



Front panel overview of a Radio Shack PRO-2022 scanner.



Close up picture of the scanner's LCD display. The electroluminescent panel is behind the LCD display to act as a backlight. The two wires coming out the left side are the electroluminescent panel's + and – wires.



Top view. Better view of the electroluminescent panel's + and – wires. They connect to a high–voltage inverter.



Close up picture of the electroluminescent panel's + and – connections on the scanner's PC board.



Top view of the Motorola MC3361. Pin 13 is circled. The piece of mini-coax and blue capacitor are for the discriminator tap.



Modified wiring. You may want to solder a new, longer wire to the electroluminescent panel instead of splicing into the old one.



The backlight relay is completed and installed. It is soldered to a shield on the underside of the scanner's main PC board. The white wire going up the top is a +12 VDC tap from the incoming power line (this scanner is DC powered). The orange and white electroluminescent panel wires go out the side.



Tapping pin 13 of the Motorola MC3361 on the underside of the scanner's main PC board. Ignore the coax on pin 16, it's a 10.7 MHz IF output tap.



No signal received, the backlight is off.

Signal received, the backlight is on.

The relay can "chatter" if the signal is borderline breaking the squelch. The addition of the *anti–chatter* capacitor can fix this. Experiment with different values.

Here is an example schematic of a backlight controller using a 555–timer. This should help to elminate any relay chatter. The relay will be activated for about six seconds each time the squelch breaks.

Dollar Bill Changer Photo Overview

Excerpt from http://money.howstuffworks.com/question269.htm

Creating a good bill changer is a tough problem. The device has to work with all sorts of bills, from crisp new ones to ragged old ones, and it has to be reasonably good at telling real bills from fakes. In many cases, the changer also has to be able to sense the denomination of the bill. In order to accomplish these tasks, dollar bill changers use a variety of technologies. Several different patents listed below discuss techniques that people have employed. Some of these techniques have changed over the years as microprocessors have allowed more capability in the device.

Here are several of the techniques that have been tried:

• Many of the early bill changers took advantage of the fact that U.S. bills are printed with magnetic ink. They could therefore use magnetic heads (like the ones in a cassette tape recorder) to pick up signals from the bills. Areas of the bill (like the background behind the president's face) would generate signals at a specific frequency, and the detection of this frequency would validate the bill. Different bills generate different frequencies, so the frequency can also help determine what the denomination is.

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The backgrounds from behind the president's face on a \$1, \$5 and \$10 bill. Note the different spacing used in each one. The spacing can help determine the denomination.

- Genuine dollar bills have a certain conductivity, and checking for the resistance of a bill can authenticate it.
- Inks and papers have different fluorescent properties, and these properties can help tell real from counterfeit bills.
- The optical properties of a bill, or a strip of a bill, can be sensed with a photocell or a camera and compared to valid patterns stored in memory. Different patterns from different bills can determine the denomination.

A good bill changer will use several of these techniques because people seem to have a very strong desire to outwit bill changers. If you read the patents listed below, you will find that they handle such things as people inserting just half of the bill, people inserting bills with strings attached so they can jerk them back out, people who try unplugging the machine with the bill half–inserted...

Here are some good patents to study:

- U.S. Patent #6,073,744 Method and Apparatus for Currency Discrimination and Counting
- U.S. Patent #3,706,374 Currency Testing System
- U.S. Patent #3,870,629 Paper Currency Validator

Front panel overview. This particular device was made by Mars Electronics.

Side view. Not sure what it plugged into.

Rear view. That is where the dollar bills are stacked.

Other side view.

Front plastic panel is removed.

Close up of the dollar bill insertion area with the front panel removed. The red plastic must act as some sort of filter.

Power supply. Nothing too fancy. Provides both +15 VDC and +5 VDC. Has a non-resetable fuse in the power line. This was probably done so you'll have to call an expensive repair service if the fuse ever blows. Or, you can fix it yourself for about 25 cents.

Motor on top of the changer. This controls some little wheels and "rubber bands" which draw the dollar bill in at a fixed speed.

Close up side view. Bill insertion is from the left. Note the IR sensor (white plastic rectangle on left). You can also see how the wheels draw the bill into the changer.

Alternate view of the insertion area.

Top view of the changer, looking down.

Bill stacking area with the power supply removed.

Rear view of the bill insertion area. The magnetic ink sensor mounted in the middle is made by Nortronics, it is marked "M34502."

Internal view of the bill insertion area. Bill insertion is on the right. Note the series of LEDs (IR or UV?) under the plastic and the magnetic ink sensor in the middle.

Alternate view. The little black feet trigger an optocoupler.

Bottom plate view. Bill insertion is from the top.

Top plate view. Bill insertion is from the top.

Bill insertion drive assembly. It's like a little tank.

Top plate electronics overview. Bill insertion is from the bottom.

Top plate separated from its plastic housing.

Top plate housing close up photo.


Top plate electronics. The magnetic ink sensor is on the bottom. It it just like a big tape recorder head. The two encapsulated IR LEDs (toward the middle) are Vishay TSTA7100. The black C-shaped object is an optocoupler. I think the other LEDs are just regular IR LEDs. Not sure what they do.



Top plate electronics, side view.



Top plate electronics, alternate bottom view.



Bottom plate electronics overview.



Bottom plate separated from its wheel assembly.



Bottom plate separated from its plastic housing. Bill insertion is from the top.



Bottom plate electronics close up. The two encapsulated devices toward the middle are marked Vishay TFKPBX43. These part numbers don't show up in their catalog.



Bottom plate housing close up photo.







2600 Magazine Making readers cringe since 1984







AND JOIN THE PARTY!



Horny Old Pedophiles Everywhere Number Six HOPE's goal is to foster and promote the consenual relationships between men and boys

2600 Enterprises, Inc.



Horny Old Pedophiles Everywhere Number Six HOPE's goal is to foster and promote the consenual relationships between men and boys

201 Couvert to





From the Creators of the Eric Corley DVD Rewinder Comes the Eric Corley Kiddie Finder



Eric Corley Kiddie Finder

Eliminate wasted time cruising playgrounds Filters out girls 1-year warranty and free bail support











End of Issue #26



Any Questions?

Editorial and Rants

Dear President Bush,

I'm about to plan a little trip with my family and extended family, and I would like to ask you to assist me. I'm going to walk across the border from the U.S. into Mexico, and I need to make a few arrangements. I know you can help with this.

I plan to skip all the legal stuff like visas, passports, immigration quotas and laws. I'm sure they handle those things the same way you do here.

So, would you mind telling your buddy, President Vicente Fox, that I'm on my way over. Please let him know that I will be expecting the following:

- 1. Free medical care for my entire family.
- 2. English-speaking government bureaucrats for all services I might need, whether I use them or not.
- 3. All government forms need to be printed in English.
- 4. I want my kids to be taught by English-speaking teachers.
- 5. Schools need to include classes on American culture and history.
- 6. I want my kids to see the American flag flying on the top of the flagpole at their school with the Mexican flag flying lower down.
- 7. Please plan to feed my kids at school for both breakfast and lunch.
- 8. I will need a local Mexican driver's license so I can get easy access to government services.

- 9. I do not plan to have any car insurance, and I won't make any effort to learn local traffic laws.
- 10. In case one of the Mexican police officers does not get the memo from President Fox to leave me alone, please be sure that all police officers speak English.
- 11. I plan to fly the U.S. flag from my housetop, put flag decals on my car, and have a gigantic celebration on July 4th. I do not want any complaints or negative comments from the locals.
- 12. I would also like to have a nice job without paying any taxes, and don't enforce any labor laws or tax laws.
- 13. Please tell all the people in the country to be extremely nice and never say a critical word about me, or about the strain I might place on the economy.

I know this is an easy request because you already do all these things for all the people who come to the U.S. from Mexico. I am sure that President Fox won't mind returning the favor if you ask him nicely. However, if he gives you any trouble, just invite him to go quail hunting with your V.P.

Thank you so much for your kind help.

You won't hear boyfucker mention this on Off the Hook!

Teenager Killed his Sister for Living a Western Life

April 14, 2006 - From: www.timesonline.co.uk

By Roger Boyes

AYHAN SURUCU was so angry when his sister started to wear make-up and date German men that he put a gun to her head at a bus stop and killed her.

The 18-year-old Turk fired three bullets into her brain and calmly walked away.

Boys at a nearby school, attended mainly by the children of immigrant Muslim families, cheered and applauded when news of the murder reached them.

The so-called "honour killing" of Hatun Surucu, 23, last year shocked Germany and sparked intense debate about a conservative Muslim immigrant community at odds with a secular society.

That anger was rekindled yesterday when Surucu, a minor when the murder took place, was sentenced to nine years and three months by a Berlin court, considered lenient by many Germans.

His brothers, Alpaslan, 25, and Mutlu, 26, were acquitted because of lack of evidence, at which friends and family in the courtroom cheered. The prosecution had sought life sentences for their part in the murder of their sister.

Passing judgment, Michael Degrif said: "It is inconceivable that someone can be killed for living a Western lifestyle."

Although she was brought up in Germany, Hatun was forced into a marriage with her Turkish cousin in east Anatolia. The marriage broke up and she returned to Berlin with her five-year-old child to live the life of a young German woman: going to discos, renting a small apartment, taking lovers and starting an apprenticeship as an electrician. She abandoned the traditional headscarf and wore fashionable jeans. Her three brothers were upset, as was her father.

The state prosecutor had demanded that all three brothers be convicted. Ayhan, the youngest, had confessed to pulling the trigger but according to the prosecutor the two others had stood guard and obtained the murder weapon. They denied any involvement.

The evidence of a crown witness, a Turkish girl who wore a bullet–proof vest when she stood in the witness stand, was deemed yesterday to be too flimsy for a conviction. Only Ayhan, 19, was jailed after admitting that he wanted to "wipe the stain from our family".

There are 40 "honour killings" a year in Germany and most of them result from the failure of an arranged marriage, which are illegal in the country.

Dumb hippies can't keep their propaganda straight...

Anti-Coke Protesters' Logic Falls Flat

April 25, 2006 - From: www.dailybruin.com

By Alec Mouhibian

In order to ride a high horse for any considerable length of time without getting sore, you need a fancy saddle. A group of righteous high horse hobbyists on campus has chosen the accusation of murder as theirs.

The student group Coke–Free Campus wants to ban Coca–Cola products from UCLA because some of the casualties of the ongoing civil war in Colombia have allegedly included union leaders and Coca–Cola factory workers.

Economically, Coke has no incentive to have employees murdered by guerrillas. No workers, no Coke: no-brainer. Legally, they have been acquitted of any responsibility by two judicial inquiries. So why the persecution?

I tried to find out on Friday. While Associated Students UCLA heard arguments for and against the charges, a stampede of high horses gathered to whinny in protest outside Kerckhoff.

I found two answers before my cover was blown: "Our campus" and "students' power." These were in reply to the questions of "Whose campus?" and "Whose power?" This was the Q&A portion of the protest, but I couldn't decipher what it had to do with Coke's supposed guilt.

One student began the rally by announcing the group's intent to silence Coke's representatives. He told everyone that when the time came for the representatives to speak in their defense at the meeting inside, he would signal for all to scream and holler.

"You can't speak here," he yelled. "It's our school and we'll tell you when to speak."

The bullhorn then went to the hands of Karume James, chairman of the African Student Union. He proceeded to compare what Coke hasn't done to "apartheid, Vietnam, the genocide of black people in the Sudan region."

"It's all for profit," he continued, revealing in one fell swoop the breadth of economic, historical, legal and political knowledge stocked by Coke–Free Campus.

I asked James, between his many speeches, why he's mad at Coke and what evidence he has of its guilt. "Direct your conversation to one of the organizers," he said. "I'm just here in support." Minutes later he was leading the chant, "Coca–Cola stop your lying! Because of you people are dying!"

The bullhorn made its way to Claire Douglas, who spoke of "the urgency of this issue." After her speech, she admitted to not being able to say why Coke was guilty.

My search went on. Finally I was directed to Emily Villagrana, of Conciencia Libre and Raza Womyn.

Villagrana admitted "(Coke isn't) the one doing the killing. ... The paramilitary in Colombia is the one causing all these deaths, massacres and tortures." Two minutes later, she was chanting: "Cherry, diet or vanilla: Coca–Cola is a killa."

She admitted Coke was giving Colombians jobs they otherwise would not have. Two minutes later, she was chanting: "We support workers, we don't support Coke."

After these admissions, all that remained was the complaint that Coke hasn't provided enough protection for its workers. Any sensible person dreams of a world in which corporations have armed battalions guarding their factories from government intrusion. Sadly, we have yet to achieve that ideal.

For now, private corporations are subject to the political realities of whatever government they operate under. How are they expected to provide protection in a war-ravaged country such as Colombia?

"As far as I know, they haven't tried anything," Villagrana said.

I suggested that her knowledge might be augmented by listening to Coca–Cola's defenders at the meeting, rather than attempting to physically silence their free speech. "You're entitled to believe that," she said.

Her fellow riders who actually attended the meeting were jolted off their horses when a young Colombian refugee emotionally testified to the heroism of the Coca–Cola Company in her native land. She begged Coke to stay and hold its own, as the thousands of jobs it and other corporations provide help those who would otherwise probably end up joining the paramilitaries.

Colombian Professor Miguel Ceballos, of Foundation for Education, Colombia, said that no Colombian lacks a friend or family member union or nonunion, Coke worker or non–Coke worker who's been killed in the violence. He bashed the protestors for knowing nothing about the violent context in Colombia, where Coke is a rare force for saving lives.

Ed Potter, the Coke representative, added that Coke has more union employees than any other Colombian company, and that it provides a hotline for its workers to call to get a safety escort to work.

Such are the condition–enhancing incentives of the profit motive, wherever it is allowed to motivate. Not that the riders really care about Colombian workers or the real effects of profit motive. They're there for the ride, fairgrounds be darned.

The anti–Coke protesters can only hope to be taken as ridiculously as they sound. If taken seriously, they'd have to be placed in the same category as Salem witch–hunters and Southern lynch mobs so strong is their willingness to disregard free speech, pursuit of truth and presumption of innocence for the sake of a righteous crusade.

Those tenets are among the core principles of a free society. If our university has any responsibility, it is to discourage the type of moral inflation that devalues those principles.

These bastards need to be rounded up and shot.

One Reporter's Opinion: Dr. Madeleine Cosman's Legacy – A Harsh Warning

March 10, 2006 - From: www.newsmax.com

By George Putnam

It is this reporter's opinion that we American citizens have lost one of our greatest advocates in the illegal alien invasion battle. Seldom does a person with such impeccable credentials step forward to participate in the effort to reclaim America. I speak of Dr. Madeleine Cosman, Ph.D., J.D., M.A., B.A. a medical/legal genius.

Madeleine, a regular on this report, recently died of a rare progressive disease, scleroderma, that leads to hardening and tightening of the skin and connective tissues (the fibers that provide the framework and support for your body). Ironically, Dr. Cosman, a medical scientist who had dedicated her life to others in need, found herself afflicted by a disease for which there is no known cure. It is not considered contagious or cancerous, but in the case of Dr. Cosman, it has proved fatal.

In this report and on our radio show, Madeleine familiarized us all with such unfamiliar diseases as dengue fever, Marburg fever, Chagas disease and the re–introduction to our society of smallpox, polio, hepatitis, tuberculosis and leprosy, which is not common knowledge.

The good doctor was concerned in each public appearance and radio and television interview with the illegal aliens who cross our borders medically unexamined. Said Madeleine, "We may know what illegal aliens carry in their backpacks; we do not know what they carry in their bodies."

Said Dr. Cosman: "When grandpa came to America, he kissed the ground of New York's Ellis Island. Then he stripped naked and coughed real hard. Every legal immigrant before 1924 was examined for infectious diseases upon arrival and tested for tuberculosis. Anyone infected was shipped back to the old country. That was powerful incentive for each newcomer to make heroic efforts to appear healthy.

"Today, legal immigrants must demonstrate they are free of communicable diseases and drug addiction to qualify for lawful permanent residency green cards. But illegal aliens stop at no medical checkpoint. Whoever walks through our golden door comes in whether healthy or sick. If we catch and detain a sick illegal alien who proves to have a serious disease, we keep him. Our foolish compassion makes us fear that his home country has neither adequate medical resources nor modern wonder drugs.

"So we release sick illegal aliens to our American streets to infect others if their diseases are contagious, or we place them in our Medicaid program and pay for their expensive treatments."

Thus we see horrendous diseases that we long ago conquered in America are coming back to plague us. Let's take tuberculosis as an example. Ordinary T.B. can be cured in six months with four drugs that cost about \$2,000. Serious M.D.R.–T.B. takes 24 months at a cost in expensive drugs at approximately \$250,000. Each illegal alien with M.D.R.–T.B. coughs and infects numerous people who will not show symptoms immediately; the disease explodes later like a time bomb.

In "Hospital to the World Welcomes Illegals and Contagious Diseases" (April 25, 2005), Dr. Cosman informs us that:

- T.B. was virtually absent in Virginia until in 2002 it spiked a 17 percent increase.
- Not far from Washington, D.C., T.B. had a meteoric rise of 188 percent. Public health officials blame immigrants, traced to illegal aliens from Mexico.
- The Queens, New York, Health Department attributed 81 percent of new T.B. cases in 2001 to immigrants, with 42 percent of all new T.B. cases ascribed to the foreign born.
- Violent T.B. outbreaks afflicted schoolteachers and children in Michigan and adults and kids in Texas. The teachers and kids caught it at school from the coughing children of illegal aliens.
- In Minnesota, the police suddenly came down with M.D.R.–T.B. The cops caught it in their patrol cars when they arrested illegal aliens who coughed in their faces.
- T.B. erupted in Portland, Maine, and DelRay Beach, Florida, directly traced to illegals.

Dr. Cosman also told this reporter of other diseases brought back to us by illegals:

- She cited Chagas disease, which has no known cure and has the revolting nickname of "kissing bug disease." The bug has parasites that favor the lips and the face for infection and infects 18 million people in Latin America.
- She cites leprosy: Suddenly, in the past three years, America has more than 7,000 cases. Illegal aliens brought leprosy from India, Brazil, the Caribbean and Mexico.
- Next on the list: dengue fever. There was a recent outbreak in Webb County, Texas, on the border with Mexico.
- Polio was eradicated from America but now appears in illegal immigrants.
- Malaria was obliterated but is now emerging in Texas and other states.
- About 4,000 young children under age 5 have contracted a disease called Kawasaki, known as "strawberry tongue."
- And there's the deadly Marburg disease.
- And there's the ever-present and increasing Hepatitis A, B and C; an outbreak occurred near Pittsburgh, where 3,000 came down with it thanks to infected Mexico-grown scallions and illegal alien kitchen workers in Chi-Chi's restaurant. Two Americans died.

We can thank the late Dr. Madeleine Cosman for alerting us to what the illegal aliens bring to us as they cross our borders. Dr. Cosman was outstanding in the fields of law and medicine, and she provided constant updates on disease information we found nowhere else. She exposed the disease factors and the astronomical costs to the taxpayers for the medical services never reimbursed as well as the costs of "anchor babies." Madeleine knew that the wonderful nation left to us by our forefathers could be destroyed without constant vigilance.

Indeed, we are the golden door hospital to the world and we're paying for all of it. But, dear doctor, you've done us a great public service in keeping us informed. You, dear friend, will be sorely missed.