PLUGS AND SOCKETS
HOWARD B. JONES TYPE
REQUIREMENTS AND ADJUSTING PROCEDURES

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers Howard B. Jones multicontact plugs and sockets of the types illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. ←

1.02 This section is reissued to revise the list of tools and materials, to reword 3.01(1) and 3.03(4).

1.03 Reference shall be made to Section 020-010-711 covering general requirements and definitions for additional information necessary for the proper application of requirements listed herein.

2. REQUIREMENTS

2.01 Lubrication

(a) Before being used in service, the contacting surfaces of the contact fingers of the plugs and the contact springs of the sockets shall be coated with a light film of petrolatum.

(b) After turnover, the contact fingers of the plugs shall be coated with a light film of petrolatum whenever difficulty is experienced in withdrawing the plug from the socket.

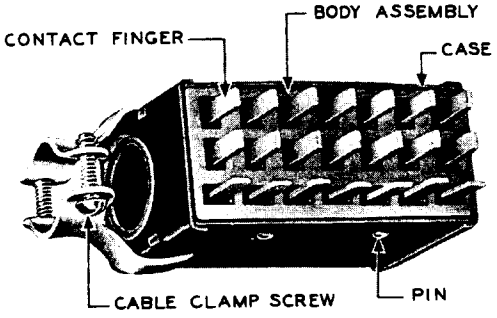

Fig. 1 - Howard B. Jones Plug Arranged for 21 Contact Fingers

2.02 Record of Lubrication: During the period of installation a record shall be kept, by date, of the lubrication of the plug and socket, and this record shall be turned over to the telephone company with the equipment. If no lubrication has been done, it shall be so stated.

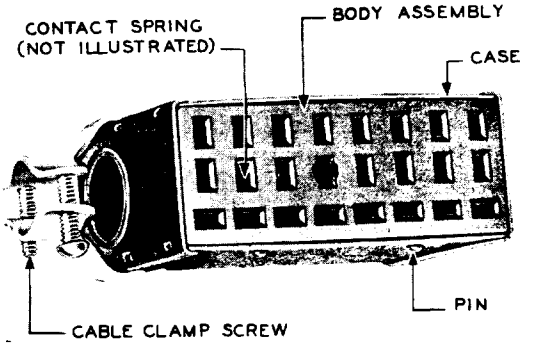

Fig. 2 - Howard B. Jones Socket Arranged for 24 Sets of Contact Springs

2.03 Engagement of Contact Fingers of Plug with Contact Springs of Socket: The contact fingers of a plug shall engage their respective contact springs when inserted into the associated socket.

Gauge by feel.

3. ADJUSTING PROCEDURES

3.001 List of Tools and Materials

Code of Spec No.	Description
Tools	
-	3-in. Cabinet Screwdriver ←
R-2291	Short-nose Skinning Pliers ←
485A	Smooth Jaw Pliers
-	1/16 in. Diam. Pin Punch L.S. Starrett Co. No. 565 (or equivalent) ← ←
Materials	
KS-2423	Cloth
-	Petrolatum ←

3.01 Lubrication (Rq 2.01)

(1) Apply a light film of petrolatum to the contacting surfaces of the contact fingers with a KS-2423 cloth to which petrolatum has been applied and insert the plug into its associated socket. Where it is not planned to use a socket

for sometime, lubricate a plug as outlined above and insert and withdraw the plug from the socket several times. This will apply a film of lubricant to the contact springs of the socket.

3.02 Record of Lubrication (Rq 2.02)
(No Procedure)

3.03 Engagement of Contact Fingers of Plug with Contact Springs of Socket (Rq 2.03)

(1) If a contact finger does not engage its associated contact spring easily, it is probably due either to a bent contact finger or to excessive friction.

(2) If the friction is excessive, lubricate the contact fingers of the plug as outlined in 3.01.

(3) If a contact finger is bent, straighten it with the No. 485A pliers.

(4) If a contact finger of a plug is broken, or if a contact spring of a socket is bent or broken, replace the plug or socket body assembly as follows:

(a) With the pin punch, drive out pins a short distance. Remove the pins from the case using the R-2291 pliers.

(b) Remove the cable-clamp screws with the 3-inch cabinet screwdriver.

(c) Remove the body assembly from the case to expose the terminals.

(d) Unsolder the wires from the terminals on the back of the body assembly. In order to facilitate connection to the new body assembly, identify each wire as it is unsoldered.

(e) Remove the pins from the new plug or socket as covered in (a). Connect and solder the wires to the new plug or socket body assembly terminals.

(f) Reassemble the components of the new plug or socket in the reverse order of steps (a), (b), and (c) above. Reinsert and tighten the cable-clamp screws.