

DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. TITLE		2. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		
Communications-Computer Systems Installation Records (CSIRs)		DI-DRPR-80151A		
3. DESCRIPTION / PURPOSE				
3.1 CSIRs are drawings and records of telecommunications equipment installed in buildings and on the facility. CSIRs are used for planning, programming, and supporting Communications-Computer System (C-CS) operations and maintenance, systems integration, and future engineering and installation efforts.				
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4. APPROVAL DATE (YYMMDD) 940125	5. OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY (OPR)  F/CSPO-PGLB (ESC)		6a. DTIC APPLICABLE	6b. GIDEP APPLICABLE
7. APPLICATION / INTERRELATIONSHIP				
7.1 This Data Item Description (DID) contains the format and content preparation instructions for the data product generated by the specific and discrete task requirement as delineated in the contract.				
7.2 CSIRs will be maintained for use to support C-CS life-cycle management.				
7.3 This DID supersedes DI-DRPR-80151.				
8. APPROVAL LIMITATION		9a. APPLICABLE FORMS		9b. AMSC NUMBER  F6984
10. PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS				
10.1 <u>Content</u> . The records shall be for the inside and outside telephone plant portion of the telecommunications system. Inside plant consists of all dial central office switching and associated equipment, attendant console and working area, main distribution frame, and support equipment contained in the central office facility. Where distributed switching is used, each location having switching related equipment shall be part of the inside plant. Outside plant consists of all telephone and data distribution cables including building "house" cables (other than individual station wire to instruments), duct banks carrying cables, manholes, handholes, terminals, distribution frames, carrier equipment and other fixed installations. All splices, terminations, clear caps, pressure and ground points on the cable distribution system shall be identified and clearly marked on the drawings. The CSIRs consist of the following:				
a. <u>Base layout map</u> . This is a scaled gridded map for a particular base, site, or station. The grid overlay shall cover the base proper with as few grids as possible and be arranged in the best position to show C-CS features, not necessarily on the basis of compass, magnetic or survey points. The grid shall be oriented to allow the building housing the telephone central office to appear as near the center of a subgrid as possible.				
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11. DISTRIBUTION				
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release, distribution is unlimited.				

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## Block 3, Description/Purpose (Continued)

CSIRs reflect what, when, where, and how C-CS are installed, show current equipment configuration and interconnecting cabling, and show assigned circuitry for a particular facility, building, or location.

3.2 CSIRs are used in conjunction with facility records for other equipment commodities to ensure that complete records are available of all information systems on a base or station.

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## Block 10, Preparation Instructions (Continued)

The government will provide scale and grid identification. The base layout map shall show the entire physical base boundary and all remote locations which are technically a part of the main base. The base layout map shall contain location and identification of all existing facilities, buildings, structures, avenues of transportation on and connecting to the base, including all access openings in the boundary which connect to identified major transportation routes, highways, railroads, streets, and canals. Off-base property shall be shown in its exact geographical relation to the base proper by use of broken extension and dimension lines.

b. Building layout drawing. This is the key drawing to the family of drawings associated with a complex building and shall identify all associated building drawing records. The drawing shall be a building outline drawing contained on one sheet scaled sufficiently to depict internal and external access openings. It shall show the "house" cable layout, terminal locations, and terminal cable counts. Where terminal layouts are extensive (greater than 100 pairs), or involve cross connects, a face view of the terminal layout is required.

c. Floor plan drawing. This drawing contains a scaled plan view of a room or an area as identified by the building layout drawing. The drawing shall show the exterior walls, and the location of all fixed partitions and method of entrance of outside cable, through ports, conduits, or wave guides. When it is critical to the placement of equipment, the drawing shall also show wall thickness, direction of door swing, access openings, ceiling height and other required dimensions. Any restriction to installation, maintenance, or operation shall be noted on the drawing. Heavy lines, with Floor Plan Item (FPI) numbers, shall identify the front of racks and equipment. A corresponding table shall describe the equipment by FPI and short title.

d. Face equipment drawing. This drawing is an elevation view of equipment racks, consoles, and cabinets identified on the floor plan drawing with an FPI number. The drawings shall include arrangement of components, showing controls and indicators, layout of circuit cards, racks within the equipment, identification of card slots and cards, power distribution panels showing fuse, circuit breaker and safety switch layout, test positions and other similar information necessary to characterize that equipment cabinet or rack.

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## Block 10, Preparation Instructions (Continued)

e. Cable vault drawing. This drawing shows location, racking, cabling, splices, steps, access ports, and ceiling sleeves in a cable vault. This drawing shall show the relationship of the vault to the building, an elevation view showing lengths, width, headroom, and duct arrangement. It shall indicate arrangement of cables on the racks, location of valves, pressure plugs, sleeves, splices, and the manner in which the cables enter the vertical side of the main distributing frame. Cables shall be identified by the cable type, number and count.

f. Cable list drawing. This drawing is a tabular or list form to show major cable runs and power cables. This drawing shall include, cable number and type, starting and ending points, length of cable runs, and all figures required to supplement tabular data.

g. Cable rack drawing. This drawing shows the placement of cable racks, runways, and raceways used to route interconnecting cables for the equipment and to route cables to and from the main distribution frame.

h. Cross-connect drawing. This drawing is to depict wiring cross-connections between equipment and their remote components (i.e. jumpers on a distribution frame, building entrance terminals, and at user equipment).

i. Distribution frame drawing. This drawing shows the horizontal and vertical layout arrangement of various types of frames such as main, intermediate and combined. The drawing shall include the frame type, cables and pair counts on each vertical, and terminal block identification for both vertical and horizontal sides.

j. Schematic diagram. This diagram shows the electrical path of a circuit with the use of symbols to represent components. The diagram shows the equipment contained in the central office, including line/trunk card layout and traffic density. The power system, power distribution, and grounding system shall be indicated on separate sheets.

k. Cable diagram. This diagram shows detailed cable layouts in gridded sections to the scale specified by the government. Diagrams shall show all cables installed, cable identification, terminals, manholes, lengths between manholes, poles, and splices.

l. Manhole diagram. These diagrams show each manhole and handhole used in the underground distribution system. The diagram shall include overall dimensions of each wall of the structure, location of conduit and stubout entries, cable racks, pulling irons, bonding and grounding hardware, type of drainage and any other equipment pertinent to the manhole. The diagram shall also include the physical layout of cables, cable type and size, cable number and count, splice closure type and size, type of splice connectors with number of banks for modular connectors, and conduit size and type.

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Block 10, Preparation Instructions (Continued)

m. Key sheets. These sheets list all drawing records associated with the inside plant telephone central office by title, drawing number and any pertinent remarks.

10.2 Symbols and abbreviations. Government or nationally recognized standard symbols shall be used. A cross reference table showing each symbol and its meaning shall be included.

10.3 Drawing number system. This requirement applies to Air Force only. The numbering system employs a five element format.

a. Geographical location indicator (GELOC). The first element denotes the precise location of the installation to which the drawing applies. The government will provide the specific GELOC.

b. Category. The second element categorizes the drawing record according to its application. There are six categories as follows:

(1) Standard drawings S. Drawings that depict C-CS data applicable to more than one system, facility, equipment, or installation method.

(2) Planning drawings P. Drawings that depict preliminary data to identify operational and programming requirements for a C-CS facility.

(3) Transportable system drawings T. Drawings that depict C-CS design data peculiarly applicable to a transportable or mobile system or facility.

(4) Grid drawings G. Drawings that depict the portion of C-CS facilities located outside the physical confines of buildings.

(5) Building drawings B. Drawings that depict the portions of C-CS facilities located within specific buildings.

(6) Mixed drawings M. Drawings that depict the portions of C-CS facilities located both inside and outside of buildings.

c. Base address or serial number. The third element is a five digit serial number directly related to the category element.

(1) Standard and transportable drawings (categories S and T). The government will provide a five digit serial number.

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Block 10, Preparation Instructions (Continued)

(2) Building drawings (category B). The building number assigned by the base, preceded by sufficient zeros to total five digits.

(3) Grid drawings (category G). The specific grid location of C-CS facilities outside of buildings. The grid number is determined from a base layout map. The first two digits identify the horizontal row and the last three digits identify the vertical row containing the specific grid.

(4) Mixed drawings (category M). The serial number shall be 00000.

(5) Planning drawings (category P). Determined by the content according to category definition for S, T, B, M, and G drawings.

d. Function. The fourth element classifies a drawing according to the predominant type of graphic illustration or information it presents. The government will provide the function identifiers.

e. B facility code. The fifth element identifies the C-CS facility depicted on a drawing. The government will provide the facility codes. When more than one C-CS is depicted, the code shall be 000.