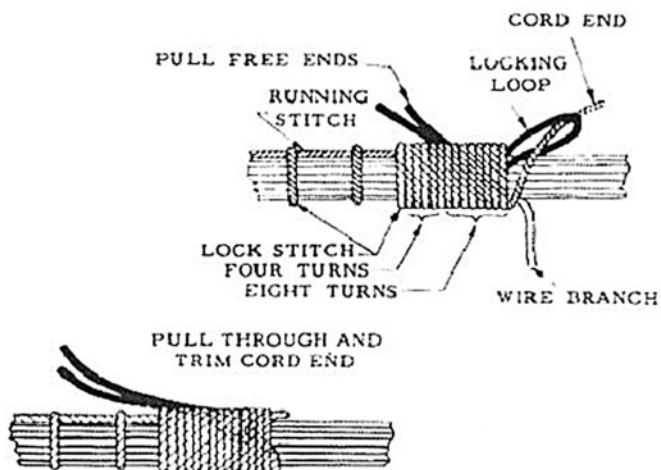
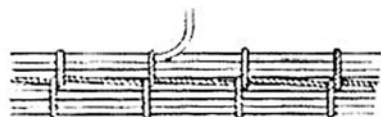


alongside the cable as show. Eight turns of lacing are wrapped about the loop and the end of the lacing cord is then drawn through the loop.

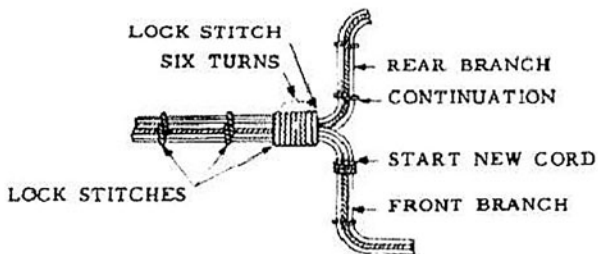


Both ends of the loop are then pulled to carefully draw the cord end underneath and out of the wrap. The cord end is then pulled tight, locking the wrap, and finally the end is cut to approximately 1/8 or 1/4 inch.



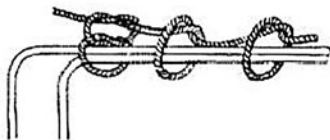
Branches and sub-branches, including single leads, are usually referred to as *breakouts*. Single-lead breakouts should be preceded by a lock stitch without variation in the distance between stitches.

Any breakout of two or more wires should be laced. When a group of wires is branched from a cable, a lock stitch is made; six turns are wrapped firmly about the principle cable adjacent to the new stitch, and finally, another lock stitch is made adjacent to the new turns. After a branch is thus secured, the running stitches are continued along the main cable.



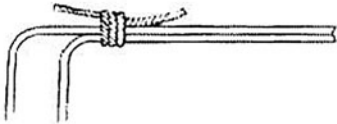
All lacing should follow the top of the harness. All knots, splices, or other irregularities should be hidden from view when the cable is installed in the equipment.

When laced, the cord should be sufficiently tight to minimize slippage but should not cut into the insulation.

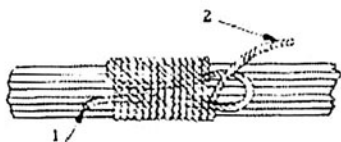


Lacing may also be started with a square knot, followed by two lock stitches.

Lacing is performed as previously described, and terminated by a lock stitch and a square knot.



Another procedure for lacing consists of making a series of individually bound wraps at equidistant points along the cable, as required.



Lacing cord, 2 inches longer than the length required to make twelve turns about the harness, is cut. One end of the cord is formed into a 1-inch loop which is placed flat on the harness, parallel to the wiring.

Twelve turns are wound tightly over this loop and, at the last turn, the cord end is pushed through the loop which extends from under the wrap.