

Connector Preparation Instructions

For 1070 A-1 Series Connectors

Tools Required:

- 1070 ACT-1 Coring Tool w/supplied handle
- Portable 18 volt drill
- 1-1/4 in (32mm) and 1-1/2 in (38mm) open end wrenches for tightening the connectors
- Hacksaw for cutting of cable (32 teeth per inch (TPI) recommended)
- Knife or Masonry Twine
- 3M Scotchbrite pad (green or maroon)

Note: Always use safety equipment. Always wear appropriate eye protection during coring process.

Tips for use of 1070 A-1:

- Straighten the cable end as much as possible before coring. The cut surface of the cable end needs only to be generally straight.
- Wipe any jacket residue (left from cutting the cable) off of the cable jacket.
- When using the portable drill, slide the coring tool onto the end of the cable until it touches the cable and then back off slightly.
- Start the tool spinning before engaging it to the end of the cable.
- Do not use the "Start & Stop" method during the coring process. Once the tool starts spinning allow tool to continue spinning until coring process is completed and no more material is exiting from the tool.
- Do Not force the tool while coring. Allow the tool to self-feed and only slight inward pressure is required.

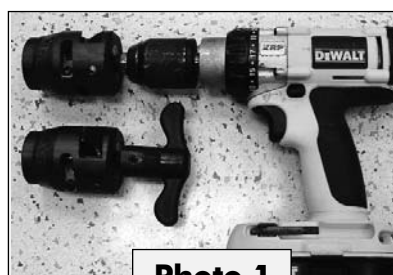


Photo 1

Step 1: Photo 1 shows the coring tool with the supplied handle. An 18 volt portable drill can be used with the coring tool. To core the cable, assemble the tool with the supplied handle or mount the tool in a high torque, low speed portable power drill. Core the cable until the coring tool bottoms out and no more material is exiting from the tool. (Photos 2A & 2B)



Photo 3

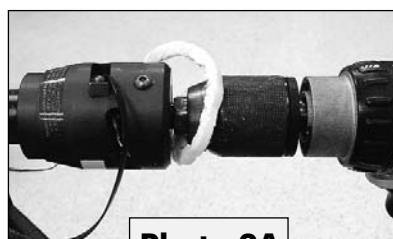


Photo 2A

IMPORTANT: Confirm proper center conductor length by comparing it to the connector backnut barrel. (Photo 3) A properly cored cable end will have a chamfer on the end of the center conductor. (Photo 4)



Photo 2B

Note: To ensure continued proper usage of and serviceability, keep the coring tool clean.

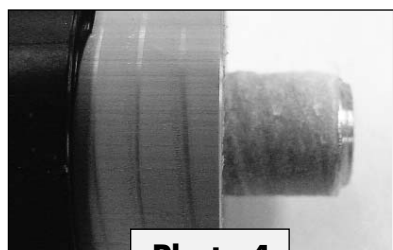


Photo 4

Step 2: There is an adhesive on the outer conductor and it is important to clean the outer conductor with a green or maroon 3M Scotchbrite pad. Completely remove the adhesive from the exposed outer conductor. The surface should have a bright and shiny sheen on the surface. (Photos 5 & 6)

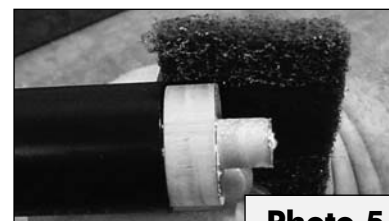


Photo 5

IMPORTANT: Do not remove the dielectric material from the center conductor until after the adhesive has been removed from the outer conductor.

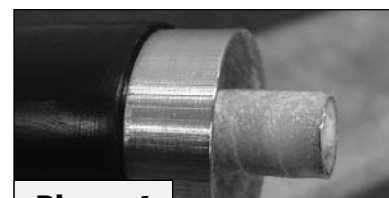


Photo 6

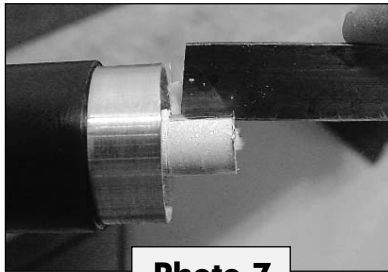


Photo 7

Step 3: Carefully remove the dielectric material from the center conductor using either a knife or masonry twine. Do not scratch or scrap the center conductor's copper surface. Do Not use the Scotchbrite on the center conductor at any time. After the dielectric material has been cut, carefully peel the material off of the center conductor. (Photos 7, 8, & 9)

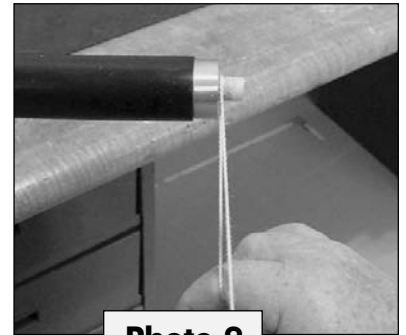


Photo 9

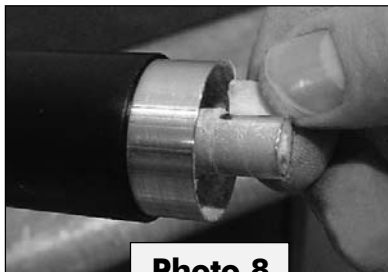


Photo 8

Note: Do Not completely remove the dielectric material from the center conductor. Only remove enough material from the center conductor that's even from the edge of the outer conductor to the end of the center conductor. Do Not remove the dielectric material from the center conductor that's inside the core.

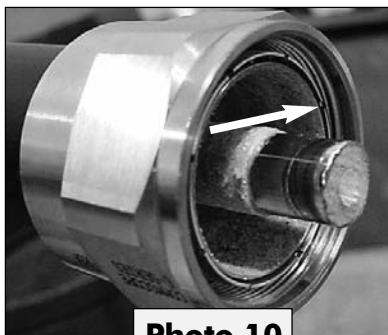


Photo 10

Step 4: Slide the backnut onto the cable until it completely bottoms. The center conductor should protrude approximately 1/4" from the edge of the backnut. The backnut is full seated if the outer conductor and ferrule edges are even with each other. (Photo 10) Mate the backnut with the frontnut. (Photo 11)

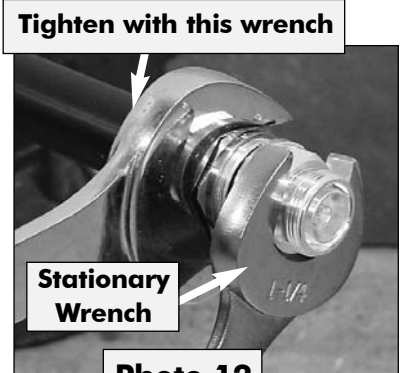


Photo 12

Tighten with this wrench

Stationary Wrench



Photo 11

While applying inward pressure on the frontnut, turn the backnut by hand until it is tight as possible. Inward pressure during the hand tightening process, ensures that the connector will remain fully seated on the cable.

Tighten the connector using 1-1/4" (32mm) and 1-1/2" (38mm) open end wrenches. Tighten the connector until metal-to-metal contact has been achieved between the frontnut and backnut. (Photos 12 & 13) At this point, the connector should not be able to be pulled off of the cable or spin on the end of the cable.



Photo 13