

Connector Preparation Instructions

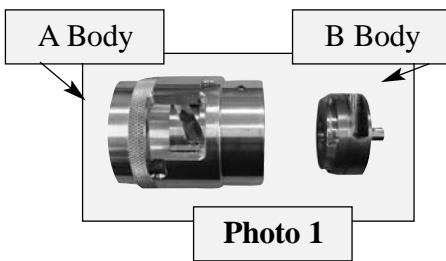
For CR® & FXL® 1480 (1-1/4") B-Series Connectors

Tools Required:

- PT Series Prep Tool (eg. 1480 PT)
- 45 mm (1-3/4 inch) Wrenches for tightening 1480 connectors
- Hacksaw for cutting cable
- Knife or #18 masonry string.
- Pliers (for removal of dielectric using string method.)

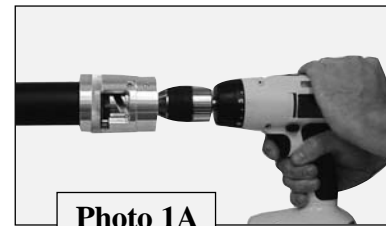
Tips for use of 1480 PT:

- Don't start then stop spinning the tool during the coring process. Keep the tool spinning the entire time.
- Spin the tool before engaging cable. Let the tool feed onto the cable. Don't force or push too hard.
- Straighten cable as much as practicable.
- Align the tool with the cable.
- If you experience problems coring, be sure all blade screws are tight.



Note: Use safety equipment. Always wear appropriate eye protection.

Step 1: Photo #1 shows the two halves of the coring tool. To core the cable, assemble the two halves of the tool and use a high torque, low speed power drill (photo 1A). Core the cable until it bottoms out at its positive stop and no more material is exiting from the tool.



IMPORTANT: Confirm proper center conductor length by comparing to connector back nut barrel (Photo 1B) or gauge on the front of the coring tool as shown. (See Photo 1C)

Note: Remember to keep coring tool clean.



Photo 1B

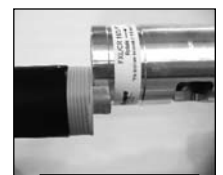


Photo 1C



Photo 2

Step 2: Slide the connector back nut onto the cable. The front end of the connector backnut should be flush with the leading edge of the outer conductor. Next separate the A-body of the coring tool from the B-body (ie. the flaring tool) to flare the outer conductor. (See photo 2) The use of a power drill is highly recommended for this operation. The cable has been properly flared when there is a slight chamfer on the center conductor. (See photo 2A)

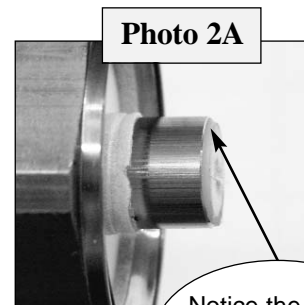


Photo 2A

Notice the slight chamfer on center conductor



Photo 3

Step 3: Carefully remove the dielectric material from the center conductor using a knife, or the preferred string method using #18 gauge masonry string (photo 3). Score through the dielectric foam using a back and forward sawing motion until the string cuts through the foam dielectric to the center conductor.

Note: the foam must be cut 360 degrees around the center conductor (you may need to reposition the string two or three times.) Then carefully grasp the center conductor foam with a pair of pliers and twist the foam until it begins to peel off the center conductor.

Step 4: Push the connector front nut onto the prepared cable end. Mate the connector front nut to the back nut (see Photo 4.)



Photo 4

Step 5: While holding the front nut stationary, turn the back nut by hand, to tighten the connector as tight as possible before using wrenches (See Photo 5.)

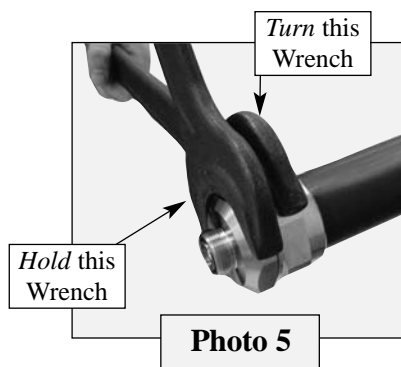


Photo 5

Step 6: Continue to tighten the connector with the wrenches.

Important: During the tightening process, make sure that the front nut doesn't turn. Tighten the connector until the O-ring completely disappears and you achieve metal-to-metal contact between the back nut and the front nut. (See Photo 6)



Photo 6