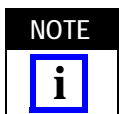


Figure 1

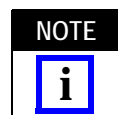
1. INTRODUCTION

Crimping Heads 1-45160-0 and 1-45575-1 are designed to crimp PLASTI-GRIP Butt Splices onto solid or stranded copper wire size 22-14 AWG using battery-powered Double Action Hand Tool (DAHT) Kits 1213804-[]. Refer to Figure 1 for the hand tool kit. Refer to Figure 2 for PLASTI-GRIP Butt Splices.



The crimping heads can also be used with the 626 Double Action Pneumatic Tool Adapter 1213563-1.

This instruction sheet provides recommended procedures for wire preparation, crimping head installation, crimping, and maintenance and inspection. For information concerning tool setup and operation, refer to Customer Manual 409-10056 packaged with the battery tool kit.

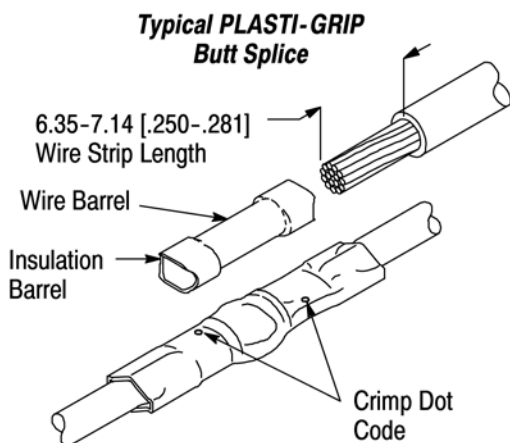


Dimensions are in metric units with [inches in brackets]. Figures and illustrations are for reference only and are not drawn to scale.

Reasons for reissue are provided in Section 8, REVISION SUMMARY.

2. DESCRIPTION

The crimping head consists of integral jaws which close in an arc-like motion. After an operator locates the splice between the crimping jaws and inserts the stripped wire, the tool is activated to crimp the splice to the wire.



WIRE SIZE RANGE (AWG)	TOOL	SPLICE COLOR	CRIMP DOT CODE
22-16	1-45160-0	Red	1 Dot
16-14	1-45575-1	Blue	2 Dots

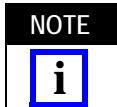
NOTE: Refer to Catalog 82042 for product part numbers.

Figure 2

3. HEAD INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL

3.1. Head Selection

The crimping heads are coded to match the splice insulation color. Observe the embossed dots on the insulation of finished crimps to ensure that the correct combination of splice and head was used as shown in Figure 2.



NOTE Crimping heads are coated with a preservative to prevent rust and corrosion. Wipe this preservative from the head, particularly from the crimping surfaces.

3.2. Installation

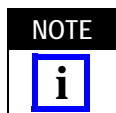


DANGER To avoid personal injury, be sure to exercise extreme caution when handling the crimp tool. Avoid accidentally depressing the trigger control when installing or removing crimp heads.



DANGER DO NOT operate the battery tool without the proper crimping head installed. After crimping head is installed, make sure that the quick pins are properly inserted to avoid personal injury and damage to the tool.

1. Remove quick pins from the adapter assembly. Refer to Figure 1.
2. Insert crimping head into the adapter assembly.
3. After the crimping head is properly aligned, insert the quick pins through the two holes in the adapter and through the holes in the crimp head.



NOTE The quick pins will "snap" into position when they are properly inserted.

3.3. Removal



DANGER To avoid personal injury, ALWAYS disconnect the battery from the tool before removing crimping head.

Remove the quick pins from the crimping head; then remove the crimping head from the tool holder.

4. CRIMPING PROCEDURES



DANGER To avoid personal injury, ALWAYS keep fingers clear of crimping jaws when operating the tool. Never place anything within the crimping jaws except Tyco Electronics splices.

4.1. Butt Splice Crimping Procedure

1. Strip wire to dimensions shown in Figure 2. DO NOT nick wire strand or use wires with nicked or missing conductor strands.
2. Position splice between crimping jaws so that the end of the splice rests against the locator. See Figure 3.
3. Depress the trigger to advance the moving ram. This closes the crimp jaws to hold the terminal in place. DO NOT deform the wire barrel.
4. Insert stripped wire into wire barrel of splice until the end of the conductor is against the splice wire stop. See Figure 3.
5. Activate tool to complete the crimp.
6. To crimp the other half of the butt splice, reposition it in the crimping jaws and repeat Steps 1 through 5. If the splice cannot be turned, rotate crimping head. See Figure 3.

Crimping Butt Splice

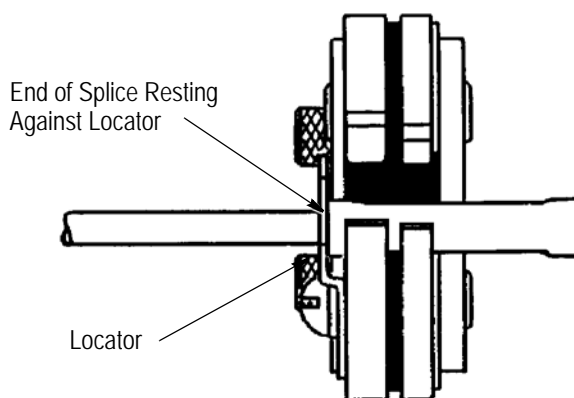


Figure 3

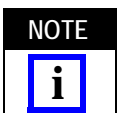


Damaged product should not be used. If a damaged terminal or splice is evident, it should be cut from the wire and replaced. Do NOT re-terminate terminals or splices.

4.2. Insulation Crimp Adjustment

The insulation crimping section of the crimping head has three positions: 1-Tight; 2-Medium; and 3-Loose.

1. Insert insulation adjustment pins in Position 3. See Figure 4.



Always place both adjustment pins in the same position. See Figure 4.

2. Place splice in crimping jaws, as shown in Figure 3.
3. Insert **unstripped** wire **only into the insulation barrel** of the splice. See Figure 3.
4. Crimp splice as described in Paragraph 4.1.
5. Remove splice. Bend wire forward and then backward. The splice should retain its grip on the wire. If the wire pulls out, reposition the insulation adjustment pins in the next tighter position and repeat crimping procedure.
6. Repeat adjustment as necessary until desired insulation grip is obtained. DO NOT use a tighter setting than required.

5. CRIMP INSPECTION

For detailed crimp inspection requirements, refer to Application Specification 114-2161.

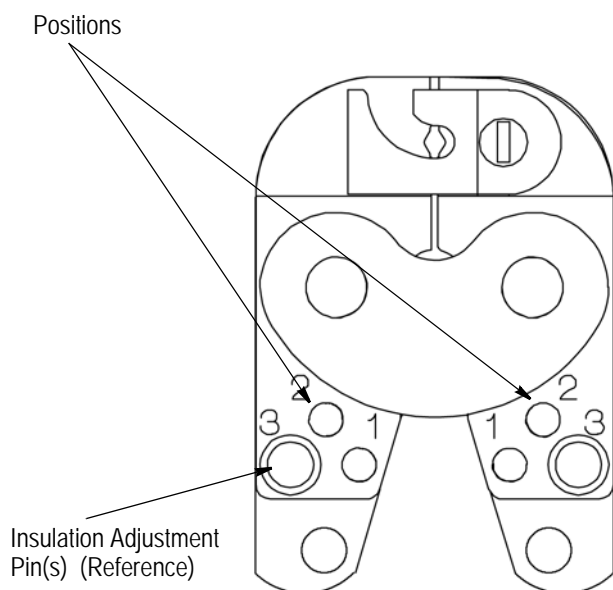


Figure 4

6. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION



To avoid personal injury, ALWAYS disconnect the battery from the tool before performing maintenance or inspection.

TE recommends that a maintenance and inspection program be performed periodically to ensure dependable and uniform terminations. The crimping head should be inspected once a month. Frequency of inspection should be adjusted to suit your requirements through experience. Frequency of inspection depends on:

1. The care, amount of use, and handling of the crimping head.
2. The type and size of the product crimped.
3. The degree of operator skill.
4. The presence of abnormal amounts of dust and dirt.
5. Your own established standards.

Each crimping head is thoroughly inspected before packaging. Since there is the possibility of crimping head damage during shipment, new crimping heads should be inspected immediately upon arrival at your facility.

6.1. Daily Maintenance

TE recommends that each operator be responsible for the following steps of daily maintenance:

1. Remove dust, moisture, and other contaminants with a clean, soft brush, or a lint-free cloth. Do NOT use objects that could damage the head.
2. Make sure that all pins, rings, and other components are in place and secure.



To avoid personal injury and damage to the tool, make sure quick pins are properly inserted.

3. Make certain all surfaces are protected with a thin coat of any good SAE 20 motor oil. Do NOT oil excessively.
4. When the head assembly is not in use, store it in a clean dry, area.

6.2. Periodic Inspection

Regular inspections should be performed by quality control personnel. A record of scheduled inspections should remain with the crimping heads or be supplied to supervisory personnel responsible for the crimping heads. Though recommendations call for at least one inspection a month, the frequency should be based on amount of use, working conditions, operator training and skill, and your established company policies. These inspections should include a visual inspection

(Paragraph 6.3) and a crimping chamber inspection (Paragraph 6.5).

6.3. Visual Inspection

1. Remove all lubrication and accumulated film by immersing the crimping head in a suitable commercial degreaser that will not affect paint or plastic.
2. Make certain all components are in place. If replacements are necessary, refer to Figure 8.
3. Check all bearing surfaces for wear. Replace worn parts.
4. Inspect crimp area for flattened, chipped, or broken areas. See Figure 5. Replace worn or damaged parts.

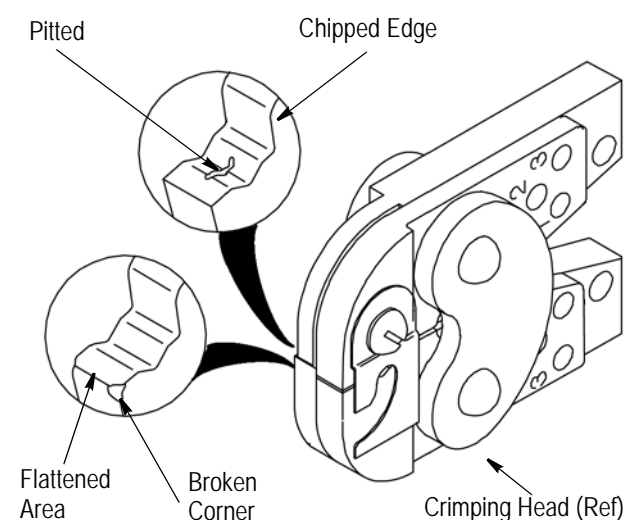


Figure 5

6.4. Lubrication

Lubricate all pins, pivot points, and bearing surfaces with a high quality grease. TE recommends the use of Molykote[†] grease, which is a commercially available lubricant. Lubricate according to the following schedule:

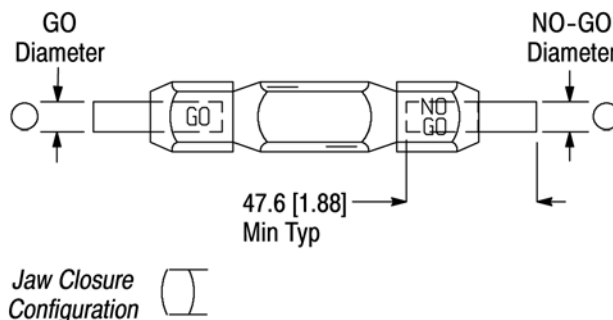
- Head used in daily production - lubricate daily
- Head used daily (occasional) - lubricate weekly
- Head used weekly - lubricate monthly

Wipe excess grease from crimping head, particularly from jaw closure areas. Grease transferred from jaw closure area onto certain terminations may affect the electrical characteristics of an application.

6.5. Gaging the Crimping Chamber

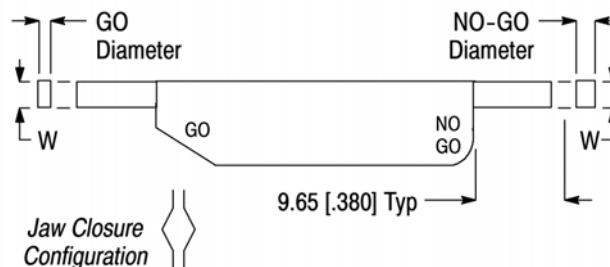
This inspection requires the use of plug gages conforming to the dimensions shown in Figure 6. TE does not manufacture or market these gages.

Suggested Plug Gage Design for Wire Barrel Section



TOOL	GAGE ELEMENT DIAMETER	
	GO	NO-GO
1-45160-0	2.769-2.776 [.1090-.1093]	2.918-2.921 [.1149-.1150]
1-45575-1	3.023-3.030 [.1190-.1193]	3.172-3.175 [.1249-.1250]

Suggested Plug Gage Design for Insulation Barrel Section



TOOL	GAGE ELEMENT DIAMETER		"W" (Width) (Max)
	GO	NO-GO	
1-45160-0	0.762-0.770 [.0300-.0303]	1.267-1.270 [.0499-.0500]	1.91 [.075]
1-45575-1	1.016-1.024 [.0400-.0403]	1.521-1.524 [.0599-.0600]	3.18 [.125]

Figure 6

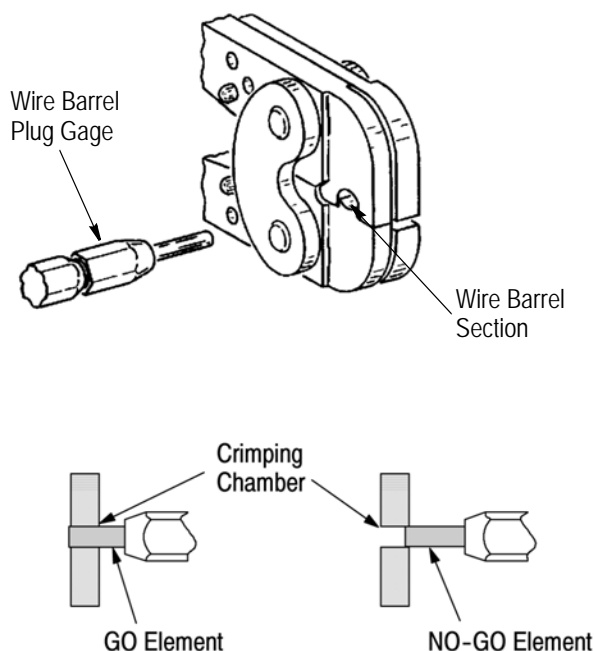


Disconnect the battery and remove crimping head from tool before inspecting the crimping chambers.

1. Remove oil and dirt from the jaw bottoming surfaces and plug gage element surfaces.
2. Close wire barrel crimping jaws until they are bottomed, but not under pressure.

[†] Molykote is a trademark.

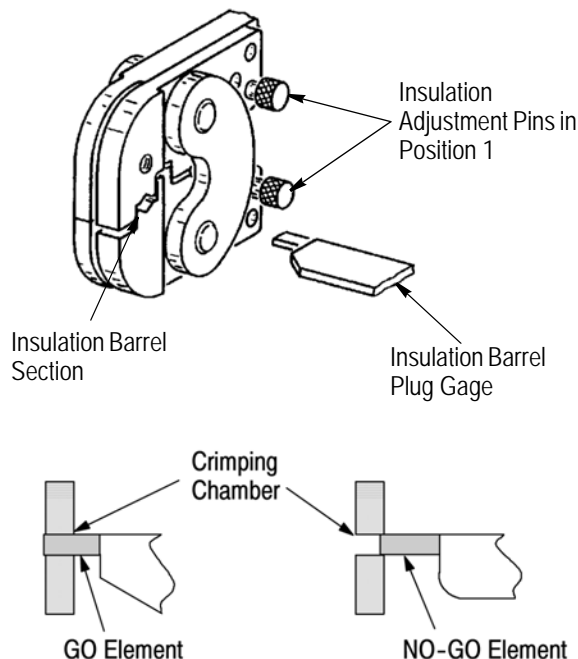
Detail A



GO element must pass completely through the crimping chamber.

NO-GO element may enter partially, but must not pass completely through the crimping chamber.

Detail B



GO element must pass completely through the crimping chamber.

NO-GO element may enter partially, but must not pass completely through the crimping chamber.

Figure 7

3. Align GO element with wire barrel crimping section. Push element straight into crimping chamber without using force. The GO element must pass completely through the chamber as shown in Figure 7A.

4. Align the NO-GO element and try to insert it into the chamber. The element may start entry, but it must not pass completely through the crimping chamber.

5. Repeat this procedure for the insulation crimping section using a plug gage as shown in Figure 7B.

If the crimping chamber passes the gage inspection, the crimping head is considered dimensionally correct and should be lubricated with a THIN coat of any good SAE 20 motor oil. If the crimping chamber does not conform to the plug gage conditions, contact your local TE representative or refer to Section 7, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.

For additional information about the use of a plug gage, see Instruction Sheet 408-7424.

7. REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR

Replacement parts and recommended spares are listed in Figure 8. The recommended spares should be stocked for immediate replacement.

Order replacement parts through your TE representative, or call 1-800-526-5142, or send a facsimile of your purchase order to 1-717-986-7605, or write to:

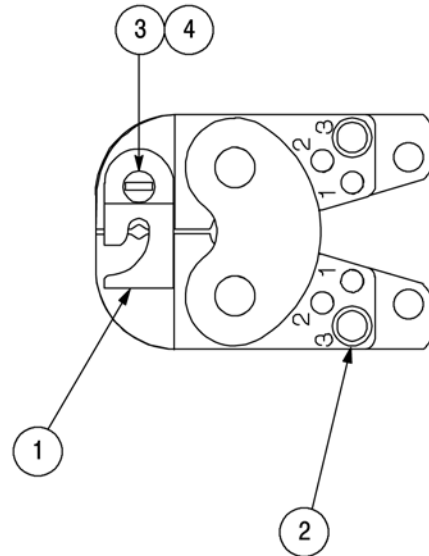
CUSTOMER SERVICE (038-035)
TYCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
PO BOX 3608
HARRISBURG PA 17105-3608

For further repair and replacement information, call the TE Tooling Assistance Center at the number at the bottom of page 1.

8. REVISION SUMMARY

Revisions to this instruction sheet include:

- Changed company name and logo



REPLACEMENT PARTS

ITEM	PART NUMBER FOR CRIMPING HEAD		DESCRIPTION	QTY PER HEAD
	1-45160-0	1-45575-1		
1	305173	305234	LOCATOR (Stop)	1
2	39207	39207	PIN, Crimp Adjustment	2
3	24367-4	24367-4	WASHER, Spring Lock	1
4	4-21924-4	4-21924-4	SCREW, Machine	1

Figure 8

Figure 8