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HC & HD High-Density Fan-Out Kit (HCBK12) Installation Instructions

Step 1:



Figure 1:

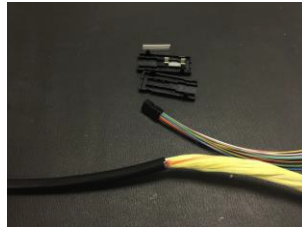


Figure 2:

For cables with an outer dimension larger than 3mm measure from the end of the cable 39 inches, then remove outer jacket (Figure 1, and 2). For 2 or 3mm sub-units measure 27 inches from the end of the cable, then remove the outer jacket.

Step 2:

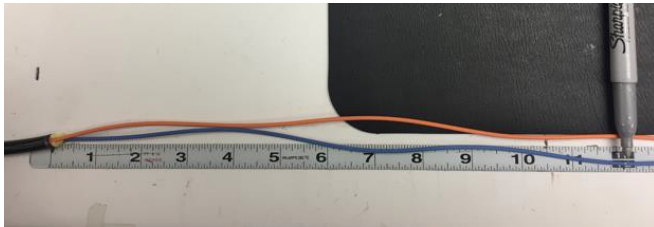


Figure 3:

For stand-alone 2 or 3mm sub-units continue to next step, for larger diameter cables trim off excess aramid yarn, measure and mark the sub-unit 12 inches from the end of cable (Figure 3).



Figure 4:

For 2mm sub-units slide the 1-1/8" clear tubing onto the sub-unit (Figure 4). If working with a 3mm sub-unit skip this step, the tubing is not used.

Step 3:

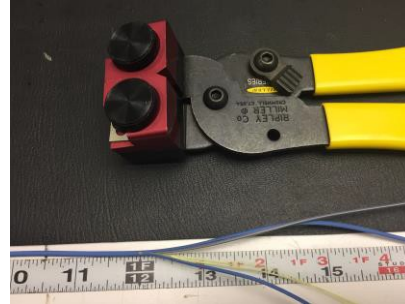


Figure 5:



Figure 6:

Starting at the 12" mark or 27" mark from the end of the sub-unit split the jacket to the end of the sub-unit using a Ripley Miller 400 Series 2 Fiber Buffer Tube and Drop Cable Splitter (OCC p/n: FOHC- SLT; Figure 5). Cut off excess buffer and aramid yarn. To remove clear coating from 250µm fiber bundle, use a scribe and lightly score the fiber unit approximately 1" away from the end (Figure 6). Bend at the score; this will cause the fibers to disunite from the fiber unit.

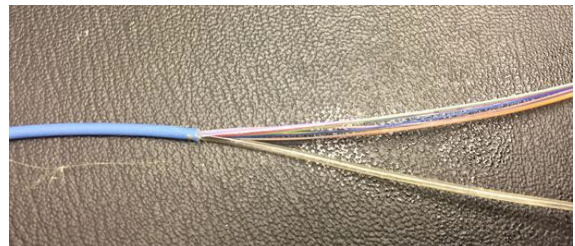


Figure 7:

Firmly grip the 1" section from the end with your thumb and index finger, and then with your free hand use your thumb as a guide roller to pull the fibers down on the opposite side of the score. Continue with this action until you reach the 12" mark made on the buffer (Figure 7). Go back to the 1" section from the end and slide the clear coating off until all fibers are free.

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Step 4:

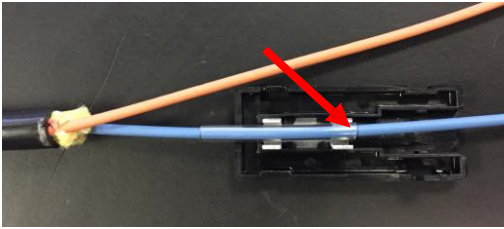


Figure 8:

For 2mm applications position the clear 1-1/8" tubing inside of the housing base. Make sure that the end of the tubing starts flush with the front crimp, letting the excess exit the rear of the housing (Figure 8).

Step 5:

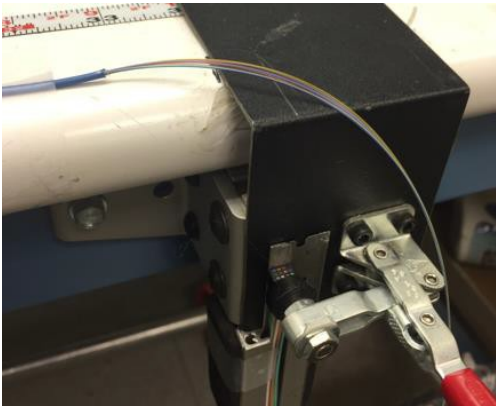


Figure 9:

Before fiber breakout assembly is positioned into the housing base, tighten the back crimp onto the clear tubing or sub-unit buffer so the fiber sub-unit will not slide, repeat with the front crimp (Figure 11). Use caution when applying pressure to the crimps make sure not to overtighten. **Extensive pressure applied to the fiber sub-unit could cause attenuation resulting in optical loss. Also, note the final position of fiber sub-unit should end between the two metal crimps for 2mm subunits (Figure 10), or flush with the front crimp for 3mm applications.** Slide the fiber breakout assembly into the housing base; gently pull the fibers from the ends of the furcation tubing if macro-bending occurs.

Step 6:

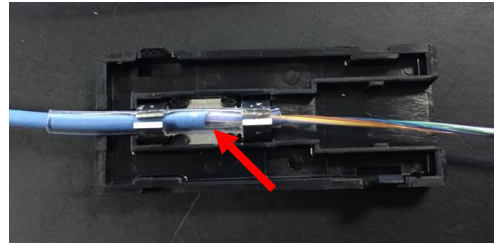


Figure 10:

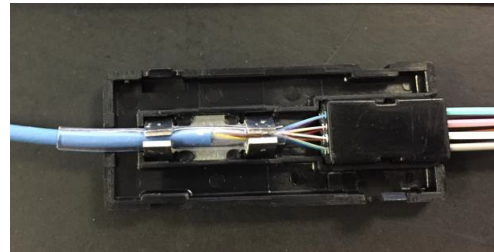


Figure 11:

Before fiber breakout assembly is positioned into the housing base tighten the back crimp onto the clear tubing so the fiber sub-unit will not slide, repeat with the front crimp (Figure 11). Use Caution when applying pressure to the crimps make sure not to overtighten. **Extensive pressure applied to the fiber sub-unit could cause attenuation resulting in optical loss. Also, note the final position of fiber sub-unit should end between the two metal crimps (Figure 10).** Slide the fiber breakout assembly into the housing base; gently pull the fibers from the ends of the furcation tubing if macro-bending occurs.

Step 7:



Figure 12:

Align the top housing cover and snap into place.

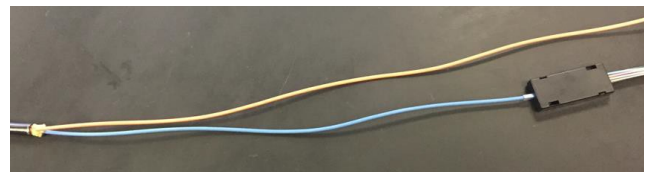


Figure 13:

Repeat process for remaining sub-units.