

1. Install Components onto Fiber



Figure 1:

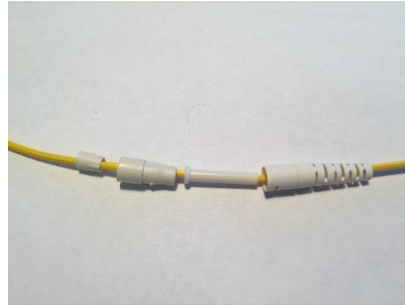


Figure 2:

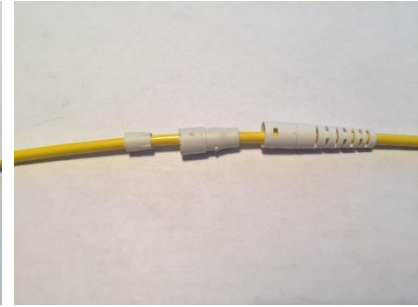


Figure 3:

If using 2mm fiber cable start by cutting the provided tubing down to 18mm (Figure: 1), then slide the boot, tube, aramid yarn stopper, and aramid yarn pre-stopper respectively onto the fiber cable (Figure: 2). If using 3mm fiber cable the tubing will be excluded (Figure: 3).

2. Remove Fiber Jacket



Figure 4:



Figure 5:

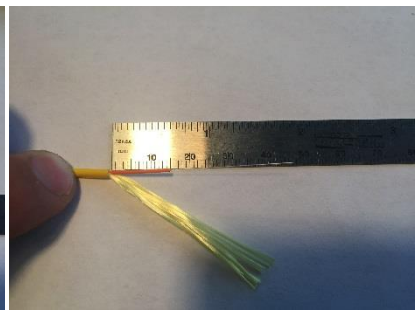
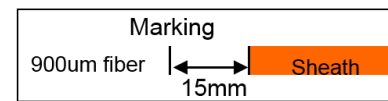


Figure 6:



Measure and remove 45mm of the outer cable jacket with the hand strippers (Figure 4). Then measure and mark the 900um fiber 15mm from the end of the 2-3mm outer cable jacket (Figure 5). Using the hand strippers remove the buffer fiber coating and acrylate until bare fiber (Figure 6), it is recommended that the buffer fiber coating is removed incrementally in 2-3 steps.

3. Cleaning/Screening Bare Fiber



Figure 7:



Figure 8:

Clean bare fiber with a lint-free wipe moistened with pure alcohol, bend fiber several times by moving it with your finger back and forth (Figure 7). If fiber breaks start termination procedure back at the beginning. Insert the fiber into the cleaver and stop at the correct cleaving distance of 10mm for SC & LC connectors (Figure 8).

4. Insert Fiber into Connector

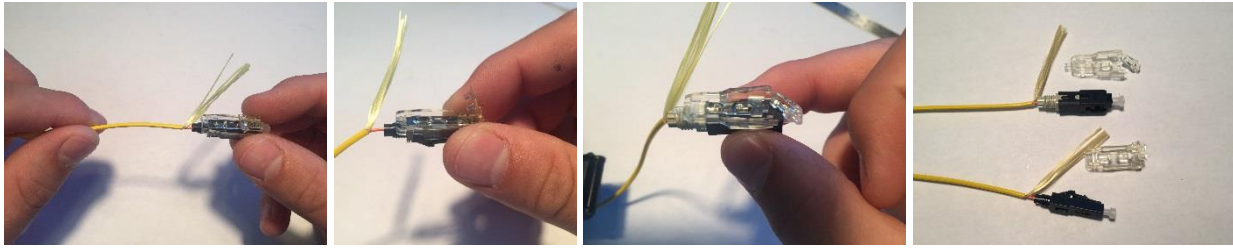


Figure 9:

Figure 10:

Figure 11:

Figure 12:

Insert fiber into the connector until it stops (Figure 9), flip the gate open and press the tabs on each side to release the wedge (Figures 10 & 11). Fiber will be locked into place (Figure 12). To release the fiber simply reattach the wedge.

**Note there is a limited amount of index matching gel inside the connector which is required for proper alignment. Re-termination should only be attempted once.

5. Visual Light Test

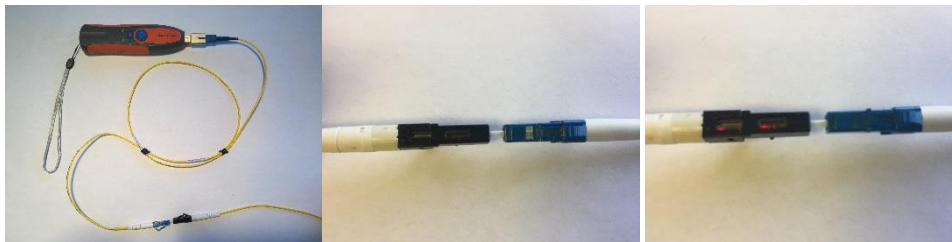


Figure 13:

Figure 14:

Figure 15:

Use a visible light source to test the connection (Figure: 13). If no visible light or very little light shows through the front connector window the connection is good (Figure: 14). If visible light shows through the rear or both windows the connection is bad (Figure: 15). Re-terminate per instructions.

**For proper connector testing, it is important to have a visible light source (Part#OCFC) and a test kit (RFCLCB) for all connector types (Figure 13).

6. Securing Aramid Yarn

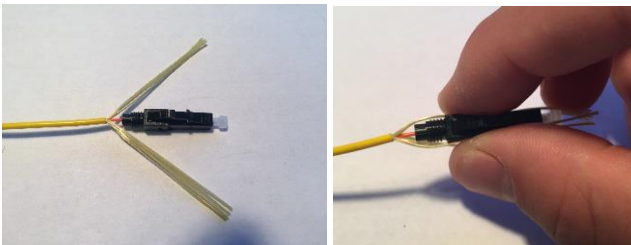


Figure 16:

Figure 17:

Separate the aramid yarn in half (Figure: 16), place each half of the aramid yarn on the sides of the connector (Figure: 17).

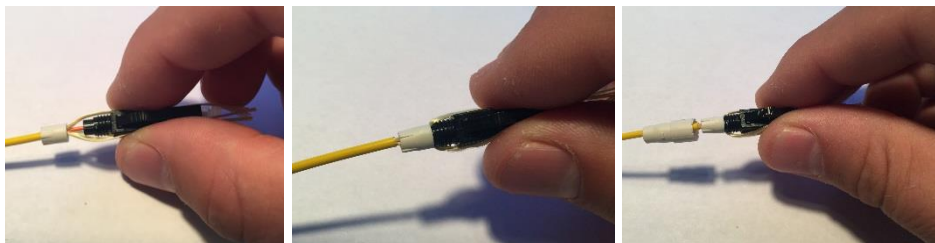


Figure 18:

Figure 19:

Figure 20:

Keeping aramid yarn straight set the aramid yarn pre-stopper (Figure 18). Move the aramid yarn pre-stopper to the rear of the connector (Figure 19), then move the aramid yarn stopper to the rear of the pre-stopper (Figure 20).

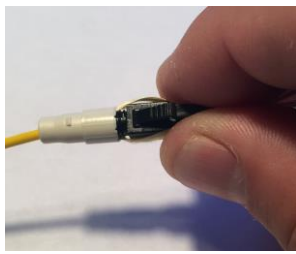


Figure 21:

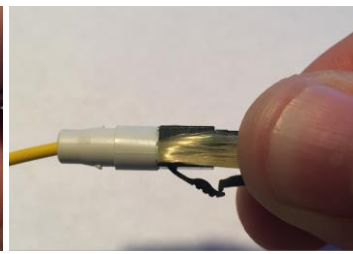


Figure 22:

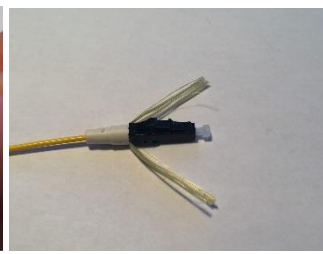


Figure 23:

While securely holding the connector and aramid yarn in place slide the aramid yarn stopper over the pre-stopper and twist stopper clockwise (Figure 21). Thread the stopper until it touches the rear of the connector with no gap (Figure 22 and Figure 23). It is imperative to make sure the aramid yarn remained straight during these steps, if termination was performed incorrectly start step 6 over.

7. Fitting the Boot

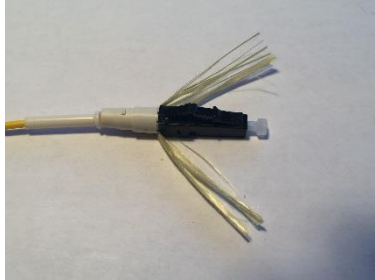


Figure 24:



Figure 25:

For 2mm applications slide the 18mm tube against the rear of the aramid yarn stopper (Figure: 24), for 3mm applications skip this step. Align the holes in the boot with the tabs on the connector (Figure 25) and push until you hear a click or it is visible that the boot is seated.

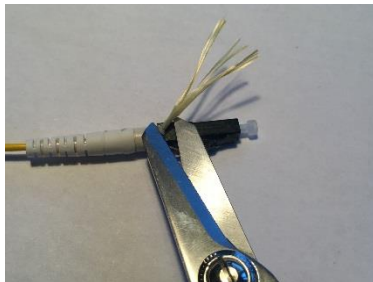


Figure 26:



Figure 27:

Cut the remaining aramid yarn (Figure 26) and your final product will resemble (Figure 27).