

Figure 1

1. INTRODUCTION

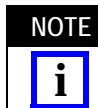
Crimping Heads 1-45216-0 and 1-45219-2 are designed to crimp closed-end splices onto solid or stranded copper wire size 22-10 AWG using Battery Powered Double Action Hand Tool Kit 1213804-[-]. Refer to Figure 1 for tool components and Figure 2 for Closed-End Splice product.

NOTE

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 7, REVISION SUMMARY.

2. DESCRIPTION

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

TOOL PART NUMBER AND COLOR CODE	TOOL MARKING	WIRE SIZE RANGE (AWG)	PART NUMBER/ SPLICE TYPE	COLOR CODE	SPLICE TYPE	WIRE COMBINATION CHART DOCUMENT	STRIP LENGTH	
							MIN.	MAX.
1-45216-0	18-16 ECV-ECN	22-14	34304 Vinyl	Red	VS	408-1394	8.38 [.330]	9.14 [.360]
			35115 NYLON	Trans	ECN	408-1271		
			36964 Vinyl	Purple	VS	408-1394		
			2-328375-3 Vinyl	Purple	VS	408-1394		
1-45219-2	18-10 ECV-ECN	22-10	35653 NYLON	Trans	ECN	408-1021	10.67 [.420]	11.43 [.450]
			36965 Vinyl	Purple	VS	408-1029		
			321519 Vinyl	Purple	ECV	408-1002	14.22 [.560]	16.00 [.630]

NOTE: In cases where twisting conductors for minimum loading is required, ensure that strip length is maintained after twisting.

Figure 2

3. HEAD INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL

NOTE



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

3.1. 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.

3.2. 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 TE terminals or splices.

1. Strip wires to dimensions shown in Figure 2. DO NOT nick wire strand or use wires with nicked or missing conductor strands.

2. Insert stripped wires into the splice barrel.

3. Locate the splice with the wires inserted into the crimping dies as shown in Figure 3. the skirt of the ECN (Nylon) splice should nest against the splice ejector. The ends of the ECV or VS (Vinyl) splices should rest against the end of the locator.

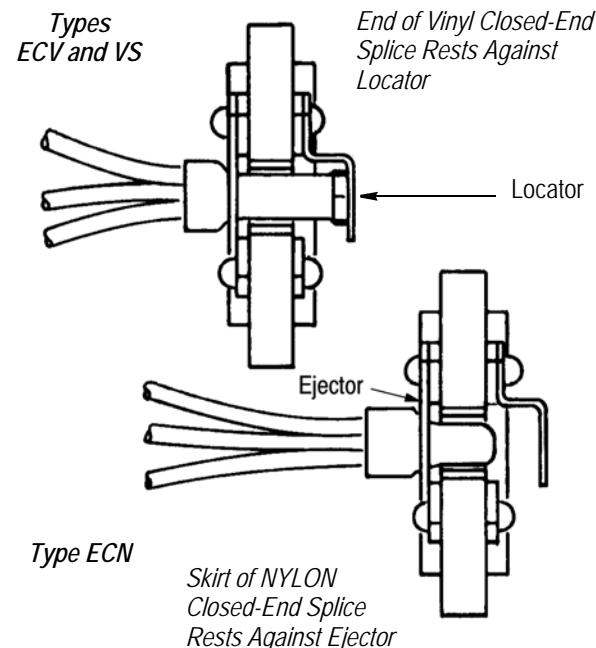


Figure 3

4. Depress the trigger to advance the moving ram. This closes the crimp jaws in order to hold the terminal in place. DO NOT deform the wire barrel.
5. Activate the tool to complete the crimp. The crimp tool automatically returns to the first position of the cycle when the crimp is complete. Remove the splice from the head.
6. Refer to Section 5 and Figures 4 and 5 for crimp inspection.



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

5. 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:

- The care, amount of use, and handling of the crimping head.
- The type and size of the product crimped.
- The degree of operator skill.
- The presence of abnormal amounts of dust and dirt.
- 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.

5.1. 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.

5.2. 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 5.3) and a crimping chamber inspection (Paragraph 5.5).

5.3. 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, contact TE.
3. Check all bearing surfaces for wear. Replace worn parts.
4. Inspect crimp areas for flattened, chipped, or broken parts.

5.4. 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.

[†] MOLYKOTE is a trademark.

5.5. Gaging the Crimping Chamber

This inspection requires the use of plug gages conforming to the dimensions shown in Figure 4. TE does not manufacture or market these gages.

DANGER

Disconnect the battery and remove crimping head from tool before inspecting 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.
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 5.
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.

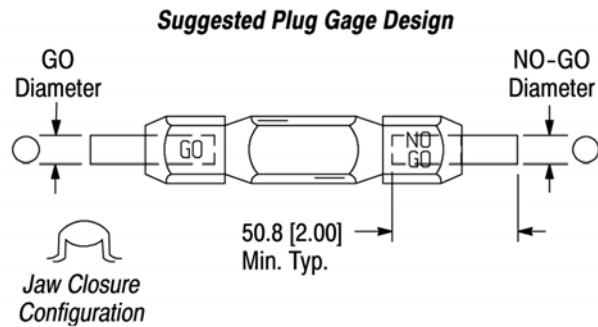


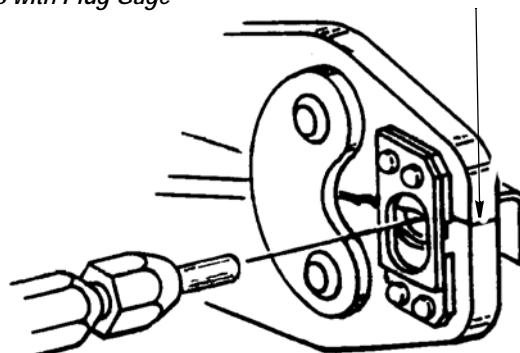
Figure 4

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 6, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.

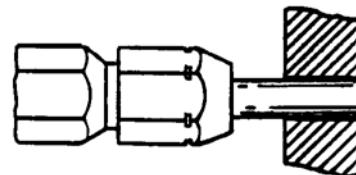
For additional information about the use of a plug gage, see Instruction Sheet 408-7424.

Inspection of Crimping Dies with Plug Gage

Jaws Bottomed But Not Under Pressure



GO member must pass completely through the crimping surface.



NO-GO member may enter partially, but must not pass completely through the length of the crimping surface.

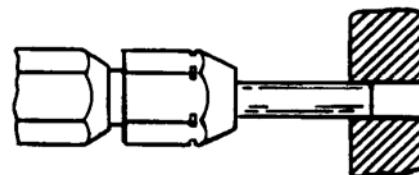


Figure 5

6. REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR

Order replacement heads 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.

7. REVISION SUMMARY

Revisions to this instruction sheet include:

- Changed company name and logo

Mouser Electronics

Authorized Distributor

Click to View Pricing, Inventory, Delivery & Lifecycle Information:

[TE Connectivity:](#)

[1-45216-0](#)