

IMPLEMENTATION SHEET APC UND1344

Help card in preparation for connection

Aerial cable unitube with metallic strength members and compact tubes

WARNING

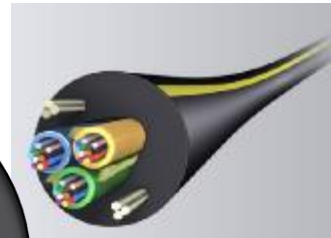
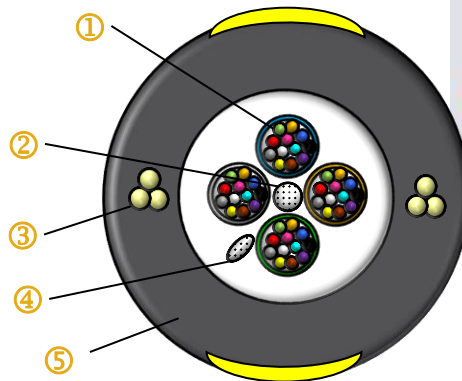
- The information contained in this document concerns only ACOME products and is based on current knowledge at the time of writing. This edition of this sheet cancels and replaces all previous editions. When prescribing and implementing the products, it must be ensured that the sheet is still in force.
The information in this sheet is for information only. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the conformity and feasibility of the work envisaged relative to the current rules of art, technical document of ACOME and regulations. The photos and diagrams are given for information only and do not constitute contractual documents.
- SAFETY CAUTIONS: wearing safety glasses and gloves is mandatory; wearing a protective apron is recommended when using cutting tools.
- The suspension and anchoring clamps, which form a system consistent with the cable used, must be suitably qualified so that they are in line with the conditions of use of the line, such as span, laying voltage and climatic overloads such as ice or wind.
- Before a connection in a box or during a junction duct/ overhead, it is imperative to achieve the loops with the cable to prevent slippage of the core in the cable. The aerial cables undergo strong variations of the climatic environment throughout their lifespan (wind pressure, expansion due to high thermal amplitudes, frost load...).

Preparation includes all operations required for:

1. The access to the optical elements for the connection.
2. The preparation of blocking coils.
3. Cable grounding.

Cable structure - Terminology:

- ① - Compact Tube®: Optical fibres under thermoplastic skin
- ② - Water swellable yarn
- ③ - Strength members: 2 steel wire
- ④ - Strength members: glass yarns (< 36of)
- ⑤ - Outer sheath: HD polyethylene NF EN 50290-2-24 Compliant



Recommended tools:

Personnal protection equipment – Cable stripper for UND1344 – Tooling DS013 36f – Cutting pliers



Cable end access:

A. Sheath preparation

1. Sheath cutter:

The ULW OH sheath cutter is designed to open the sheath of a 7 mm cable from the UND 1344 range. Open the cutter by lifting the black actuating lever.

This tool is designed to cut longitudinally only.

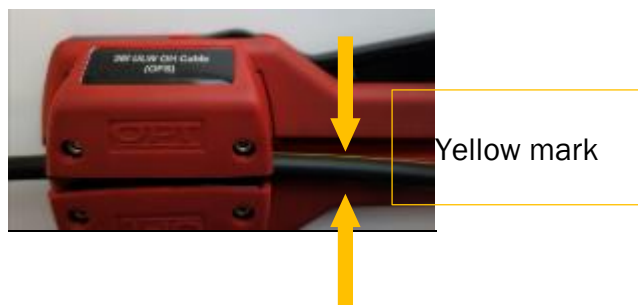
DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MAKE CIRCUMFRENTIAL CUTS AS THIS WILL DAMAGE THE BLADES.



2. Cable position:

Place the cable into the tool so that it lies in the guide rain.

Ensure the yellow marks on the cable sheath are in line with the upper and lower blades before closing the tool.



3. Stripping tool closure:

Close the cutter by squeezing the jaws using the black operating lever. Ensure the lever is fully depressed.



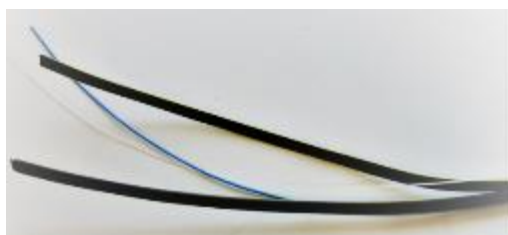
4. Cut cable sheath:

Retaining pressure on the cutter, pull the tool in the direction shown. The cable sheath is cut both top and bottom along the 2 longitudinal yellow marks. **Ensure that the cable does not twist as it passes through the cutter.**



5. Cable sheath opening

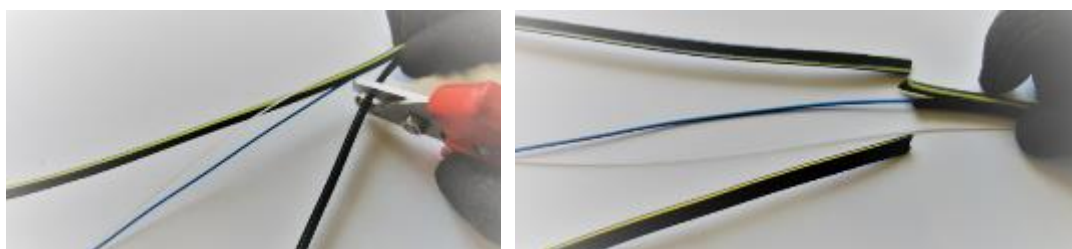
Separate the two sheath halves.



6. Cable sheath removal

Using cutting pliers, remove the two sheath halves.

Care should be taken as sheath contains the steel strength members.



B. Slack coil

SEE DOCUMENT OPENREACH EPT/ANS/A040, ISSUE 5 (18-DEC-2018)



Cable routed in figure of 8 resulting in 5 crosses in the centre.

C. Cable grounding

Cable grounding is required on both ends, for both of the metallic strength members.

Compact tubes® end access:

1. To remove the sheath at the extremity, you have to press it with 2 fingers, without pinching with nails at the desired length. Pull carefully the sheath in opposite direction. Once the sheath is broken it slides easily.



2. Continue to tear the skin to the desired length by spreading the fibres on one side and the skin on the other. For this operation, the Compact tube® must be stretched.



3. In order to remove the residual skin, either cut it with a pair of scissors, or break it by hand by grasping the skin with both hands and pulling it breaks.



125µm optic fibre access:

1. Define unsheathed length.
2. With a tool like Miller plier, make a radial notch on the secondary coating fibre (Use gauge of 125µm).



3. With a longitudinal traction, the secondary coating slip on 125µm fibre.



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