

AMP

Hand Crimping Tools 46447, 49592, 49935, 69363, 574573, 1490046–1, and 1490047–1

Instruction Sheet 408–1542 25 JUN 01 Rev J

#### PROPER USE GUIDELINES

Cumulative Trauma Disorders can result from the prolonged use of manually powered hand tools. Hand tools are intended for occasional use and low volume applications. A wide selection of powered application equipment for extended—use, production operations is available.

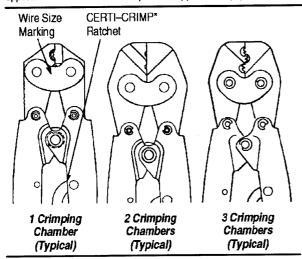


Figure 1

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

AMP Hand Crimping Tools 46447, 49592, 49935, 69363, 574573, 1490046–1, and 1490047–1 (shown in Figure 1) are used to crimp SOLISTRAND\* and STRATO-THERM\* terminals and splices (listed in Figure 2) onto stranded wire sizes 26 through 10 AWG.

Read these instructions thoroughly before using the tool.

NOTE

Dimensions in this instruction sheet are in millimeters [with inch equivalents in brackets]. Figures are not drawn to scale.

Reasons for reissue of this instruction sheet are provided in Section 7, REVISION SUMMARY.

## 2. DESCRIPTION

Each tool consists of a CERTI-CRIMP ratchet and two crimping jaws (indenter and anvil) containing one, two, or three crimping chambers. Each tool is marked with the wire size range for each crimping chamber. See Figure 1. Full crimping of the terminal or splice is assured by the CERTI-CRIMP ratchet. Once engaged, the ratchet does not release until the tool handles have been FULLY closed.

CAUTION

\*Trademark

The crimping jaws bottom before the ratchet releases. This feature ensures maximum electrical and tensile performance of the crimp. Do NOT re—adjust the ratchet.

### 3. CRIMPING PROCEDURE

Strip the wire according to the dimensions listed in Figure 2. The strip length is determined by the type of terminal or splice and by the wire size. Do not nick or cut the wire strands. Proceed as follows:

- 1. Close the tool handles until the ratchet releases. Allow the tool handles to open fully.
- 2. Center the terminal or splice wire barrel in the appropriate crimping chamber. For terminals, make sure that the flat side of the tongue faces the anvil; for splices, make sure that the brazed seam (when visible) is toward the indenter. See Figure 3.
- 3. While holding the terminal or splice in place, squeeze the tool handles together just until the jaws begin to close on the wire barrel. Do NOT deform the wire barrel.
- 4. Insert the stripped wire into the wire barrel, making sure that the wire insulation does not enter the wire barrel.
- 5. While holding the wire in place, squeeze the tool handles together until the ratchet releases, then allow the tool handles to open fully.
- 6. To crimp the other half of a butt splice, position the uncrimped wire barrel in the crimping chamber, and repeat the crimping procedure.

NOTE

If splice cannot be turned for crimping other half, turn the tool around.

#### 4. CRIMP INSPECTION

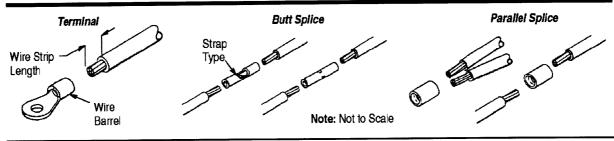
Inspect crimped terminals and splices by checking the features described in Figure 4. Poor crimps can be avoided by carefully following the procedures provided in Section 3, and by following the tool maintenance procedures provided in Section 5.

# 5. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

Tyco Electronics recommends that a maintenance and inspection program be performed periodically to ensure dependable and uniform terminations. Frequency of inspection depends on:

- 1. The care, amount of use, and handling of the hand tool.
- 2. The presence of abnormal amounts of dust and dirt.





	WIRE SIZE (AWG)	WIRE STRIP LENGTH				
HAND TOOL	RANGE (and Terminal Size)	TERMINAL (Standard)	TERMINAL (Long Barrel)	BUTT SPLICE	PARALLEL SPLICE	
46447	22–16 16–14	4.37–5.16 [.172–.203]	_	6.35–7.14 [.250–.281]	7.94–8.73 [.313–.344]	
	12–10	6.35-7.14 [.250281]	_			
49592	14–12	4.37-5.16 [.172203]		7.94–8.73 [.313–.344]	_	
49935 and 574573	22–16		6.35–7.14 [.250–.281]	6.35–7.14 [.250–.281]	7.94–8.73 [.313–.344]	
49935, 574573, and 1490046-1	16–14	4.37–5.16 [.172–.203]				
49935, 574573, and 1490047–1	12–10	6.35–7.14 [.250–.281]	_			
69363	26–24	3.17-3.97 [.125156]	_	3.57-4.37 [.141172]	_	
	22–20	4.37–5.16 [.172–.203]	_	5.16–5.95 [.203–.234]	_	

Figure 2

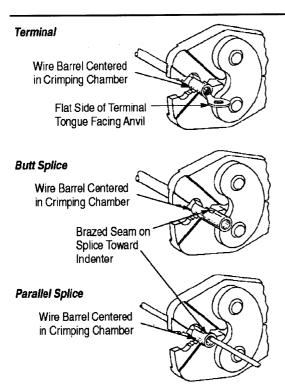


Figure 3

- 3. The degree of operator skill.
- 4. Your own established standards.

The tool is inspected before being shipped; however, Tyco Electronics recommends that the tool be inspected immediately upon arrival at your facility to ensure that the tool has not been damaged during shipment.

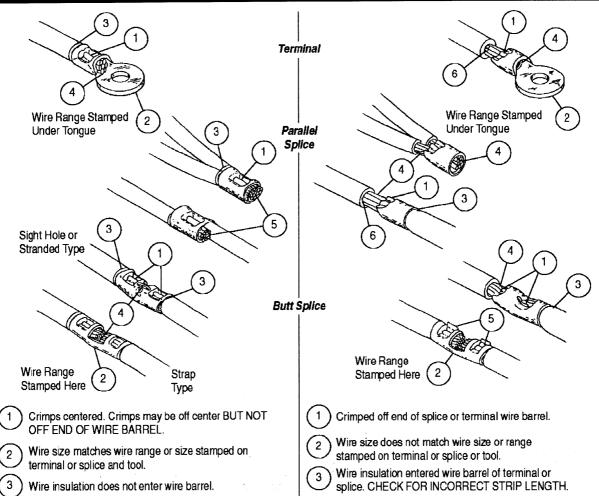
### 5.1. Daily Maintenance

- 1. Remove dust, moisture, and other contaminants with a clean brush, or a soft, lint-free cloth. Do NOT use objects that could damage the tool.
- 2. Make certain that the retaining pins are in place and that they are secured with retaining rings.
- 3. All pins, pivot points, and bearing surfaces should be protected with a thin coat of any good SAE 20 motor oil. Do NOT oil excessively.
- 4. When the tool is not in use, keep handles closed to prevent objects from becoming lodged in the crimping jaws. Store the tool in a clean, dry area.

#### 5.2. Lubrication

Lubricate all pins, pivot points, and bearing surfaces with SAE 20 motor oil as follows:

Tools used in daily production—lubricate daily Tools used daily (occasional)—lubricate weekly Tools used weekly—lubricate monthly



On parallel splices, bare wire ends must be flush with or extended slightly beyond end of wire barrel.

Wire is visible through inspection hole of butt splices.

Wire is flush with or extends slightly beyond end of wire

- Wire not inserted far enough in terminal or splice. End of wire must be visible through inspection hole of butt splices, and be flush with or extend slightly beyond end of wire barrel.
- 5 Excessive "flash" on terminal or splice indicates damaged jaws or wrong wire, splice, or tooling combination was
- (6) Nicked or missing strands.

Figure 4

Wipe excess oil from tool, particularly from crimping area. Oil transferred from the crimping area onto certain terminations may affect the electrical characteristics of an application.

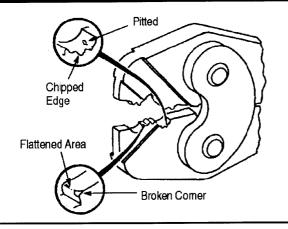
#### 5.3. Periodic Inspection

barrel.

1. The tool should be immersed (handles partially closed) in a reliable commercial degreasing compound to remove accumulated dirt, grease, and foreign matter.

- 2. Close tool handles until ratchet releases and then allow them to open freely. If they do not open quickly and fully, the spring is defective and must be replaced. See Section 6, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.
- 3. Inspect head assembly for worn, cracked, or broken jaws. Refer to Figure 5. If damage is evident, return the tool to Tyco Electronics for evaluation and repair. See Section 6, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.







## 5.4. Gaging the Crimping Chambers

This inspection requires the use of a plug gage conforming to the dimensions provided in Figure 6. Tyco Electronics does not manufacture or market these gages. To gage the crimping chambers, proceed as follows:

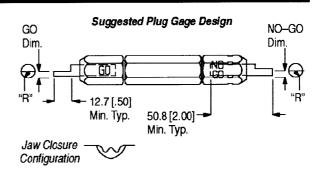
- 1. Remove traces of oil or dirt from the crimping chambers and plug gage.
- 2. Close the tool handles until it is evident that the jaws have bottomed; then hold in this position. Do NOT force the jaws beyond initial contact.
- 3. Align the GO element with the crimping chamber. Push element straight into the crimping chamber without using force. The GO element must pass completely through the crimping
- 4. Align the NO-GO element and try to insert it straight into the same crimping chamber. The NO-GO element may start entry, but must not pass completely through the crimping chamber.

NOTE

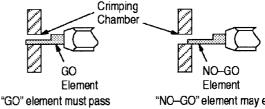
The jaws in Tools 49935 and 574573 are not symmetrically located; make sure that the tool conforms to the symmetry requirements shown in Figure 7.

If the crimping chambers conforms to the gage inspection, the tool is considered dimensionally correct, and should be lubricated with a THIN coat of any good SAE 20 motor oil. If not, the tool must be returned for further evaluation and repair. Refer to Section 6, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.

For additional information regarding the use of a plug gage, refer to instruction sheet 408-7424.



	CRIMPING	GAGE ELEMENT DIMENSIONS		
TOOL	CHAMBER MARKING	GO	NO-GO	"R" RADIUS
	22–16	1.295-1.303 [.05100513]	1.445-1.447 [.05690570]	1.57 [.062]
46447	16–14	1.498-1.506 [.05900593]	1.648-1.651 [.06490650]	1.57 [.062]
	12–10	2.108–2.116 [.0830–.0833]	2.258-2.260 [.08890890]	2.36 [.093]
49592	14–12	1.752-1.760 [.06900693]	1,902-1.905 [.07490750]	1.98 [.078]
49935	22–16	1.168-1.176 [.04600463]	1.318–1.320 [.0519–.0520]	1.57 [.062]
49935, 1490046-1	16–14	1.371-1.379 [.05400543]	1.521-1.524 [.05990600]	1.98 [.078]
49935, 1490047-1	12–10	1.930-1.938 [.07600763]	2.080-2.082 [.08190820]	2.76 [.109]
69363	26–24	0.660-0.668 [.02600263]	0.810-0.812 [.03190320]	1.003 [.0395]
09303	22–20	0.939-0.947 [.03700373]	1.089-1.092 [.04290430]	1.19 [.047]
	22–16	1.295-1.303 [.05100513]	1.445-1.447 [.05690570]	1.57 [.062]
574573	16–14	1.498-1.506 [.05900593]	1.648-1.651 [.06490650]	1.57 [.062]
	12–10	2.108-2.116 [.08300833]	2.258-2.260 [.08890890]	2.36 [.093]



completely through crimping chamber.

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

Figure 6



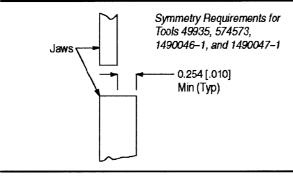


Figure 7

### 5.5. CERTI-CRIMP Ratchet Inspection

The CERTI-CRIMP ratchet should be checked to ensure that the ratchet does not release prematurely, allowing the jaws to open before they have fully bottomed. Obtain a 0.025 [.001] shim suitable for checking the clearance between the bottoming surfaces of the crimping jaws. Proceed as follows:

- 1. Select a terminal or splice, and properly stripped wire with *maximum* wire load (such as wire size 16 AWG and size 22–16 terminal).
- 2. Position the terminal or splice and wire between the crimping jaws, as described in Section 3.
- 3. Hold the wire in place and squeeze the handles until the CERTI-CRIMP ratchet releases. Hold the handles in this position, maintaining just enough tension to keep the jaws closed.

4. Check the clearance between the bottoming surfaces of the crimping jaws. If the clearance is 0.025 [.001] or less, the ratchet is satisfactory. If clearance exceeds 0.025 [.001], the ratchet is out of adjustment and must be repaired. See Section 6, REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR.

#### 6. REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR

Customer–replaceable parts are listed in Figure 8. A complete inventory should be stocked and controlled to prevent lost time when replacement of parts is necessary. Parts other than those listed should be replaced by Tyco Electronics to ensure quality and reliability. Order replacement parts through your Tyco Electronics Representative, or call 1–800–526–5142, or send a facsimile of your purchase order to 717–986–7605, or write to:

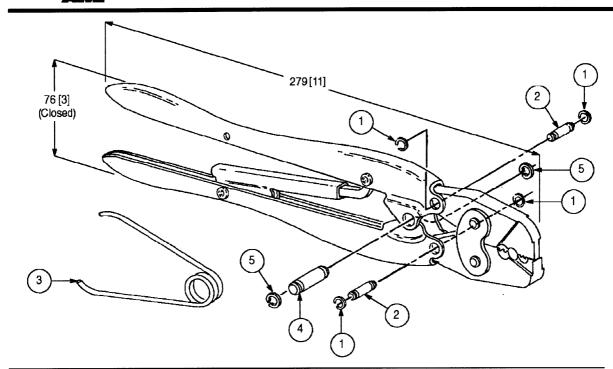
CUSTOMER SERVICE (038–035) TYCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION PO BOX 3608 HARRISBURG PA 17105–3608

Tools may also be returned to Tyco Electronics for evaluation and repair. For customer repair service, please contact a Tyco Electronics Representative at 1–800–526–5136.

## 7. REVISION SUMMARY

Revisions to this instruction sheet per EC 0990–0830–01 include:

- Updated document to corporate requirements
- Added tools 1490046-1 and 1490047-1



REPLACEMENT PARTS							
ITEM	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QTY PER TOOL				
1	21045–3	RING, Retaining	4				
2	1-23619-6	PIN, Straight, Grooved	2				
3	39364	SPRING, Hold Down	1				
4	2–23620–9	PIN, Straight, Grooved	<b>1</b> .				
5	21045–6	RING, Retaining	2				

Figure 8