

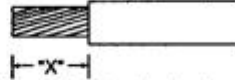
Powerpole Pak[®]

INSTRUCTIONS

Assembly:

- Strip insulation from the end of the wire to be terminated, being careful not to damage the copper conductors. (See Fig. 1)

Figure 1. $X = 5/16$ inch
= 7.9 mm



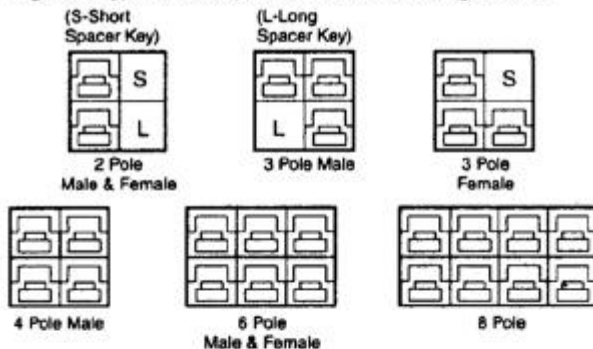
- Terminate wire by inserting it into the contact and crimping, using a recommended Anderson crimping tool. Crimping by other tools may produce high resistance joints or contact distortion resulting in improper seating of contact in Powerpole housing. For safety reasons, crimping is recommended rather than soldering.

Anderson Crimping Tools

TYPE	CAT. NO.
Manual-Cycle Controlled	1351G1 15/30A
Manual-Cycle Controlled	1351G2 45A
Pneumatic-Bench Mounted	1353G1

- If Powerpoles are not already assembled into a block or cluster, slide them together so that they dovetail into the desired multi-pole configuration. Adjacent Powerpoles are properly aligned when they form a hole for the retaining pin. Note: Spacer Keys (Long and Short) may be used to complete the Powerpole block for a 4, 6, or 8-pole configuration whenever less than the maximum number of Powerpoles is required. And they are ideal for satisfying any keying requirements. (See Fig. 2)

Figure 2. Typical Powerpole Pak Contact Configurations

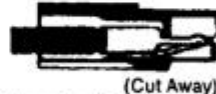


- Insert a contact and wire into each housing from the rear. Position contact as shown (See Fig. 3a) and push forward using Insertion/Extraction Tool Cat. No. 11038G2 so that contact slips under the barrier and snaps over the end of the retaining spring. (See Fig. 3b) Repeat until all wires assembled with contacts have been firmly locked into their respective Powerpole housings.

Figure 3a

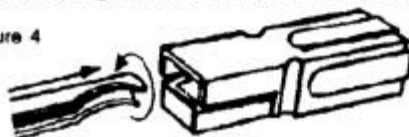


Figure 3b



Contact Removal: Use Cat. No. 111038G2 Insertion/Extraction Tool. Place one of the forward prongs of the tool between the contact and spring using a rotary motion. Continue rotation while pulling on the wire until the prong causes disengagement of the contact from the spring. Withdraw contact from rear of housing (See Fig. 4)

Figure 4



- Feed wires through the Powerpole Pak outer housing and pull the cluster of Powerpoles into the housing. Secure it in a flush or extended position as desired with one or more retaining pins (Cat. No. 110G9). Use forward hole for "extended" positioning (See Fig. 5a) and rear hole for "flush" positioning (See Fig. 5b) of Powerpole connectors.

Figure 5a



Retaining Pin Position
Powerpoles Extended

Figure 5b



Retaining Pin Position
Powerpoles Flush

- Place the cable clamp over the wires as they come out of the rear of the plug and screw it down as shown (See Fig. 6a). Be careful not to pinch any wires. Do not overtorque screws or stripping of the nylon housing may result. Flexible conduit clamp fits into the flex as shown in Fig. 6b. Powerpole clusters are mounted in the snap-in receptacle housings as shown in Fig. 6c. No cable clamps are required for these assemblies.

Figure 6a
3 Pole Plug Exploded View
with Cable Clamp

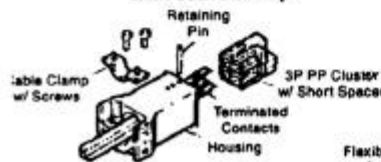


Figure 6b
6 Pole Plug Exploded View
with Conduit Clamp

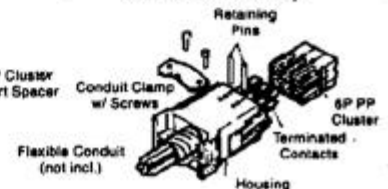
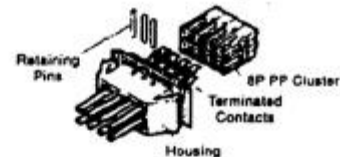


Figure 6c
8 Pole Receptacle
Exploded View



- Powerpole Pak Snap-In Receptacles are designed for use in panels 0.030 - 0.134" thick. Knockout sizes for 4, 6 and 8-pole housings are as shown below.

4 POLE TEMPLATE	6 POLE	8 POLE

Cat. No.	Knockout Size
1470G1 (2,3,4-pole).	1.00 x 1.25" (25.40 x 31.75mm)
1470G2 (5,6-pole).	1.00 x 1.62" (25.40 x 41.28mm)
1470G3 (7,8-pole).	1.00 x 1.88" (25.40 x 49.28mm)

Note: Knockout sizes shown are typical. Actual size required may vary depending on panel thickness and must be determined by the customer.

UL and CSA Reference - These connectors are recognized under the component program of Underwriters' Laboratories, File E26226, as well as by the Canadian Standards Association, Report LR25154. TUV-Rheinland certification per DIN VDE 0627 pending.

Patents: Powerpole connectors are patented under one or more of the following patents: U.S. 3,218,599; 3,259,870. Canada: 744,470; 744,469. U.K.: 965,073; 965,074