

SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

BENDIX

High Tension Electrical Connector Receptacle Assembly
10- or 60-36874 (ORD No. 7388345) and Plug Assemblies
10- or 60-36873 (ORD No. 7388344) and 10-36772

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ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS DIVISION
SIDNEY, NEW YORK 13838



Form L-789
(Supersedes MG-641)

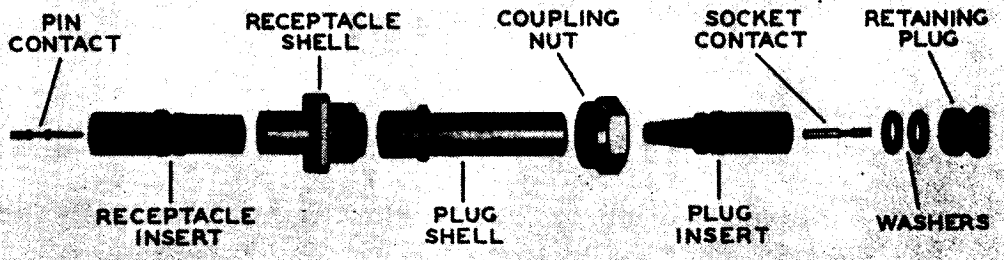


Figure 1

SECTION I

1-1. Description.

1-2. The Bendix High Tension electrical connector is designed for use with type JAN RG-8/u Cable. This connector is designed to withstand a potential of 17.7 K.V., RMS, 60CPS, A.C. for 1 minute. The component parts of the plug and receptacle assemblies are shown in exploded view, figure 1.

1-3. Protection Caps should be used wherever the connectors have been disconnected. Protection Cap 10- or 60-36864 (Ord #7388346) should be coupled to the receptacle assembly and protection cap 10- or 60-36861 (Ord #7388347) should be coupled to the plug assembly.

SECTION II

2-1. Installation of Receptacle Assembly.

2-2. Strip the outer jacket and braid 2 inches. Strip the insulation $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the end of the cable and chamfer the insulation slightly to facilitate pushing the cable into the insert. Apply rosin base flux to the end of the conductor strands, tin the strands, and solder the pin contact to the cable using 60/40 solder and a 100 to 150 watt soldering iron. Apply soldering iron to open side of solder well to prevent solder from collecting on the outside of the contact.

2-3. Apply a thin film of DC-4 compound to the cable insulation. Push the contact and cable into the back (unthreaded end) of the receptacle insert until it snaps into position. When correctly installed, the end of the contact should be approximately 3/8 inch below the tapered end of the insert.

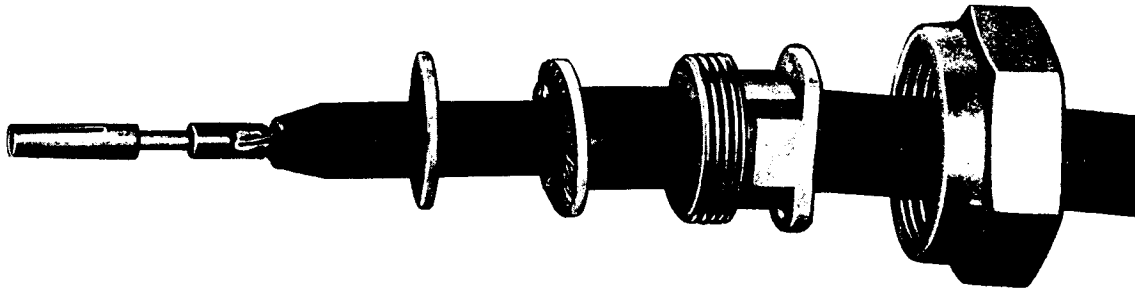


Figure 2

SECTION III

3-1. Installation of Plug Assembly.

3-2. Strip the outer jacket or cable sheathing 1-7/16 inches. Slide the coupling nut and retaining plug on cable as shown in figure 2. Place one of the washers on the cable so it rests against the edge of the cable sheathing. Unbraid and spread all strands of the wire over the washer. Trim the strands even with the outer diameter of the washer.

3-3. Strip the insulation 1/4 inch from the end of the cable and chamfer the insulation slightly to facilitate pushing the cable into the insert. Apply rosin base flux to the end of the conductor strands, tin the strands and solder the socket contact to the cable using 60/40 solder and a 100 to 150 watt soldering iron. Apply soldering iron to open side of solder well to prevent solder from collecting on the outside of the contact.

3-4. Place the second washer on the cable against the fanned-out braid (Fig. 2). Apply a thin film of DC-4 compound to the cable insulation.

3-5. Start the socket contact into the back of the plug shell (threaded end). Grasp shell and cable firmly, pushing the cable and contact into the plug shell until the socket contact snaps into position. When properly installed, the end of the socket contact should be approximately 3/32 inch below the front end of the insert. Work the two washers and braid down into the shell until they seat firmly against the shoulder.

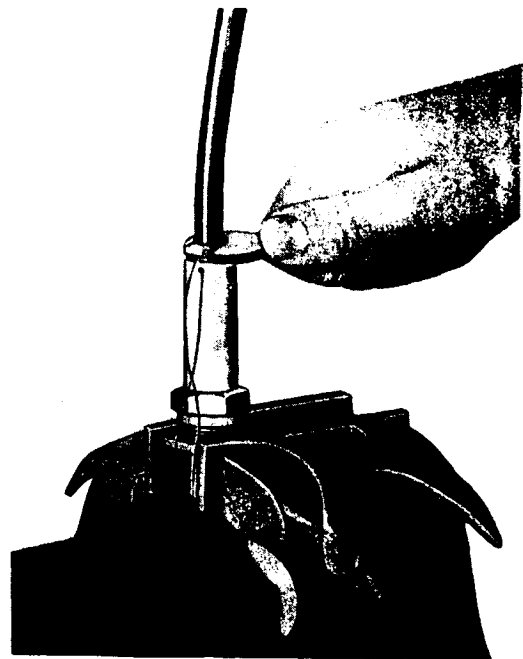


Figure 3

3-6. Thread a short piece of 0.020 inch diameter safety wire through one of the holes in the shell. Pull it to one side to keep it from interfering when the retaining plug is installed.

3-7. Mate the plug with a standard 14S receptacle, mating receptacle or protector cap 10- or 60-36861 and tighten coupling nut securely (Fig. 3). Screw the retaining nut firmly into the shell. Safety wire the plug to the shell.

SECTION IV

4-1. Disassembly and Reassembly of Receptacle.

4-2. Pull the cable pin contact from the receptacle. Unsolder contact. If it is necessary to remove the insert proceed as follows: Place the receptacle on an arbor press as shown in figure 4. Force the insert from the shell using a pumping action on the arbor press.

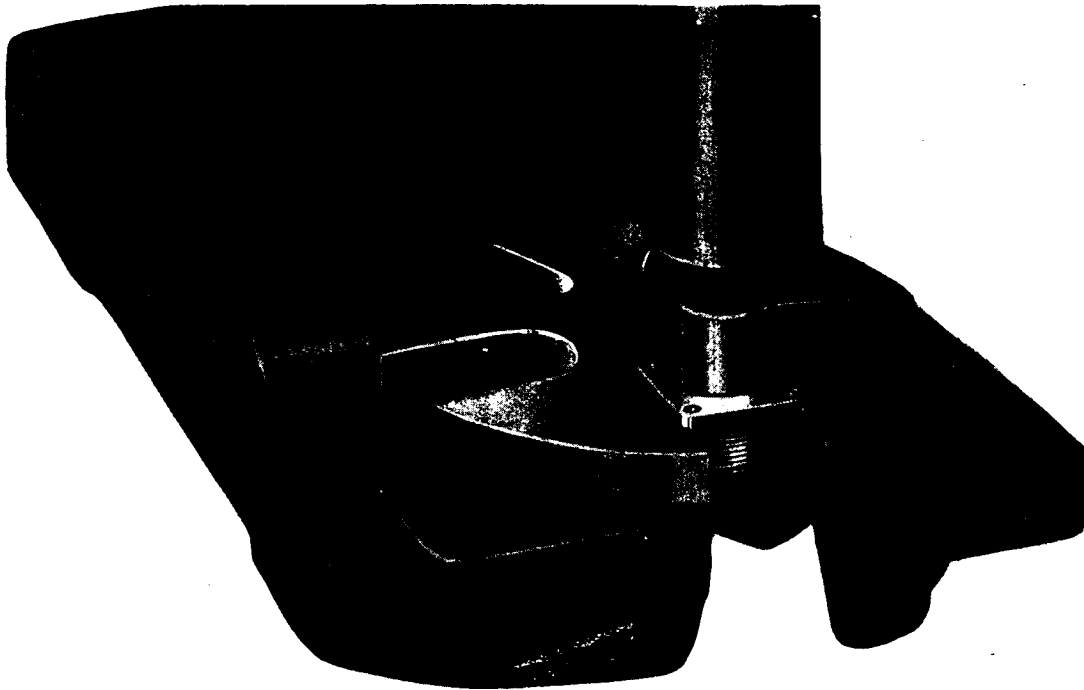


Figure 4

4-3. Examine the insert for cuts or tears. The pin contact should be straight and smooth, if not, replace. Check the threads of the shell. Petrolatum may be used as a thread lubricant.

4-4. Before installing the insert, apply a thin film of DC-4 compound to the external surface of the insert. Start insert, tapered hole end first, into the back of the receptacle (unthreaded end). Push the insert into the shell with an arbor press using a firm pumping action. When properly installed, the front of the insert must protrude about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the front of the receptacle shell.

SECTION V

5-1. Disassembly and Reassembly of Plug.

5-2. Remove safety wire from retaining plug and shell. Unscrew plug and pull cable and socket contact from the shell. If desired, unsolder contact and remove the washers.

5-3. If it is necessary to remove the insert, proceed as follows: Support the plug shell in an arbor press (Fig. 5). Place a non-metallic rod, about 3/8 inch in diameter, against the insert in the back of the shell. Push the insert from the shell using a pumping action on the arbor press.

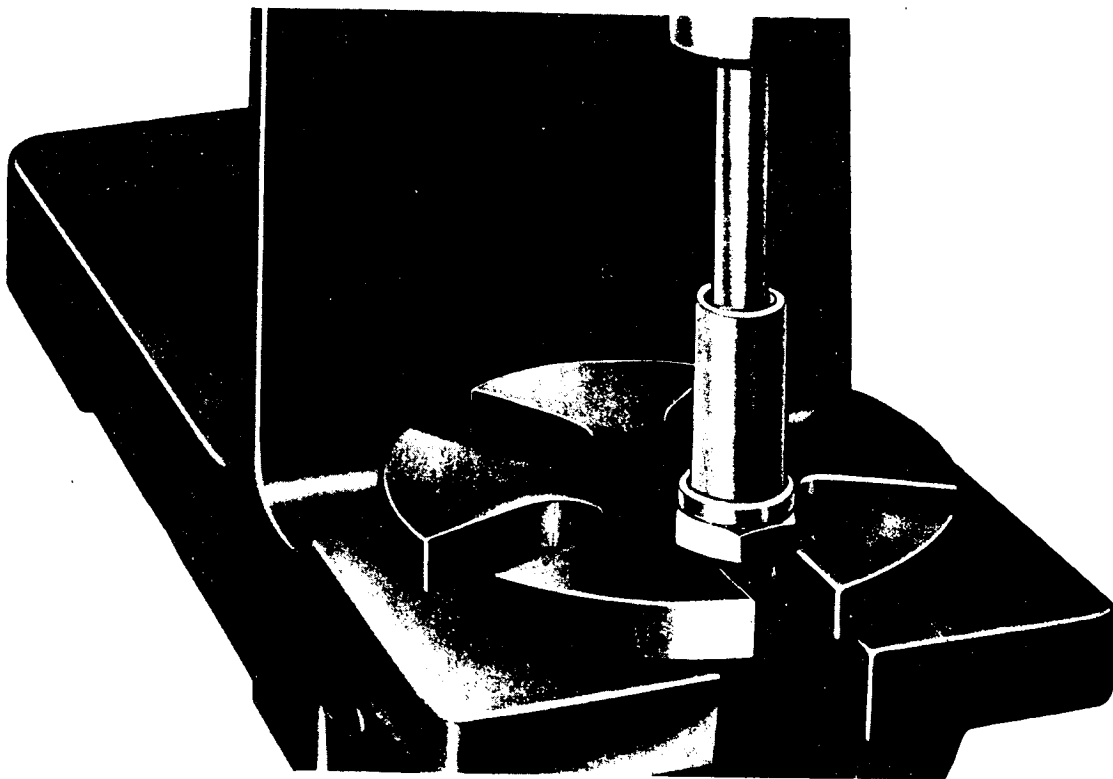


Figure 5

5-4. Examine the insert for cuts or tears. Check the socket contact to make sure none of the spring leaves are cracked or bent. Examine the threads of the retaining plug and the mating threads in the shell. Petrolatum may be used as a thread lubricant.

5-5. Before installing the insert, apply a thin film of DC-4 compound to the external surface of the insert. Start insert, tapered end first, into the back of the shell (threaded end). Place a non-metallic rod, about 1/2 inch in diameter against the insert. Push the insert into the shell using a pumping action on the arbor press. When properly installed the front of the insert will be approximately even with the front of the shell.