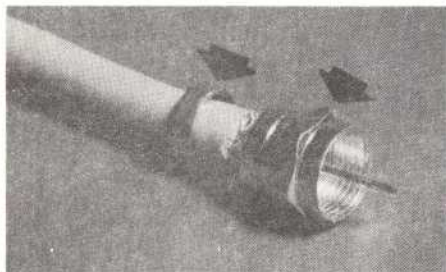


Making The Right Connection

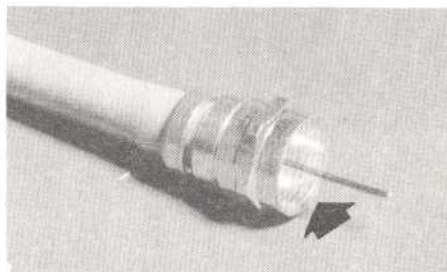
Making a coaxial cable connection can be compared to your golf swing. If you have the basic technique right you can modify it to your own personal taste. As you modify your golf swing to meet your own physical preference, so you can use different tools to make a good coaxial connection. Whether it's a knife, stripping tool or diagonal cutter, the important thing is to make a good

connection for maximum RF transmission.

Dale Hemmie, senior systems engineer, recommends the following method of making a coaxial cable connection. As mentioned before, the choice of tools is yours. Be sure you do a precise job. Failure to do so can cost you time and money in trying to locate a system problem.



Slide the ferrule over the jacket. Slide the connector body between the braid and the dielectric. Trim off excess braid.



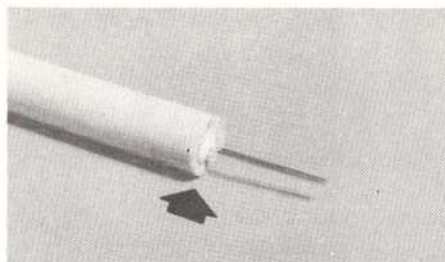
Look into end of connector to make sure no braid or aluminum foil touches or has the possibility of touching the center conductor. Shorting can result if either comes in contact with center conductor.



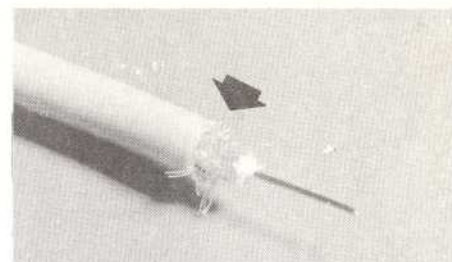
IN COLD WEATHER OR INDOORS: Trim off center conductor leaving it extended 1/16" of an inch beyond the connector. (Use diagonal pliers for cutting center conductor).



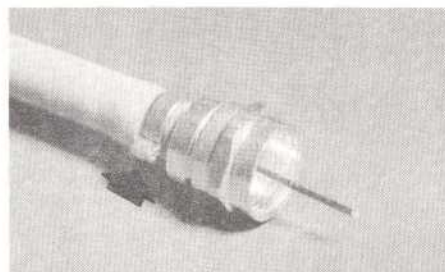
The ferrule properly crimped (cable not shown for clarity).



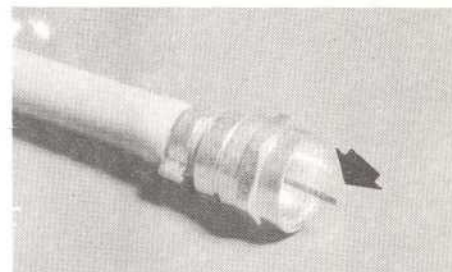
Cut the cable flush. Strip the outer jacket off, then trim the dielectric by cutting partially thru; then twist and pull off leaving a 1/2" minimum of exposed center conductor. Do not nick the center conductor!



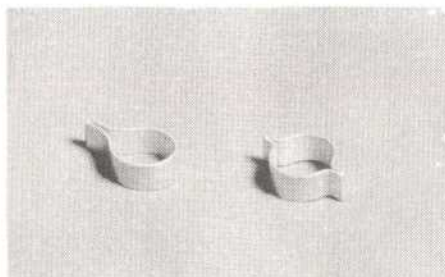
Remove additional 3/16" of the outer jacket. Pull the braid away from the dielectric and fold over the jacket. If there's any residue on the center conductor scrape off with non-metallic object.



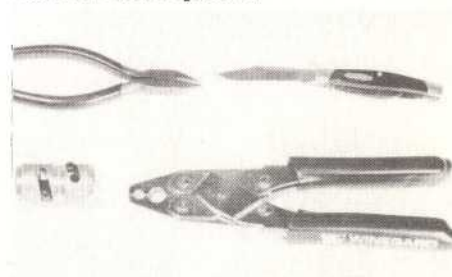
Slide ferrule just ahead of cable protrusion (bulge visible on cable) for maximum strength of the connection. Close crimping tool making correct crimp.



IN HOT WEATHER: Trim off center conductor leaving 3/16" beyond the connector. The center conductor expands at higher temperatures. If a little extra is not provided, it may contract enough in the winter to create an open connection and result in loss of picture.



The ferrule on the right has been crimped correctly. The ferrule on the left is not desirable (cable not shown for clarity).



You have a choice of several tools to use to do a good job. From top to bottom, left to right: SP-6310 crimping tool, UT-5900 cable stripping tool, common knife, and diagonal cutter.



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