B DESICCANT INJECTOR
DESCRIPTION AND USE

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the description and use of the B desiccant injector, a device used to inject desiccant into a splice containing moisture without removing the splice case or sleeve.

1.02 This section is reissued to include the 650-gram desiccant can.

1.03 Other methods of using B desiccant to dry wet cable conductors are covered in Sections 632-800-300, 632-800-301, and 632-800-302.

2. PRECAUTIONS

2.01 ***Desiccant should not be used in splices containing only plastic-insulated conductors.*** For drying splices containing both plastic- and paper- or pulp-insulated conductors, C desiccant (in bags) should be used in the quantity required for the paper- or pulp-insulated conductors only.

2.02 ***B desiccant should not be used in splices containing coaxial or spiral-four conductors.*** C desiccant (in bags) should be used for drying splices containing these conductors.

2.03 Although desiccant is a harmless substance, B desiccant should be handled carefully to avoid inhalation of dust particles from it. Regular eye protection (safety glasses) should be worn when handling desiccant; however, under windy conditions, special eye protection (goggles) should be worn to prevent dust particles from entering the eyes.

2.04 Handling desiccant may cause the hands to feel excessively dry. A light application of petrolatum will relieve the dryness.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.01 The B desiccant injector (Fig. 1) consists of the following:

(1) Threaded cap which fits the opening of the 160-gram desiccant despenser or the 650-gram desiccant can

(2) Threaded fitting for connecting injector to a C pressure flange or splice case pressure testing fitting

(3) Valve for attaching air chuck of pressure hose.

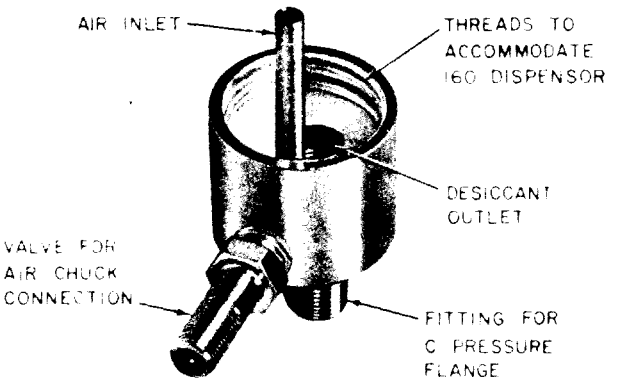

Fig. 1—B Desiccant Injector

3.02 Desiccant is forced into the splice by gas pressure from a nitrogen cylinder.

4. USE

4.01 To dry a wet splice by use of the B desiccant injector, proceed as follows:

(1) Remove the cap and seal from a 160-gram desiccant despenser ▶or from the 650-gram desiccant can which may serve as the dispenser.◀

(2) Fill ▶the 160-gram desiccant◀ dispenser with desiccant as necessary.

(3) Screw the injector onto the threaded top of the 160-gram desiccant dispenser (Fig. 2) ▶or onto the 650-gram desiccant can.◀

(4) Screw the injector into a C pressure flange or splice case pressure fitting.

(5) Adjust the pressure regulator on the nitrogen cylinder to an outlet pressure of approximately 5 psi.

(6) Connect the pressure hose chuck to the injector valve (Fig. 3) and the gas pressure will force the desiccant into the splice.

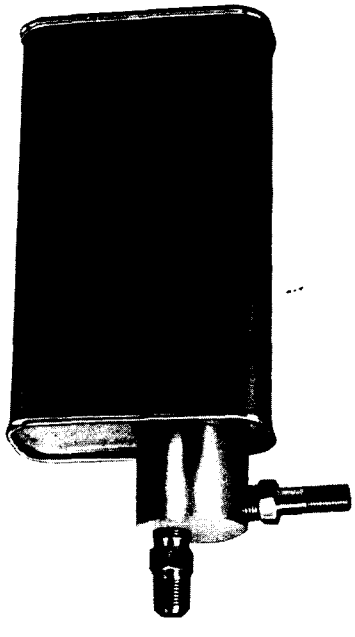

Fig. 2—B Desiccant Injector on 160-Gram Desiccant Dispenser

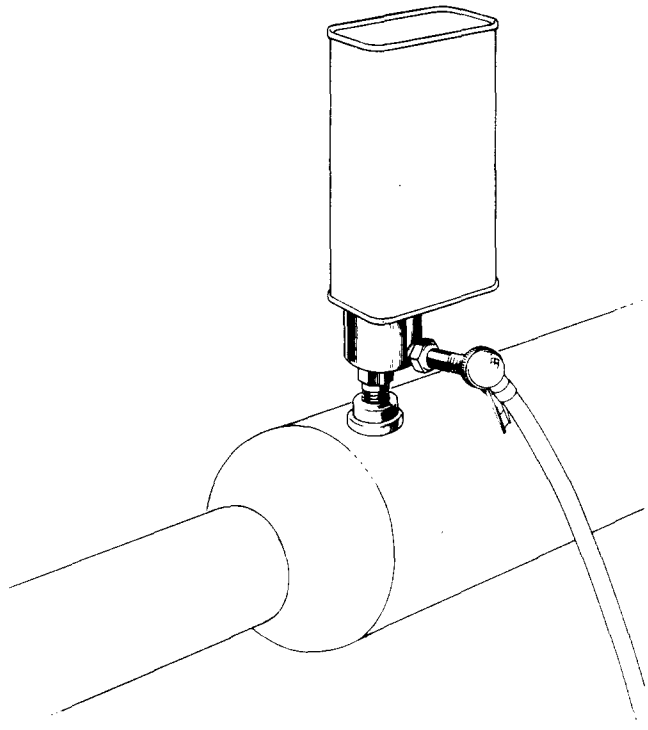

Fig. 3—Drying Splice Using the B Desiccant Injector

4.02 The quantity of desiccant required depends upon the size and type of the splice. The proper amount is indicated in Section 632-050-205.

4.03 The conductor insulation resistance should begin to improve within approximately one hour. The time required will depend upon the size of the splice, the location of the wet conductors in the splice, and the amount of moisture present.