

## WIRE SLITTER

### 1. GENERAL

1.01 This section covers the description, use, and replacement parts information for the wire splitter.

1.02 When this section is reissued, the reason for reissue will be listed in this paragraph.

1.03 The wire splitter is used for making longitudinal cuts in the insulation of parallel types of wire such as C rural wire, and for removing insulation from the wire ends after a longitudinal cut is made.

### 2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The wire splitter (Fig. 1) consists of a pair of hinged steel handles to which are fastened guide blocks containing a steel knife for slitting the wire. A pair of grooved knives at the end of the tool are for stripping split wire ends.

2.02 A spring stop is provided to keep the tool in the normally closed position.

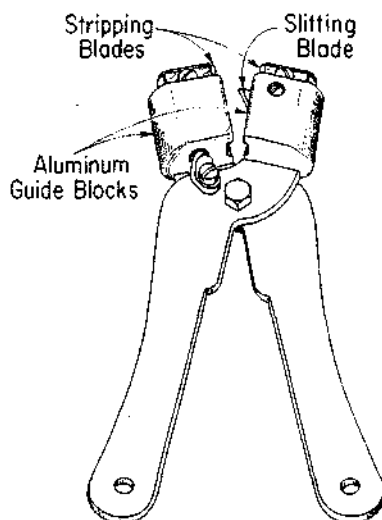


Fig. 1—Wire Splitter

### 3. USE

3.01 To slit C rural wire, open splitter and place wire in groove of guide block opposite slitting blade; close splitter, then pull along wire as shown in Fig. 2.

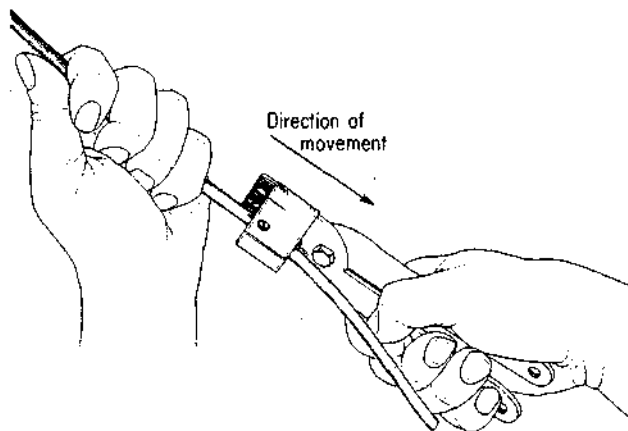


Fig. 2—Slitting C Rural Wire

3.02 To remove the insulation from conductor, place conductor in notch of stripping blades as shown in Fig. 3 and pull insulation from conductor. It may be necessary in some instances to rotate the wire splitter a half revolution in each direction to completely score insulation before pulling it off.

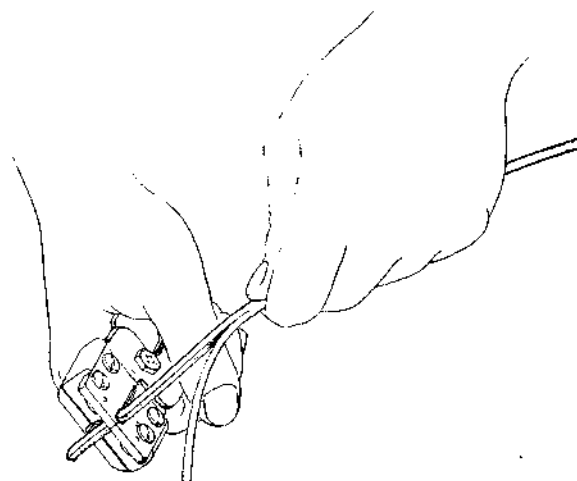


Fig. 3—Stripping C Rural Wire

### NOTICE

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**3.03** A splice may be made in C rural wire as follows:

- (1) Slit end of wire of pair No. 1 with the wire splitter for 6 inches.
- (2) Cut off 2-1/2 inches of one of the separated conductors in order to stagger the joints.
- (3) Remove insulation from both conductors with the wire splitter for a distance of a little more than half the length of an 064 S copper sleeve (5/8 inch).
- (4) Prepare conductors of pair No. 2 as described for pair No. 1. **IT IS IMPORTANT THAT LEGS OF SPLICE BE OF EQUAL LENGTH SO AS TO EQUALIZE THE TENSION BETWEEN CONDUCTORS.**
- (5) Slip an 064 S copper sleeve over each skinned conductor of pair No. 1, making sure the conductor is in the sleeve up to the constriction. Crimp each sleeve lightly with diagonal pliers to hold sleeve in place until presses are made.
- (6) Match long and short conductors and insert conductors of pair No. 2 into sleeves on conductors of pair No. 1, making sure they are in the sleeve up to the constriction. Straighten legs of splice, and if one leg is found to be shorter than the other, adjust ends of pair No. 2 until the legs of splice are of equal length. Crimp the sleeves lightly with diagonal pliers to hold conductors of pair No. 2 in position until presses are made.

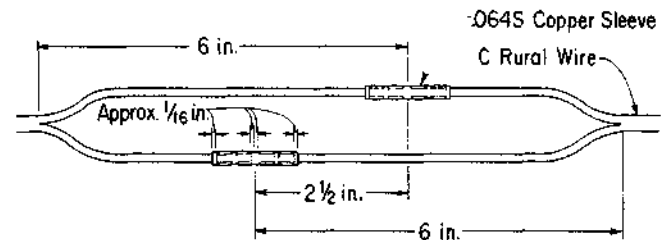
(7) Using the C groove of the 31-QC Nicopress Tool, (Fig. 4), make two presses each side of the constriction for each sleeve. Make the two inside presses first, starting approximately 1/16 inch each side of the constriction. The two presses at the ends of the sleeve should be located approximately 1/16 inch from the ends.

(8) Using 3/4-inch DR tape, wrap each sleeve with two reversed half-lapped layers starting in the center and extending the tape 3/4 inch beyond each end of each sleeve.

(9) Wrap the entire splice and 1/2 inch beyond the ends of the slit with one half-lapped layer of D vinyl tape starting at one end.

#### 4. REPLACEMENT PARTS

**4.01** Additional blades for the wire splitter are available as replacement parts. Orders should be worded as follows: (Qty.) Knife, Slitting, for wire splitter; (Qty.) Knives, Stripping, for wire splitter



**Fig. 4—C Rural Wire Complete With Presses**