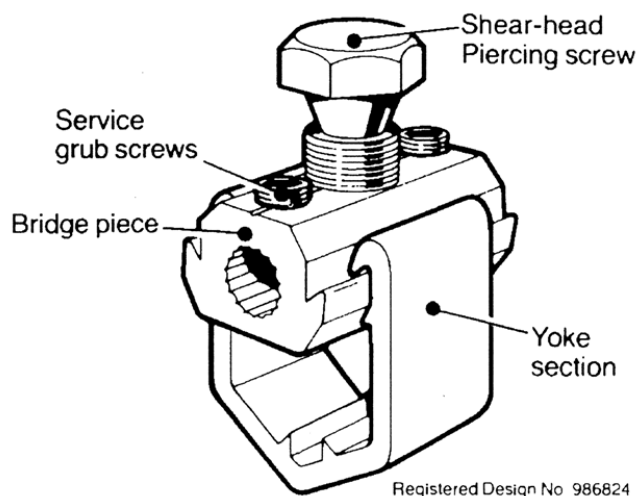


PCS1 Connector



Principle Application

Services from solid sector aluminium mains conductors.

Range

Connector Reference	Core c.s.a (mm ²)			Approx Unit Wt. (grammes)
	Mains		Service	
	min.	max.	max.*	
PCS1/1	50	95	35	98
PCS1/2	120	185	35	125
PCS1/3	240	300	35	156

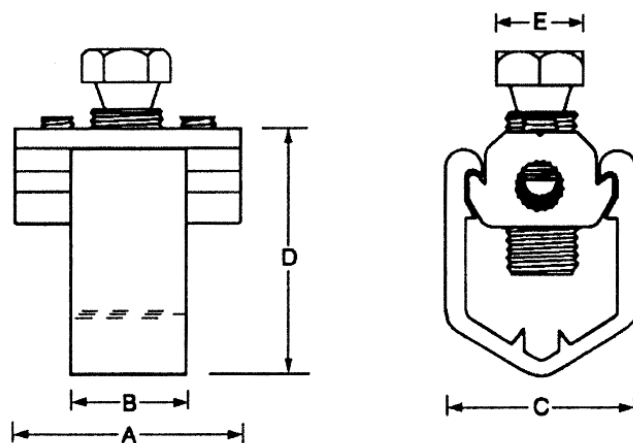
NOTE: For small section conductors see technical data overleaf

The Hepworth range of insulation-piercing service connectors has been specifically designed for live jointing, and offers an improved level of safety together with a convenient and reliable method of connecting most service cables in common use to three or four core solid aluminium mains cables. The connector is suitable for either single or double service configurations.

Each connector is supplied with an insulation patch and brass gauze as standard, in a sealed pack together with fitting instructions. Further details of fitting procedures are included with the technical data overleaf.

PCS1 Connector

Physical Dimensions



Ref. Code	Dimensions (mm)				
	A	B	C	D	E
PCS1/1	45	20.0	26.2	37.7	13.0
PCS1/2	45.0	20.0	33.2	43.6	17.0
PCS1/3	45.0	20.0	40.2	48.1	17.0

Material

Aluminium Alloy.

Fitting Instructions

Separate the cores sufficiently to allow the yoke section to be fitted around the conductor, and loosely assemble the components in the required position, ensuring that the bridge piece is centrally located in the yoke. Cut each service cable to length and strip back 15 mm of insulation from each conductor. (NOTE: Excessive stripping may introduce the risk of fouling the central piercing screw). Thoroughly abrade each service conductor, insert into the bridge piece up to the insulation, and tighten the grub screws using a 5/32 or 4 mm A/F hexagonal drive.

The connection is then completed by tightening the central piercing screw until the head shears. This method ensures that the assembly, including the service conductors, does not become live until this final operation is completed.

Stranded conductors below 16 mm² should be doubled and redoubled and, if copper conductors are to be jointed, they must be wrapped in brass gauze. This not only improves the electrical stability of the interface connection, but also helps to contain the strands to prevent splaying.