

REPLACING COMPONENTS WITH PUSH-ON TERMINALS

In order to prevent high resistance connections from overheating and decreasing component life, wiring and terminals must be examined for deterioration prior to attachment. For high-amperage components having push-on terminals:

1. Examine the wire terminal for oxidation and discoloration.
2. Examine the wiring at the terminal for oxidized or discolored metal.
3. Examine the wiring for at least 6" (150mm) from the terminal for discolored or cracked insulation.
4. Terminal must be properly sized to the spade connector in order to assure a snug, electrically secure connection.

If the terminal exhibits any of the faults described above it must be replaced:

1. Use the proper replacement terminal:
 - a. Correct size for the connector spade
 - b. Sized for the wire gauge being used
 - c. Made of the proper material.
2. Wiring insulation must be properly stripped.
 - a. Any discolored wire must be cut back until un-oxidized metal is exposed.
 - b. On multi-strand wire all strands must be captured in the terminal crimp ferrule.
 - c. Use care when crimping in order to insure that insulation has not been captured in the crimp.
3. Use the appropriate tool to crimp the terminal on the wire. Pliers and diagonal cutters are NOT designed for attaching crimp-on terminals. Only purpose-built crimping tools are to authorized for making these connections.

p/n 77075

REPLACING COMPONENTS WITH PUSH-ON TERMINALS

In order to prevent high resistance connections from overheating and decreasing component life, wiring and terminals must be examined for deterioration prior to attachment. For high-amperage components having push-on terminals:

1. Examine the wire terminal for oxidation and discoloration.
2. Examine the wiring at the terminal for oxidized or discolored metal.
3. Examine the wiring for at least 6" (150mm) from the terminal for discolored or cracked insulation.
4. Terminal must be properly sized to the spade connector in order to assure a snug, electrically secure connection.

If the terminal exhibits any of the faults described above it must be replaced:

1. Use the proper replacement terminal:
 - a. Correct size for the connector spade
 - b. Sized for the wire gauge being used
 - c. Made of the proper material.
2. Wiring insulation must be properly stripped.
 - a. Any discolored wire must be cut back until un-oxidized metal is exposed.
 - b. On multi-strand wire all strands must be captured in the terminal crimp ferrule.
 - c. Use care when crimping in order to insure that insulation has not been captured in the crimp.
3. Use the appropriate tool to crimp the terminal on the wire. Pliers and diagonal cutters are NOT designed for attaching crimp-on terminals. Only purpose-built crimping tools are to authorized for making these connections.

p/n 77075