

66G- AND 66H-TYPE CONNECTING BLOCKS REPLACEMENT OF BROKEN TERMINALS

1. GENERAL

1.01 This section provides procedures for replacing broken terminals on 66-type connecting blocks.

1.02 The procedures apply to 66-type connecting blocks arranged with single or twin clip terminals. The single-clip terminal used on the 66G-type connecting block is illustrated in A, Figure 1. The twin-clip terminal used on the 66H-type connecting block is illustrated in B, Figure 1.

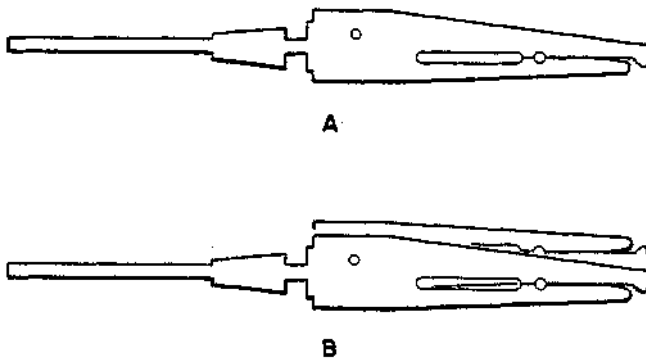


Fig. 1 — Replacement Terminals

1.03 Precaution should be taken to prevent interference to working circuits on adjacent terminals during replacement of broken terminals.

2. TOOLS AND MATERIALS

| CODE OR SPEC. NO. | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Tools: | |
| — | P Long Nose Pliers |
| Materials: | |
| P-18E767 | Terminal (Single-Clip) |
| P-18E768 | Terminal (Twin-Clip) |

3. REMOVING AND REPLACING BROKEN TERMINALS

3.01 Instructions for making and removing wrapped connections are given in Section 069-132-811. For clip terminals, instructions for making and removing connections are given in Section 069-125-811.

3.02 Remove broken or damaged terminals as follows:

- (a) Tag and remove the leads from the terminal to be replaced.
- (b) Using the P long nose pliers, grasp the wire-wrap portion of the terminal as near the block as possible and carefully twist the terminal until it breaks (Fig. 2).
- (c) Grasp the remainder of the terminal by the clip end from the front of the block with the P long nose pliers and pull the terminal from the block.

3.03 Replace terminals as follows:

- (a) Select the proper replacement terminal (Fig.1).
- (b) Insert the new terminal into the now empty slot of the terminal block from which the broken terminal has been removed. This must be done from the front of the block. Determine that the terminal is in the correct position by observing the shape of the slot or the position of the adjacent terminals.
- (c) Using the P long nose pliers, apply a steady pressure and push the terminal through the block until a click is heard and the terminal extends the same distance from the block as the adjacent terminals.
- (d) If the nylon retaining spurs fail to secure the terminal, twist the base of the wire-wrap end of the terminal 10 to 20 degrees.
- (e) Reconnect all leads.

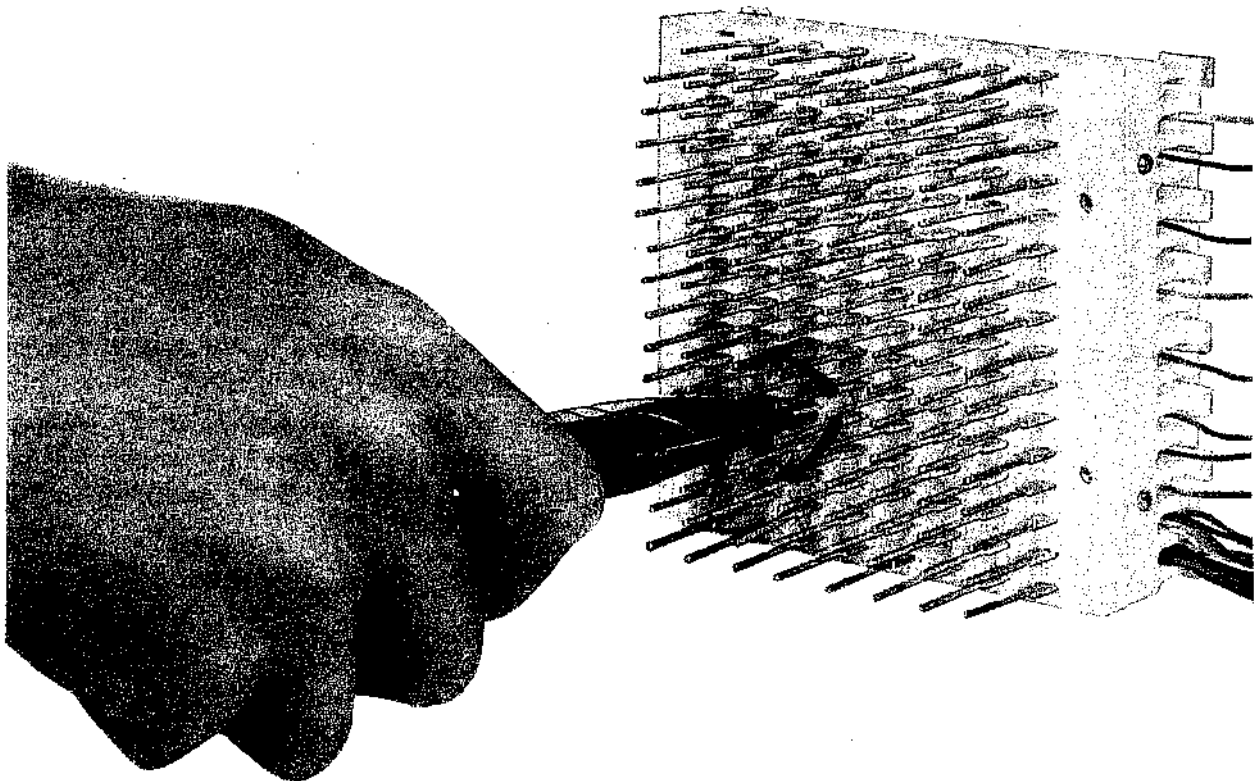


Fig. 2 — Breaking Terminal from Block