



airbond



GTW Developments Ltd.

105 Series splicers

Splicers for carpet yarns



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Getting started

Model 105 – getting started

Please read this section before you start operating the splicer. The rest of the manual deals with maintenance, and with details of products; those sections will not be needed immediately.

Remove all packaging. For each splicer, you will have the appropriate splicing chamber – which will usually already be fitted.

Depending on what you have ordered, you will have some or all of the following:

- Splicer
- Additional splicing chamber(s)
- Optional carrying strap
- Optional buckle
- Optional hanger and screws
- Optional hanging clip

If they have been supplied, place the buckle and strap over the air union, before connecting the splicer to the air supply. The operator may then loop the strap round his wrist to reduce the likelihood of the splicer being dropped.

It may be useful to have a fixed place to store the splicer temporarily when the operator has finished. If it has been supplied, bolt the hanging clip to a convenient spot on a machine. Fix the hanger to the back of the splicer, using the screws provided. (This operation will involve the removal and replacement of the splicing chamber). The splicer can then be placed in the hanging clip when not in use. This reduces the likelihood of the splicer being dropped and damaged in service.

Connect the splicer to an air line.

Under normal circumstances, the line pressure should be around 6 bar. The line should preferably be fitted with a pressure regulator so that adjustment may be made to suit local needs.

Hold the splicer with the trigger button facing the body, and press the trigger with the thumb.

- Look down into the splicer
- Press trigger part-way down - See the pad move until it hits the chamber
- Press trigger further - Listen for the air blast

Splicer threading

The Model 105 splicer can only be used where both ends of the yarn are introduced from the same end of the chamber - the 'ends together' method.

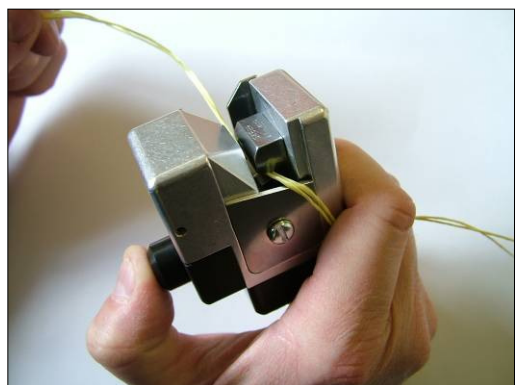


Figure 1

A Model 105 splicer as used by a right-handed operator. The splicer is held in the right hand, with the thumb on the trigger button.

Take the two yarns up the right-hand surface of the splicer. Restrain them with light pressure of the first finger. Take the yarns together through the side plate, and through the body of the splicer to the left hand side.

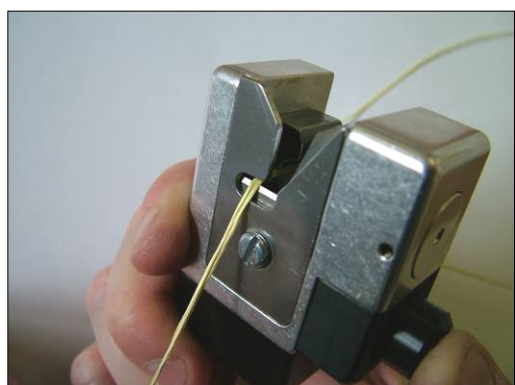


Figure 2

The splicer seen from the knife side. The yarns emerge from the left-hand side-plate, over the edge of the knife.

The yarns are pulled down sharply over the knife edge, to ensure that the cut is clean. The precise moment of cut will depend on the splicing procedure chosen to suit the yarn type



Figure 3

A completed splice just beginning to emerge from the right-hand side of the splicer. Normally, the splice will emerge from the splicer without any intervention by the operator. Waste ends of yarn, which have been cut off on the left-hand side, are discarded

Optimising splicing performance

Unusually, the Model 105 allows the operator to change procedures at will, at any time, in order to achieve the optimum splicing performance.

In most commercial splicers, the cutting operation is synchronised with the moment when the air blast enters the splicing chamber. It has been found that, in certain circumstances, splicing performance can be improved if the moment of cut is advanced or retarded slightly, relative to the air blast.

If the yarn is cut before the blast occurs, the splice will normally be ejected very quickly from the splicing chamber,. The result is a very short blast duration, and satisfactory splices in weak yarns which would otherwise be destroyed in the splice.

If cutting is delayed for a short time, so that the blast has already started for perhaps half a second, the air blast disrupts the fibres while the yarn is still restrained. This procedure is most useful when splicing highly twisted and compacted yarns; it opens the structure very effectively.

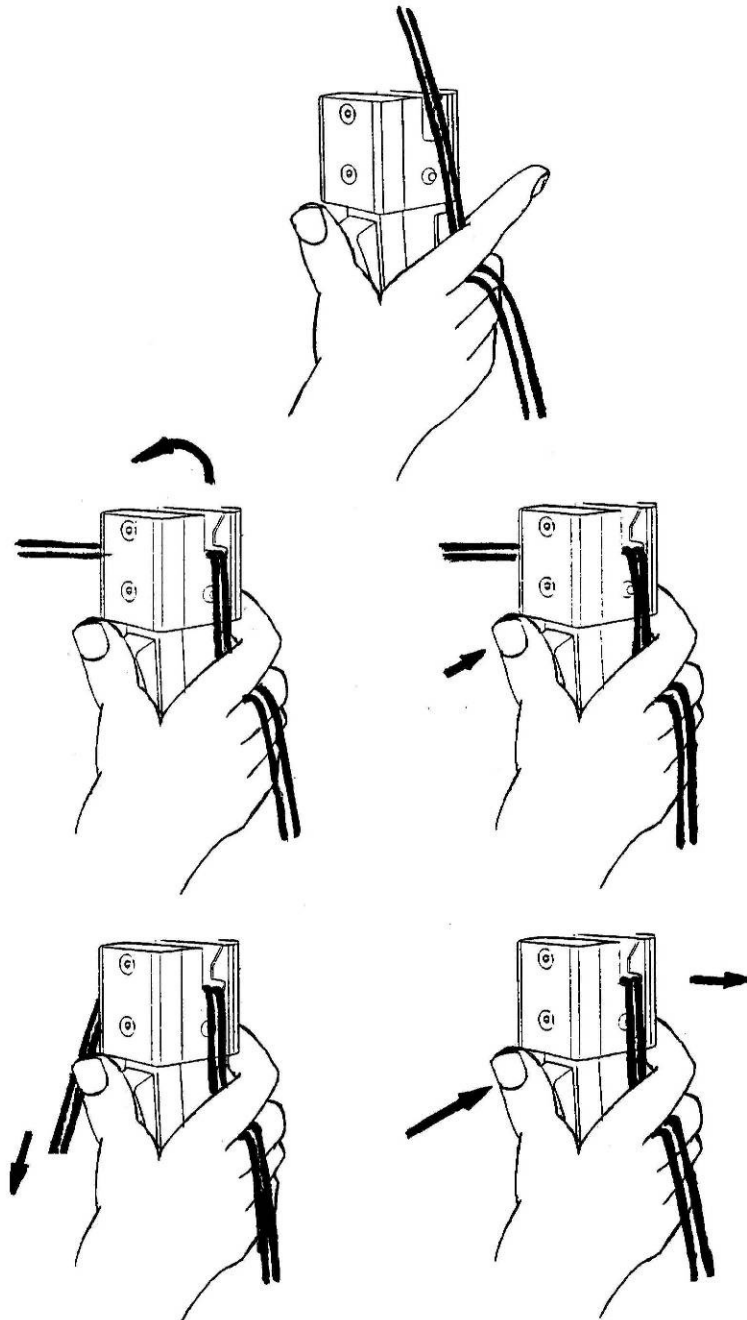
Occasionally, it may be advantageous to release the trigger before the yarn blows out; this tends to produce a splice with a 'fuzzy' tail, which may be preferable in some applications.

All these variations can be accomplished on the Model 105. The diversity of modes of operation is such that operator training is required, but with very little practice, splices of good appearance and strength can be obtained in a vast range of yarns.

By the nature of its design, the Model 105 is already far more flexible in its application than any other splicer. A selection of different operating techniques is shown in some detail in the three pages which follow. Following these procedures below can enhance the performance of the splicer yet further.

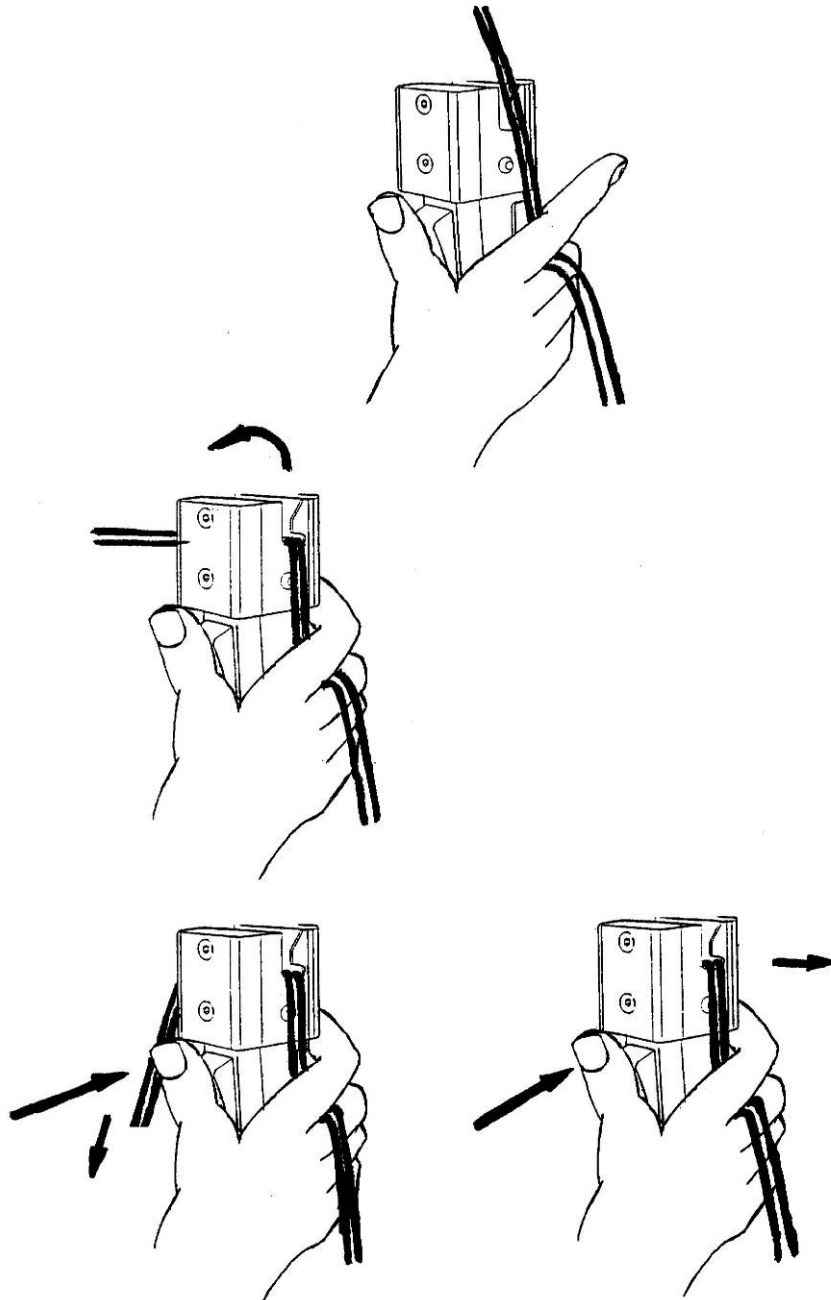
Splice method 1- "Early cut"

1. Hold the splicer in the right hand
2. Bring yarns up beside the splicer, on the right hand side.
3. Place yarns together into splicer; restrain with fingers
4. Half press the trigger, so that the chamber pad closes, but not so far as to start the blast
5. Cut the yarn bundle by pulling DOWN across the blade
6. Depress the trigger fully, so that the blast enters the chamber.
7. Keep the trigger depressed fully.
8. The splice should jump out of the chamber after less than a second



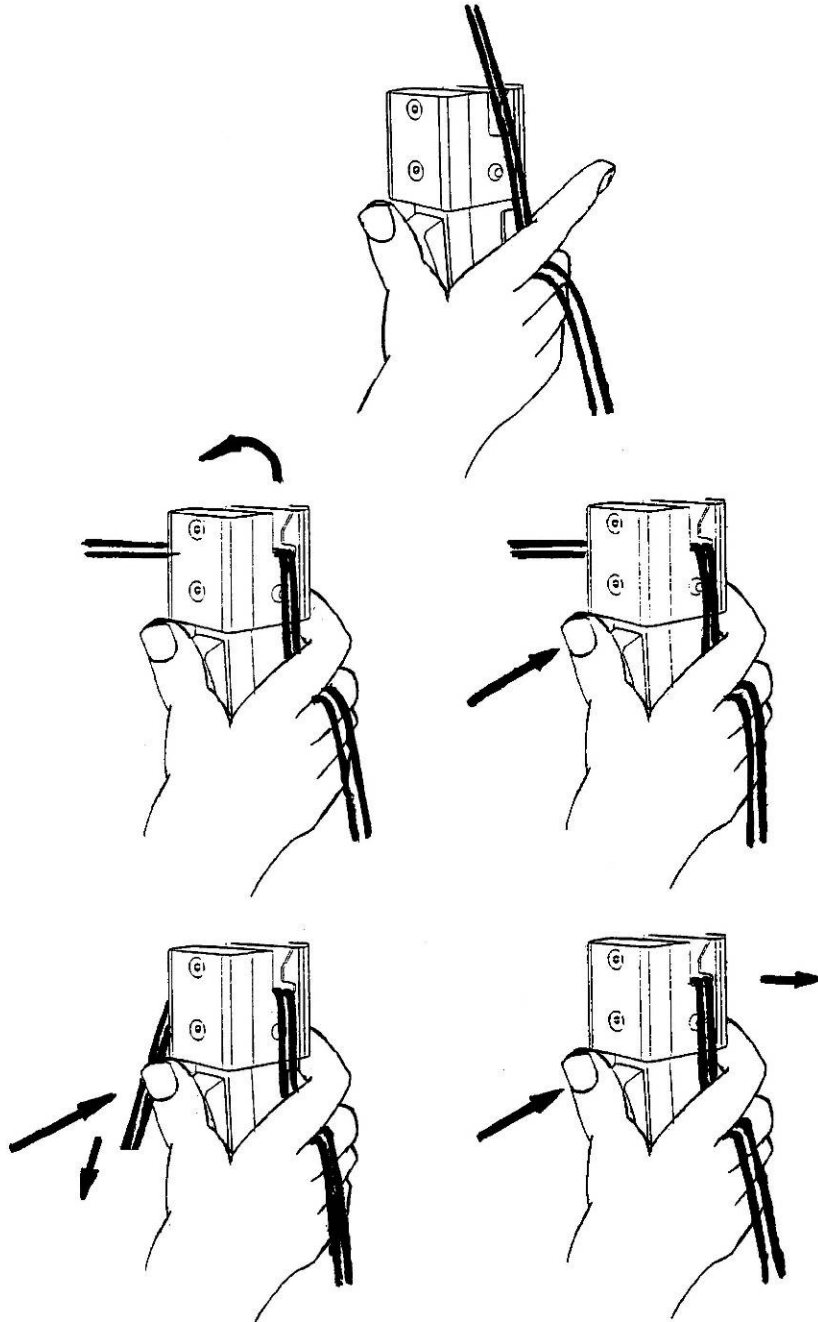
Splice method 2 – “Standard cut”

1. Hold the splicer in the right hand
2. Bring yarns up beside the splicer, on the right hand side.
3. Place yarns together into splicer; restrain with fingers
4. Press the trigger all the way down, so that the pad closes, and the blast enters the chamber.
5. At the same time as pressing the trigger, cut the yarn bundle by pulling DOWN across the blade
6. Keep the trigger depressed fully.
7. The splice should jump out of the chamber after less than a second



Splice method 3 – “Late cut”

1. Hold the splicer in the right hand
2. Bring yarns up beside the splicer, on the right hand side.
3. Place yarns together into splicer; restrain with fingers
4. Press the trigger all the way down, so that the pad closes, and the blast enters the chamber.
5. Allow the blast to disturb the yarn for a short time; then cut the yarn bundle by pulling down across the blade.
6. Keep the trigger depressed fully.
7. The splice should jump out of the chamber after less than a second



Important maintenance information

Apart from accidental damage, and the occasional replacement of cutters, the Model 105 requires very little attention. However, one aspect of maintenance should NEVER be neglected. The upper bore, in which the chamber pad moves, needs regular lubrication. The frequency of lubrication depends upon the nature of the factory environment and the workload on the splicer.

As a general rule, the cap and pad assembly should be removed and greased with Molykote 111 (available from the company) at least once per month. The service interval should be reduced if the splicer experiences very heavy work loads. The removal of this component is shown in Figures 27 to 30, pages 22 and 23.

Model 105 – general product information

General description

The Model 105 Splicer has six components mounted on a body in which airways conduct the compressed air for the splicing action.

1. Trigger - pressing the trigger initiates the splicing operation.
2. Valve - operation of the trigger moves the valve allowing compressed air to pass into the body head for splicing.
3. Pad - in the initial operation, compressed air closes the pad onto the splicing chamber prior to the splicing operation.
4. Splicing chamber - having a profiled recess on the front face which, with the closed pad, forms a chamber in which the splice is made. Air enters into the chamber to form the splice.
5. (Sometimes) Restrictor plate - attached to the splicing chamber, to extend its range of operation.
6. Knife and guide plates - the plates provide a means of guiding the yarn across the splicing chamber; a static knife on the exit side enables the yarn to be severed during splicing.

The Model 105 is simple, and easy to maintain. Moreover, its construction is such that it is extremely rugged, and requires very little attention in service. The splicer has completely new (revolutionary and patented) splicing chamber technology, which enables the splicer to make joints in a wide range of yarns without any change (high-twist, low-twist, heavy, fine, S-twist, Z-twist) - in general, there is no need to change chambers when changing yarns

Forms of splice

The Model 105 makes only splices which we call "ends-together"; these can only be used in non-critical applications. Most standard splicers are designed to make the neater, ends-opposed splices.



Figure 4



Figure 5

Ends-together and ends-opposed splices. The ends-together splices on the left were made on a 105; those on the right on a conventional splicer.

Introduction

The Model 101 has for many years been setting high standards for the joining of yarns for carpets and upholstery products. Many thousands of 101s have been manufactured, and are in operation world wide. Despite its success, some customers identified a series of technical requirements which could not be met by the Model 101 – in particular the requirement for an extremely compact form, which could be used easily in restricted spaces. Some other users needed to mount the splicer on a rail assembly.

Development work to meet these new requirements has led to the Model 105, and its variants.

- Like the Model 101, all the Model 105 splicers have a simple straight-line string-up, and a simple and very strong construction, machined out of a solid block of alloy.
- The splicer's yarn guide plates are much stronger than is necessary for their function as guides; the thick stainless steel plates give the splicer a strong box-like structure.
- The Model 105 can be kept in active service with a minimum of regular voluntary maintenance.
- Simple construction leads to simple maintenance; the splicer in its basic form can be completely dismantled and re-assembled in about ten minutes.

The Model 105 is currently available in seven forms, the Model 105 S, the Model 105 SW, the Model 105 M, the Model 105 MW, the Model 105 H, the Model 105 HW, and the Model 105 B. Distinguishing characteristics of these splicers are:

105 S	Splicer with no handle – just a simple lower cover. For use in very tight spaces
105 SW	Splicer of 105 S form, with wedge hanging assembly
105 M	Splicer with handle, 60 mm long
105 MW	Splicer with handle, 60 mm long, and wedge hanging assembly
105 H	Splicer with handle, 100 mm long
105 HW	Splicer with handle, 100 mm long and wedge hanging assembly
105 B	Splicer of 105 S form, modified to run along a rail
105 *E	Splicer with extended knife separation

Model 105 S



Figure 6

Model 105 S splicer. Shown here viewed from the left-hand side. This is the simplest hand held splicer, which has a lower cover instead of a full handle. It is designed for use in restricted spaces.

Model 105 SW



Figure 7

Model 105 SW splicer. This is a splicer Model 105 S, fitted with a wedge-shaped hanging assembly. A wedge-shaped piece of machined metal can be attached to the rear face of the splicer. This wedge can engage with a hanging clip, which is itself positioned conveniently for the operator to “park” the splicer when not in use.



Figure 8

Model 105 SW splicer. Here the wedge is slotted into the hanging clip. The hanging clip will normally be bolted to a textile machine, in a position easily accessible to the operator. “Parking” the splicer prevents damage from the splicer being dropped or run over by machinery.

Model 105 M



Figure 9

Model 105 M splicer. Shown here viewed from the right-hand side. This is the hand held splicer, fitted with an intermediate-length handle. It is not suitable for environments as space-limited as the 105 S, but users sometimes need a handle which is shorter than standard.

Model 105 MW



Figure 10

Model 105 MW splicer. Shown here fitted with a hanging wedge.



Figure 11

Model 105 MW splicer. Shown here fitted with a hanging wedge and a hanging clip.

Model 105 H



Figure 12

Model 105 H splicer. Shown here viewed from the right-hand side. This is the hand held splicer, fitted with a full-length 100 mm. handle. It is not suitable for environments which are space-limited as the 105 S, but has the design best suited to continuous manual operation.

Model 105 HW



Figure 13

Model 105 HW splicer. Shown here fitted with a hanging wedge and a hanging clip.

Model 105 B

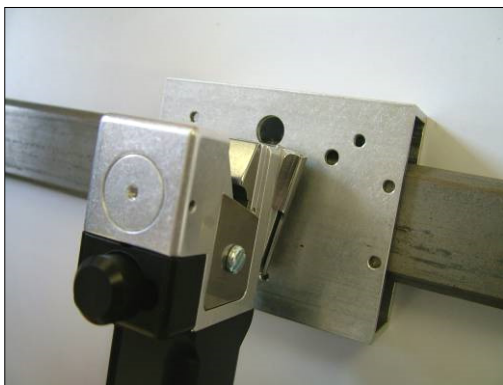


Figure 14

Model 105 B splicer. Shown here viewed from the right-hand side. This is normally the Model 105 S splicer, re-configured to fit on a carriage to run along a beam. In this instance, it is shown as a 105 H attached to the beam. This is an arrangement which can be supplied to order.

Model 105 *E



Figure 15

Model 105 *E splicer. Shown here viewed from the left-hand side. This is the hand held splicer, fitted with an extra side cover to extend the knife-chamber separation. The side cover is compatible with all Models previously mentioned. This addition is needed for low filament yarns or heavy counts.

Maintenance

Model 105 splicing chambers - bath-tubs, and restrictor plates

All Model 105 splicing chambers are asymmetric in design; the nature of the asymmetry is the patented feature of the chamber, and gives the Model 105 its unique performance. The chambers come in two forms; those with a "restrictor plate" and those with a built-in "bath tub". Figure 16 shows three chambers. The two on the left are "bath-tubs". A scooped section is machined out of one end of the chamber; this is the reason for the bath-tub name. The one on the right is a more conventional chamber, with a bowl, which is fitted with a "restrictor plate" to provide the asymmetry.



Figure 16

Bath-tubs are the chambers which are fitted most commonly to the Model 105. The most common form of bathtub chamber is shown in the centre.

The two yarns to be spliced enter the chamber from the side with the small V cross-section. The cutter knife is fitted next to the wider section.



Figure 17

The bath-tub chamber has the virtue of extreme simplicity, being a single element. It might seem that the simplicity should result in a limited range of performance. Not so; the bath-tub chamber covers an enormous range of yarns, and the other designs incorporating restrictor plates are used only in special applications

Bath-tub splicing chambers are usually identified by a ten character code. Examples are:

- 3485+44+16ER
- 3484-04-16SR

Bath-tub chambers do not have restrictor plates.

Changing splicing chambers

WARNING: If the splicing chamber is removed while the splicer is connected to the air supply **DO NOT** press the trigger; the pad will be blown out of the main chamber. There will almost certainly be damage to the extension spring.

Uniquely, the Model 105 can splice a wide range of textile yarns on a single splicing chamber, so it is rarely necessary to change chambers. Nevertheless, you will sometimes need to remove the splicing chamber - during routine maintenance, or because the splicer has become fouled with fibre particles.



Figure 18

To release the splicing chamber, remove the single fixing screw Item 908 from the rear of the splicer body, when the splicing chamber can be lifted clear of the splicer. Usually, it is not necessary to remove the yarn guide side plates, but if the interior of the splicer is particularly filthy, removal of the plates will help cleaning.

Splicer dismantling - side plates and knife

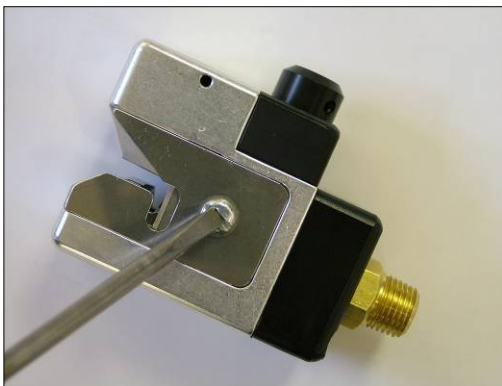


Figure 19

Removal of the yarn guide plate, knife side, Item 1319. Remove the slotted button-head screw, Item 254.

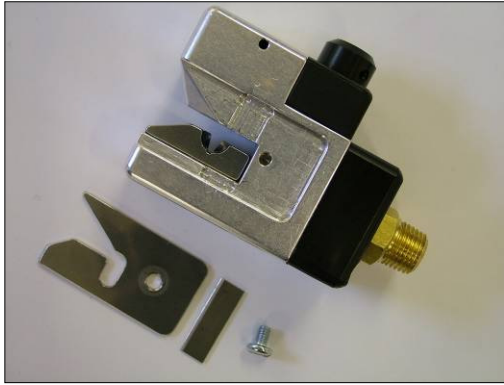


Figure 20

Removal of the yarn guide plate and knife, Items 1319 and 909.

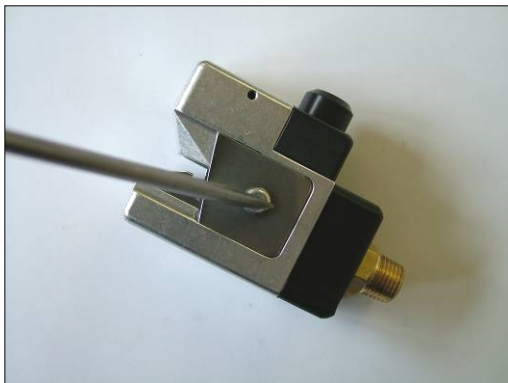


Figure 21

Removal of the yarn guide plate, yarn entry side, Item 1307. Remove the slotted button-head screw, Item 254.



Figure 22

Lift off the yarn guide plate. This exposes the side of the splicing chamber.



Figure 23

Removal of the side cover, Item 1324. Remove the four slotted countersunk screws, Item 950.

NB these are only compatible with the 105 modified body, Item 1323.

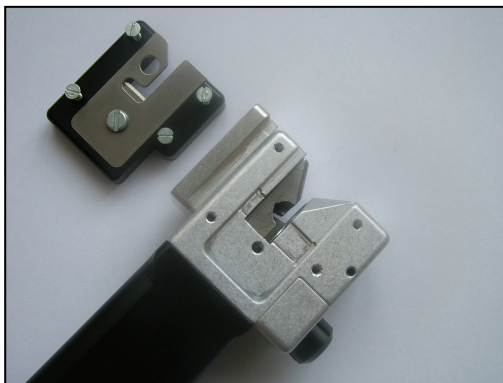


Figure 24

Lift off the side cover. This exposes the side of the splicing chamber.

Splicer dismantling - trigger assembly

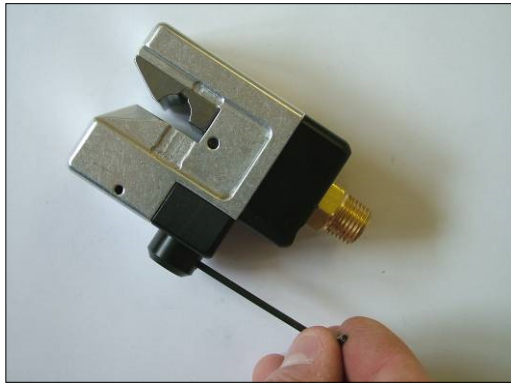


Figure 25

The trigger assembly can be removed without disturbing any other elements of the splicer.

The trigger button is secured by a M4 socket set screw, and is released by a 2.0 mm hexagon wrench.

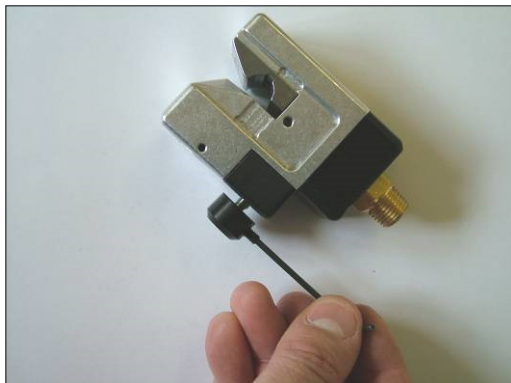


Figure 26

Using the hexagon wrench, unscrew the trigger button securing screw. Once the securing screw is partly withdrawn, the trigger button moves freely on the air valve stem.



Figure 27

With the securing screw withdrawn, the trigger button can be removed from the end of the air valve. In this illustration, the air valve can be seen, protruding from the black trigger surround.

Splicer dismantling - chamber pad and spring



Figure 28

The first stage of removing the pad assembly involves loosening the two screws which secure the upper sealing plug – one on either side of the body. These are socket set screws, M3 x 10 Item 1128.

Loosen and remove the screws using a 1.5 mm hexagon wrench.

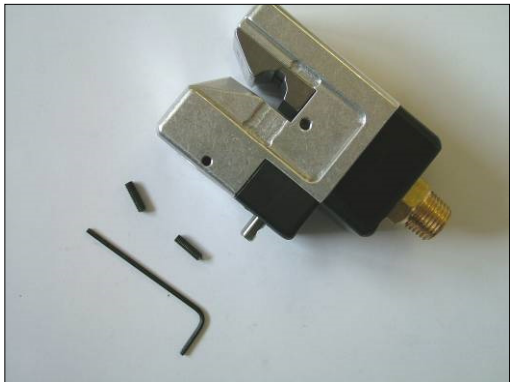


Figure 29

With the screws removed, the upper sealing plug can be removed

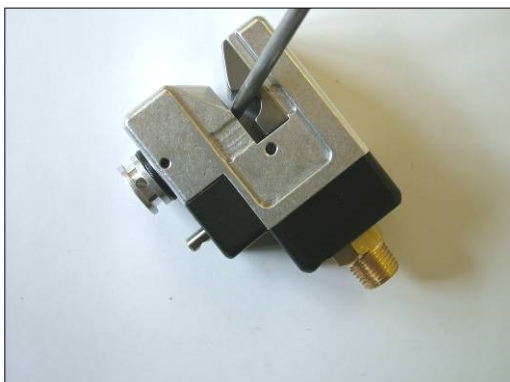


Figure 30

Using the tip of a screwdriver, press on the surface of the circular chamber pad. This will release the upper sealing pad from the body of the splicer, so that the complete sealing plug / chamber pad assembly can be removed.



Figure 31

The assembly should come out freely, but it may be restrained because the pad is stuck in the bore. This may have happened if there has been insufficient lubrication. **Solution;** remove the splicing chamber to give access to the front of the chamber pad, through the other end of the main bore. With a suitable tool, gently push back on the pad. The assembly will slide out.

Here the assembly is removed. The upper sealing plug, chamber pad and O-rings are clearly visible, and the return spring can just be seen in the small gap between sealing plug and pad.

Chamber pad and spring assembly: maintenance



Figure 32

The pad is tethered to the upper sealing plug by an extension spring. The extension spring is screwed into the sealing plug, and the pad screwed to the spring. **When the splicer has been dismantled, we recommend that the spring always be replaced.**

Unscrew the pad from the spring, and the spring from the sealing plug. Discard the spring. Thoroughly clean and de-grease the screw threads in the sealing plug and pad. We recommend that a special flat-tipped M10 tap be used to clean out the threads in plug and pad.



Figure 33

Before reassembly, it is necessary to ensure that the sealing plug, spring, and pad will fit together correctly. Therefore it is recommended that the components first be 'dry assembled'.

Screw the spring into the sealing plug until four or five coils of the spring remain exposed. Screw the pad onto the spring for a few turns. Check that the pad is approximately parallel to the sealing plug and that a gap of 1.5 to 2.0 millimetres between sealing plug and pad can be achieved. If the components are markedly out of parallel, discard the spring.

If the 'dry assembly' is satisfactory, dismantle and repeat the operation using adhesive. Apply a drop of Loctite Structural Adhesive 326 to the coils at one end of the spring, and screw the spring into the sealing plug until four or five coils of the spring remain exposed. Apply more adhesive to the exposed coils of the spring and screw the pad onto the spring, ensuring that the gap between sealing plug and pad is roughly parallel and is between 1.5 and 2.0 millimetres. Allow the adhesive to cure for approximately 30 minutes.

Before replacing the assembly, lightly smear the 'O' ring in the pad with Molykote grease. Apply a small amount of grease to the surface of the main bore.

Splicer dismantling - valve assembly



Figure 34

This shows the splicer with the sealing plug and pad assembly removed. The end of the valve assembly is visible, below the main bore. Also visible, either side of the projecting valve, are the M4 x 8 hexagon socket screws which secure the trigger surround.

Release these screws using a 3.0 mm hexagonal wrench



Figure 35

The trigger surround can now simply be withdrawn. This action exposes the projecting end of the valve assembly.

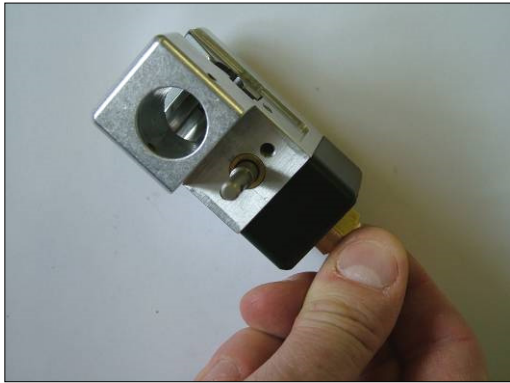


Figure 36

Surrounding the valve is a cluster of O-rings and air shells, together with a brass spacer, which is just visible in this photograph.

Withdraw the valve. Then the components which are associated with the valve can be removed. It is likely that some of the O-rings and shells will remain in the

small bore after the valve has been removed, so the components should be carefully hooked out with a suitable soft tool.



Figure 37

This photograph shows the valve, and its associated air shells and O-rings, after removal from the small bore.



Figure 38

Note the following:

- Small hole in the left-hand end of the valve stem. This is the hole which locates the socket set screw restraining the trigger button.
- Small return spring at the right hand end of the valve. This is the trigger return spring. It is easily lost, but can be kept in position by

applying a small amount of Molykote grease to the hole in the right-hand end of the valve.

- Brass spacer at extreme left. This spacer is important; it applies a compressive force to the O-rings, so that the assembly seals properly.
- Sequence of components: spacer; O-ring, shell, O-ring, shell, shell, O-ring, shell, O-ring.

Splicer dismantling – handle or lower cover



Figure 39

The splicer is available in a number of forms – with a simple lower cover, with a handle of 60 mm, or with a handle of 100 mm. In all three cases, the assembly method is similar, the only difference being in the length of the two socket cap head securing screws.



Figure 40

This photograph shows the removal of the lower cover. Release and withdraw the securing screws using a 4.0 mm hexagon wrench.



Figure 41

Here the lower cover (or the handle, if fitted) is fully removed from the splicer body

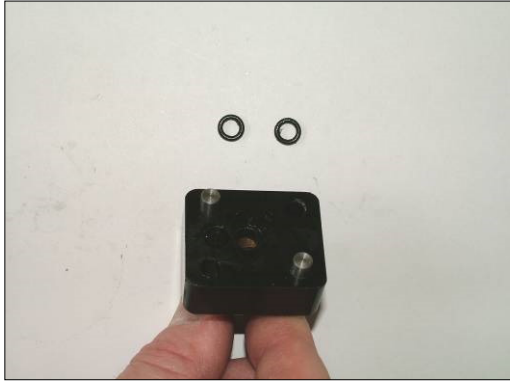


Figure 42

The lower cover (or either of the handles) has two locating pegs, Item 1012 and two recesses, containing small O-rings Item 729. If the O-rings remain in their recesses, remove them carefully with a suitable small tool.

Appendix 1 Compressed air

Pneumatic splicers are operated by compressed air. Therefore the air supply must be appropriate.

The following points are important:

1. Splicers generally operate at a pressure between 3 and 8 bar.
2. Pressure may vary according to application, but it must be as uniform as possible.
3. The air supply should be reasonably dry and clean, with the lowest possible flow resistance.
4. Because the time taken to make a splice is short, transient pressure drops associated with other demands in the mill may become important,
5. When the splicer is operated, line pressure at the splicer head normally drops by about 1 bar. If there are restrictions in the line, air will not be replenished, so that the pressure drop will be greater; weak splices may result.
6. Compressed air installations should therefore be designed to minimise pressure drop.
7. Never use narrow-bore supply tube; this introduces resistance.
8. When there is doubt about the quality of the air supply system, a pressure gauge should be fitted - temporarily - as near as possible to the splicer, so that static pressure and pressure drop can be monitored. This is particularly desirable in an installation which uses long lengths of coiled hose; losses in such hoses then to be significant.
9. Sometimes, static line pressure is known to be adequate, but there are demonstrable problems with transients. Then it may be useful to fit a few meters of wide-bore pipe or other form of plenum, close to the splicer. This will act as a reservoir, to minimise pressure drops while the splicer is in use.
10. Do not fit lubricators in the line very near to the splicer; an excess of oil on the yarn may weaken the splice.

Compressed air and safety

All our splicers have been designed with safety in mind. The few moving parts have been enclosed or shielded to reduce the possibility of injury to the operator. In normal use, the only component which is in any way a source of hazard is the knife assembly. By design, however, the blades are difficult to reach, and are not dangerous in any normal circumstances. Knives represent a hazard only during removal and disposal. So, in normal use, the splicers present no risk.

However, the splicers do use compressed air, and that has the potential to cause injury.

1. Compressed air is dangerous: avoid any bodily contact with it.
2. Always follow the safety precautions recommended by the compressor manufacturer.
3. Always ensure that unions and connectors are fully tightened and sealed, and that there are no leaks.

4. Check the conditions of air supply lines on a regular basis. Always ensure that any flexible hoses are unblemished; if there are any cuts or abrasions to the outer surface of the hose, stop using the splicer and have the hose replaced by qualified personnel.
5. Do not look into the working parts of the splicer when it is being operated.
6. If a splicer malfunctions, do not use it until it has been repaired by qualified personnel.
7. For maintenance staff, additional advice is necessary. When cleaning or servicing is being carried out, access to the internal mechanism of the splicer is essential. Under these circumstances, maintenance engineers will be at greater risk than ordinary users. The engineer should adhere strictly to the following guidelines:
8. Before undertaking any service work, disconnect the splicer from the air supply.
9. Under normal circumstances, always refit safety covers before reconnecting the splicer to the air supply.
10. Under exceptional circumstances, it may be necessary - for test purposes - to reconnect the splicer to the air supply without its safety covers. While the splicer is being tested, wear protective gear and exercise due caution.

Compressed air and noise

A splicer uses compressed air, which for a brief period - about 1 to 2 seconds - is vented to atmosphere while the splice is being made. Air at perhaps 7 bar pressure escapes through a small blast hole, creating intense turbulence in a small volume. Noise is inevitable.

Typical maximum noise levels vary from 80 db to 98 db, depending on the splicing chamber. Some chambers are quieter than others, simply because they have a smaller blast-hole, and allow less air to emerge.

Our noisiest splicer, with the biggest blast hole in our range, generates a noise spectrum as shown in the table below:

Hz	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	16000
dB	47	52	57	63	74	89	92	93	95

In practice, splicers are barely noticeable in a textile mill. This is because the other mill machinery tends to be very noisy, and the sound of the splicer is lost in the general noise. Also, the blast only lasts for about one second.

Nevertheless, in compliance with UK health and safety regulations, we recommend that ear defenders (to local standards equivalent to British Standard 6344 Part 1) be worn.

105 Series - Parts list

Description	Item No.	Part No.	Quantity
1/4" BSPP x BSPP adapter	157	22000-04-04	1
M4 x 6 slotted pan head screw	254	15-44-06	2
'O' Ring - BS010	264	01-10-10	4
Shell for air valve	276	2200-43-04	4
'O' Ring - RM0050-15	729	02-05-15	2
Air valve return spring	787	10-136-018	1
Splicing chamber		SPECIFY	1
Spacing bush	902	10-133-114	1
Pad (with item 905) – Item 889 without O-ring 905	903	10-113-112A	1
Extension spring	904	10-136-113	1
O-ring pad/upper sealing plug RM-0140-20	905	02-14-20	2
M4 x 16 countersunk slotted head screw	908	16-14-16	1
Knife	909	10-106-114	1
Dowel pin 5mm x 10	1012	10-137-148	2
Blast valve & yarn clamp adjusting screw	1017	10-138-118	1
M5 x 100 socket cap head screw	1035	11-15-100	2
Upper sealing plug	1102	10-135-126	1
M4 x 8 socket cap head screw	1127	11-14-08	2
M3 x 10 socket set screw	1128	17-13-10	2
Model 105 splicer body	1305	10-100-123	1
Model 105 splicer medium handle 60 mm	1306	10-119-106	1
Model 105 side plate	1307	10-105-151	1
Trigger housing	1309	10-121-104	1
Blast valve	1310	10-113-126	1
M5 x 60 socket cap head screw - medium handle	1311	11-15-60	2
M5 x 16 socket cap head screw - lower cover	1312	11-15-16	2
Model 105 splicer long handle 100 mm	1313	10-119-107	1
Model 105 lower cover, for 105S	1314	10-177-112	1
Trigger button	1318	10-114-103	1
Knife plate 105	1319	10-105-152	1
(continues with hanging assembly and side cover parts)			

Hanging Assembly parts			
Splicer holding clip	170	201-1199	SPECIFY
C/sunk slotted screw M4 x 16	908	16-14-16	2
Splicer mounting adaptor plate	1008	10-165-109	1
Side Cover parts			
M3 x 14 Slotted countersunk head screw	950	16-43-14	4
Splicer body 105/113 Modified	1323	10-100-123M	1
Side Cover 105	1324	10-177-116	1

MODEL 105 Assembly

1128

O-rings 905 for upper sealing plug

1310

1309

1127

1318

1127

1017

254

1319

Knife 909

Specify splicing chamber

908

1305

1307

254

1128

1012

1012

729

729

1306 60 mm
1313 100 mm
1314 lower cover

157

1311 60 mm handle
1035 100 mm handle
1312 lower cover

903

1128

904

1102

787

264

276

264

276

264

276

264

276

902