









# E.I. Wire Connections Guide

## Using A Ferrule Crimper (Recommended)

Use ferrules for wire connections to reduce common installation challenges. Follow these instructions to ensure reliable connections.

It is best to use crimpers, as shown below. These are available from Electronics International, Inc. for \$36. Orders will include 40 blue ferrules (for 20-gauge wire), 40 green ferrules (for 24-gauge wire), and 1 ferrule crimper.

If you are in a rush, wire cutters can be used to manually crimp the ferrules. Please refer to the instructions on page 2 of this guide for this alternative crimping method.











Detail	
<b>1</b> 	Strip 8mm (.315 inches, 5/16") of the wire insulation.
<b>2</b> 	Twist wire slightly to ensure a smooth insertion into the ferrule.
<b>3</b> 	Insert wire into the ferrule. Use a <b>blue ferrule</b> for a <b>20-gauge</b> wire. Use a <b>green ferrule</b> for a <b>24-gauge</b> wire.
<b>4</b> 	Crimp the ferrule.
<b>5</b> 	Snip off any excess wire that may be protruding through the end of the ferrule terminal.
<b>6</b> 	Pull on the crimped ferrule (3-4 lbs) to ensure that it is firmly attached to the wire.
<b>7</b> 	Insert crimped ferrule into OLC-2 and tighten with hex wrench until the hex wrench flexes (3 inch lbs). Repeat on opposite end to complete your connection. Although the natural tension of the wire and ferrule holds the set screws in place, applying thread lock is recommended.
<b>8</b> 	Pull on wires (3-4 lbs) to ensure that your connections on both sides of the OLC-2 are firm and secure.

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## Crimping with a Wire Cutter (Alternative Method)

It is recommended to use crimpers as illustrated on the first page of this document. However, if necessary, a wire cutter can be used to manually crimp the ferrules.

For this alternative crimping method, please follow the instructions provided below.

Detail	
<b>1</b> 	Strip 8mm (.315 inches, 5/16") of the wire insulation.
<b>2</b> 	Twist wire slightly to ensure a smooth insertion into the ferrule.
<b>3</b> 	Insert wire into the ferrule. Use a <b>blue ferrule</b> for a <b>20-gauge</b> wire. Use a <b>green ferrule</b> for a <b>24-gauge</b> wire.
<b>4</b> 	<b>Carefully</b> take your wire cutter and indent the shaft of the ferrule. <b>Do not use pliers</b> as it will widen the barrel and it will not fit into the OLC connector.
<b>5</b> 	When pressing down on the ferrule, take care not to apply excessive force, as this may cause the shaft to break off or weaken, making it susceptible to future breakage.
<b>6</b> 	Make 3 to 4 impressions on the barrel of the ferrule.
<b>7</b> 	Snip off any excess wire that may be protruding through the end of the ferrule terminal.
<b>8</b> 	Pull on the crimped ferrule (3-4 lbs) to ensure that it is firmly attached to the wire.
<b>9</b> 	Insert crimped ferrule into OLC-2 and tighten with hex wrench until the hex wrench flexes (3 inch lbs). Repeat on opposite end to complete your connection. Although the natural tension of the wire and ferrule holds the set screws in place, applying thread lock is recommended.
<b>10</b> 	Pull on wires (3-4 lbs) to ensure that your connections on both sides of the OLC-2 are firm and secure.