

CRL 130 CRL 131 Aluminum Button Bar Five-Lite System

The CRL 130 Aluminum Button Bar is used where it is important to have pushbuttons to operate the System within easy reach. The bar can be mounted under the edge of a counter behind the dental chair or on the side of a mobile cabinet in an operatory. In a private office, the bar may be mounted under the edge of a desk.

Mounting

The CRL 130 Aluminum Button Bar is supplied with two #6 X 1 1/2" phillips flat head tapping screws. The housing is drilled and countersunk from both sides for these screws. The CRL 130 Aluminum Button Bar is 1 inch deep with the cable protruding from the back. When mounted on a mobile cart, the bar is usually mounted with the pearls facing up toward the ceiling so the cart will not roll as buttons are pressed. The bar can also be mounted on its back using the keyhole slots and the two #6 x 1/2 inch screws provided. First mount the bar through its side holes using the #6 x 1 1/2" screws. Then remove the bar and put the 1/2 inch screws into the screw holes. Place the bar over the screw heads and slide sideways. If necessary, remove bar and tighten or loosen screws.

Wiring

The bar is supplied with either 7 feet or 21 feet of cable attached. This cable should be routed to where the system cable protrudes from the wall. The cables are spliced at this point.

New Construction

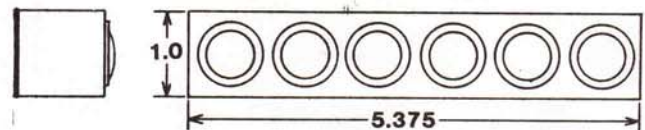
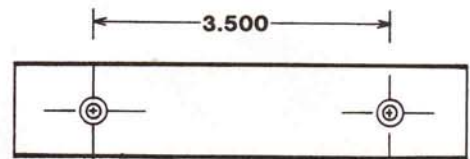
As the cabinetry on which the CRL 130 Aluminum Button Bar is usually mounted is not installed until after the walls have been finished, the cable from the light panel is left in an electrical box behind or under where the cabinet is to be placed. After the walls are finished, the component is installed and the cable is spliced to the cable from the light panel.

Existing Construction

Where the walls are finished, the cable from the CRL 130 Aluminum Button Bar is usually fished through the wall to the light panel where it is connected to the terminal screws with the cables running to the remainder of the System.

Splicing

This component may either have its cable routed to a component which has terminal screws or it may be



spliced to the #89 system cable. There are three methods of splicing which Theta feels are acceptable:

- wire nuts
- crimp connectors
- solder

All methods require that the outside jacket of the cables be removed about four inches. The inside conductors of all cables should have their insulation removed about 3/4 inches. All conductors of each color are then tightly twisted together. Wire nuts may then be twisted on, crimp connectors crimped on or solder applied to the conductors. If uninsulated crimp connectors or solder are used, electrical tape should be used to insulate each different color. Wire nuts or crimp connectors must be acquired locally. They should be of the proper size for the #22, #18, & #16 gage conductors used in the #89 Cable. Usually, the capacities are listed on the box that they are sold in. When soldering, rosin core solder should be used with a soldering iron or gun. Crimp connectors must be crimped with a special tool designed for the connectors. A pliers will not do a reliable job. All methods of splicing may be tested by pulling on the individual conductors. They should not break apart under about five pounds of tension.