

BELL SYSTEM PRACTICES
Outside Plant Construction
and Maintenance

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B DESICCANT INJECTOR

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1. GENERAL

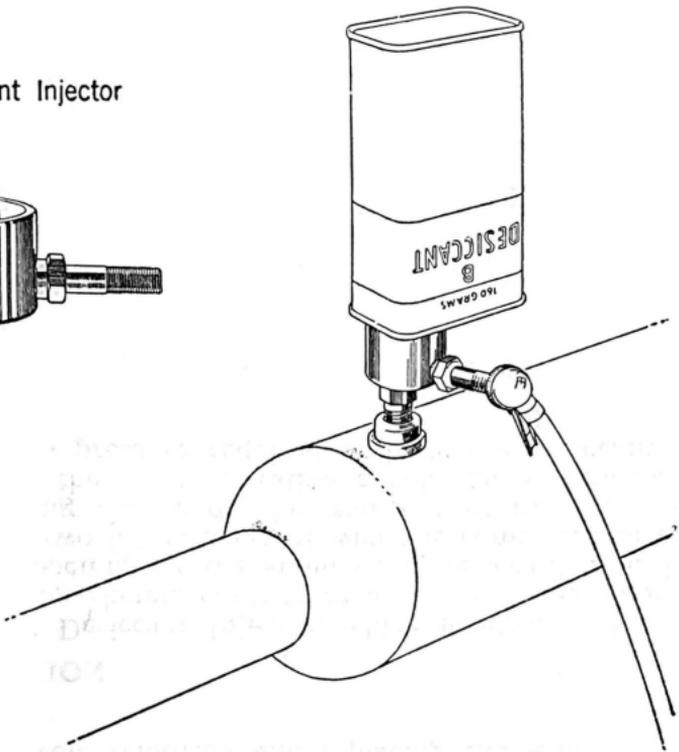
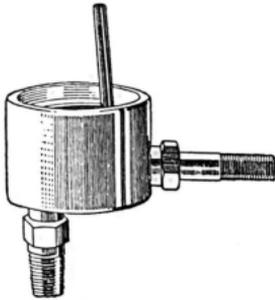
1.01 This section describes the B Desiccant Injector, a device designed to facilitate introducing desiccant into a splice suspected of having low insulation resistance. The injector method will avoid removing and replacing the lead sleeve in many instances.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 The B Desiccant Injector, which is illustrated in the following sketch, consists of a cap designed to fit on the threaded opening of the standard B desiccant can. It is equipped with two fittings, one of which is connected to an F Pressure Testing Flange on the lead sleeve; the other is a valve to which the pressure testing chuck can be attached to provide the gas pressure required to blow the desiccant into the splice.



B Desiccant Injector



3. USE

3.01 Replace the regular cap on a desiccant can with the B injector and screw the injector to an F flange that has been soldered to the lead sleeve near one of the joints, as shown in the above sketch. The pressure testing chuck is then attached to the valve on the injector. The desiccant can be blown into the sleeve using a pressure of about five pounds per square inch, measured at the outlet of the pressure regulator. Use one-half to four 160-gram cans of desiccant depending on the size of the splice. If the trouble is at the splice, the insulation resistance will generally begin to show improvement in about one hour. The time required, however, will depend on the size of the splice and the location of the conductors having low insulation.