

1. The conduit is provided in 3 metre lengths. Care should be taken to work out the best route from the operator to the chain opener/screwjack to avoid any unnecessary bends and to plan any joins. If possible joins should not be adjacent to bends.
2. It is always best to form any bends that are needed before cutting to size, and this should be done with the aid of the bend former (T950) as this prevents you from over bending the conduit (maximum radius to allow the cable to move freely is 90mm).
3. Once the conduit has been bent it can be cut to size ensuring any rough edges are filed smooth and any internal burrs are removed.
4. Remove approximately 20mm of the inner nylon liner from each end; this can be done with an 8mm drill bit.
5. Remove 15mm of the plastic outer from each end of the conduit (fig 1).
6. Using the conduit tool (T900), ream a groove in the end of the conduit (fig 2) to enable it to sit firmly in the collar of the operator or opener. The groove formed ensures that the conduit is clamped firmly into the chain opener or operator, preventing it from pulling out/loose.
7. If two pieces of conduit are to be joined prepare each end as above and fix together with a conduit connector (T800) (fig 3).
8. A Saddle (T600 or T650) should be fitted at about 50cm intervals on any run of conduit, one should also be fitted at the end of a piece of spent travel conduit (see spent travel example).
9. Finally an end plug should be fitted to all exposed ends of the conduit



Figure 1

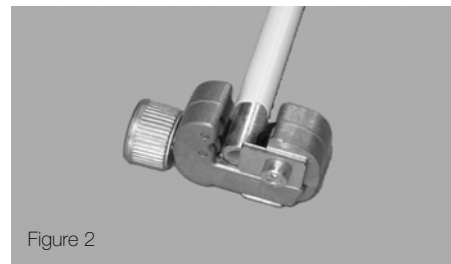


Figure 2

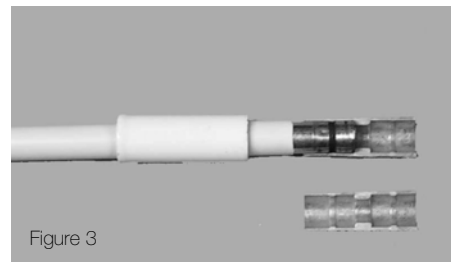


Figure 3

>> T900 Conduit Tool

Tool used to form groove in the end of the conduit, enabling it to be located securely in the collar of the operator or chain opener.



>> T950 Bending Tool

Curved metal tool used to bend the conduit to the correct radius.



Spent Travel