1. General

1.1 This instruction describes the recommended procedure for installing the Mini Wall-mount Building Terminal (WBM) manufactured by Corning Cable Systems.

1.2 This document is being reissued to illustrate addition of side entry ports.

NOTE: Read and understand this procedure (as well as the instructions provided with related assemblies) before beginning an installation. Familiarize yourself to understand the unit’s placement in your network. Make sure you know where the cable will enter the unit, how jumpers will be routed and other details of the installation plan.
2. Description

2.1 The Mini Wall-mount Building Terminal (Figure 1) is a reduced size, slim-design wall-mountable distribution unit ideal for installation areas requiring compact interface terminals between intrabuilding fiber optic cable in *ribbon form* and optoelectronic equipment.

2.2 The WBM comes with twelve SC connector adapters which are installed into a connector panel. The unit is also available with a six-fiber panel.

2.3 The WBM accommodates a unique reduced-length splice tray which protects a single mass fusion splice. The splice tray is secured in a spring-loaded bracket behind the connector panel. The bracket allows the tray to be removed when the telco door is opened.

2.4 SC connectors are coupled to a 900 µm pigtail ribbon fan-out body contained in the splice tray. Fan-out kits are sold separately. Contact your Corning Cable Systems representative for assistance in ordering the appropriate accessories.

3. Precautions

3.1 Laser Handling Precautions

**WARNING:** NEVER LOOK DIRECTLY INTO THE END OF A FIBER THAT MAY BE CARRYING LASER LIGHT. Laser light may be invisible and can damage your eyes. Viewing it directly does not cause pain. The iris of the eye will not close involuntarily as when viewing a bright light. Consequently, serious damage to the retina of the eye is possible. Should accidental eye exposure to laser light be suspected, arrange for an eye examination immediately.

**WARNING:** DO NOT use magnifiers in the presence of laser radiation. Diffused laser light can cause eye damage if focused with optical instruments. Should accidental eye exposure be suspected, arrange for an eye exam immediately.

3.2 Safety Precautions

**CAUTION:** The wearing of safety glasses to protect the eyes from accidental injury is strongly recommended when handling chemicals and cutting fiber. Pieces of glass fiber are very sharp and can damage the cornea easily.

**CAUTION:** The wearing of safety gloves to protect hands from accidental injury is strongly recommended when using sharp instruments.

**CAUTION:** ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is flammable with a flashpoint at 54°F. It can cause irritation to eyes on contact. In case of eye contact, flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Inhaling fumes may induce mild narcosis. In case of ingestion, consult a physician.

3.3 Glass Fiber Precautions

**WARNING:** Cleaved glass fibers are very sharp and can pierce the skin easily. Do not let cut pieces of fiber stick to your clothing or drop in the work area where they can cause injury later. Use tweezers to pick up cut or broken pieces of the glass fibers and place them on a loop of tape kept for that purpose alone. GOOD HOUSEKEEPING IS VERY IMPORTANT.
3.4  Cable Handling Precautions

**NOTE:** Fiber optic cable is sensitive to excessive pulling, bending and crushing forces. Consult the cable specification sheet for the cable you are installing. **DO NOT BEND CABLE MORE SHARPLY THAN THE MINIMUM RECOMMENDED BEND RADIUS. DO NOT APPLY MORE PULLING FORCE TO THE CABLE THAN SPECIFIED. DO NOT CRUSH THE CABLE OR ALLOW IT TO KINK.** Doing so may cause damage that can alter the transmission characteristics of the cable — the cable may have to be replaced.

4.  Tools and Materials

4.1  In addition to the usual complement of installation tools, a 216B tool and cable tie tool are required for this installation.

4.2  Mounting hardware is not provided. The type of hardware used is dependant on the mounting location; wall anchors may be required for adequate support on sheetrock walls.

5.  Components

5.1  The major components are illustrated in Figure 2. Cable can enter from the top, bottom, or left side of the unit.

5.2  A hardware kit is provided which includes a watertight cord connector, cable ties, and a double-backed adhesive strip.

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![Figure 2 — Components](image-url)
6. Mounting the Unit

Select a flat vertical surface for mounting to prevent warping.

**Step 1** Mark the location for the mounting screws as shown in Figure 3. Open the doors and locate the mounting holes on the backplate. Mark the wall with a pencil.

(Mounting hardware is not provided.)

**Step 2** Drive the top two screws in where marked leaving a 1/8-inch gap between the mounting surface and screw head.

**Step 3** Place the unit on the mounting hardware and tighten the screws. Drive the two remaining screws through the mounting holes in the bottom of the housing.

**IMPORTANT:** The additional peripheral dimensions shown in Figure 3 are clearance distances and are required to prevent interference when the access doors of the unit are opened.

7. Preparing the Cable

7.1 Slide the connector body cap and appropriately sized cable grommet over the cable as shown in Figure 4.

7.2 Determine the cable entry location. Remove the appropriate entry grommet from the housing. Install the threaded connector body into the WBM as shown in Figure 4.

7.3 Feed the cable through the threaded connector to the prescribed length as shown in Figure 4. Make sure approximately one or two inches of jacketed cable are inside the unit after the stripping procedure on the ribbon fiber.

7.4 Push the connector cap onto the cable grommet and firmly tighten the cap onto the connector body.

7.5 Strip the ribbon cable to 24 inches as shown in Figure 4.
7.6 Remove the tray from the WBM. Attach a split grommet around the ribbon fiber. Position the protected fiber under the crimp tab at the corner of the tray as shown in Figure 5. Tighten the crimp tab on the tray around the split grommet to secure the ribbon fiber.

7.7 Make one and one-half loops of fiber inside the tray to the splice holder (Figure 6).

**IMPORTANT:** Figure 8 illustrates the direction of the fiber when the cable enters from the top of the unit. When bottom entry of the cable is necessary, simply reverse the fiber orientation.

8. **Splicing**

8.1 Splice the ribbon from the incoming cable to the ribbon pigtail from the fan-out body. Follow the instructions provided with the splicing equipment you are using.

8.2 Secure the fan-out body to the tray in the location shown in Figure 7. Use the double-backed adhesive tape strip that was included in the hardware kit to attach the body to the tray.

8.3 Route the fibers as shown in Figure 7. Secure the outgoing fibers loosely with a cable tie.

8.4 Make sure all fibers are captured under the flange of the splice tray and attach the cover. Slide the splice tray under the splice tray retainer (Figure 2).

8.5 Loop the ribbon fiber as shown in Figure 6. Use the routing clips to stabilize the ribbon.

**IMPORTANT:** Figure 9 illustrates the direction of the fiber when the cable enters from the top of the unit. When bottom entry of the cable is necessary, simply reverse the fiber orientation.
9. **Routing the Fiber**

9.1 Route the pigtail fibers through the routing clips and up to the connector adapters as shown in Figure 9. Install the connectors into the adapters.

**NOTE:** The connector is a delicate device. Obey the following precautions. Damage to the surface of the connector will make it unusable.

1) Use a clean tissue soaked in alcohol to gently clean the connector. Do not press heavily on it as you clean.

2) Dry the connector prior to installation by blowing it dry with compressed air or a dry tissue.

3) Clean all areas that will contact the connector adapter.

4) Do not force the connector into the receptacle.

- If the connector does not fit easily into the receptacle, back it out and reinstall.
- Install threaded connectors into the adapter and tighten. Do not OVERTIGHTEN.
- Do not allow the connector body (ferrule) to turn as you screw it into place. This causes the surfaces to grind against each other.
9.2 Once you have determined the top or bottom exit of the outgoing jumpers, prepare the appropriate entry grommet as shown in Figure 10.

9.3 Install jumpers through the prepared grommet on the subscriber side of the unit as shown in Figure 11.

Figure 10 — Grommet Preparation

Use a pair of needle-nose pliers or a sharp pencil to pierce the grommet.

Do not use a knife or cutters. Grommets must fit tightly to prevent the intrusion of foreign particles. A knife may cut all the way through the grommet and cutters may cut a hole that is too large for the grommet to fit tightly.

Figure 11 — Route Jumpers

10. Maintenance

The unit requires very little maintenance to make sure fibers and parts remain in good condition.

External components may be cleaned occasionally with a damp, non-abrasive cloth. Internal components should be checked periodically for the following:

Loose Parts: Check nuts, bolts and screws for looseness and tighten.

Moisture: Check the housing for accumulated moisture. Place moisture absorbent packets as needed.

Fiber Bends: Check fiber optic cable to make sure bends do not exceed the minimum bend radius. Check cable for unnecessary strain. Check cable entries and exits for crimping or crushing.
Customer Service and Information

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