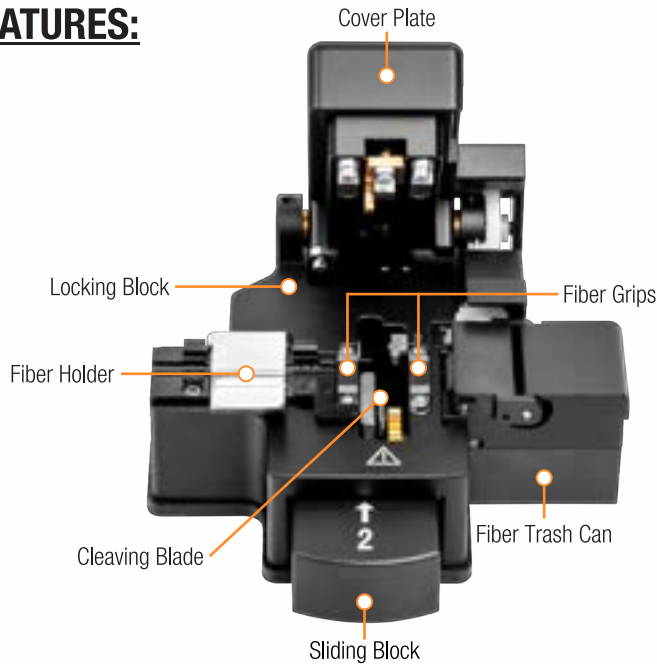


INTRODUCTION:

1. Please read the instructions carefully before using this cleaver.
2. Fiber Cleaver is a precision tool which cannot withstand high impacts. If the cleaver is dropped, the components could break.
3. Fiber and fiber debris are very thin and sharp. To protect yourself from fiber splinters, please handle any fiber scraps with caution.
4. Do not directly touch the blade! Maintenance of the blade does not require touching it.
5. If repairs are needed, please contact the manufacturer.

FEATURES:



SPECIFICATIONS:	
FIBER TYPE	Single-core silica optical fiber
BUFFER COATING DIAMETERS	250 μm & 900 μm
BARE FIBER DIAMETER	125 μm
FIBER LENGTH RANGE	0.39" – 0.63" (10 mm – 16 mm)
CLEAVE ANGLE	≤ 0.5 °
BLADE LIFE	52,000 cleaves
PRODUCT DIMENSIONS	4.1" x 3.7" x 1.9" (103 x 93 x 47 mm)
WEIGHT	0.75 lb (340 g)

MAINTENANCE:

Clean frequently with a cotton swab moistened with alcohol to clean the upper and lower rubber pads, as well as the blade edge of the cleaver. The fiber groove may also need to be cleaned periodically, if any fiber scraps are present.

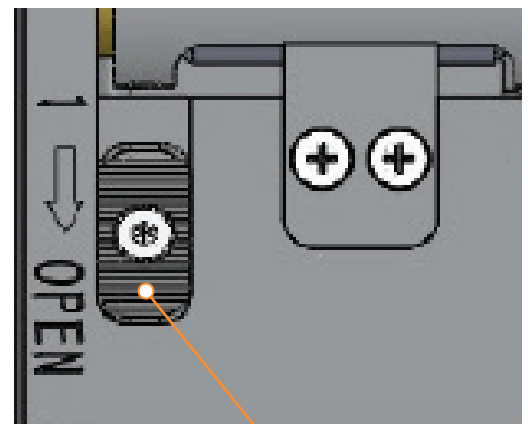
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Push down the Locking Block on the back side of the fiber cleaver to open the Cover Plate.
2. Push the Sliding Block into the cleaver until it clicks into place.
3. Strip and clean the piece of fiber you want to cleave using separate stripping and cleaning tools.

NOTE: The length of the bare fiber should be between 1.2" – 1.6" (30 – 40 mm) before cleaving.

4. Lift up the Fiber Holder, insert the fiber, and close the Fiber Holder to lock the fiber in place. Make sure the bare fiber is on the rubber Fiber Grips before closing the Fiber Holder.
5. Use the ruler on the side of the cleaver to cleave to a precise length as well.
6. Push down on the cover plate until the cleaver actuates and then release it.
7. The fiber will be cleaved!

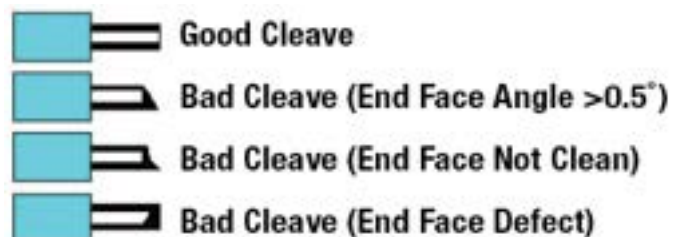
NOTE: Make sure not to touch the bare fiber or its end face after cleaving.



Locking Block

IMPORTANT: If you are getting a bad cleave, check to make sure:

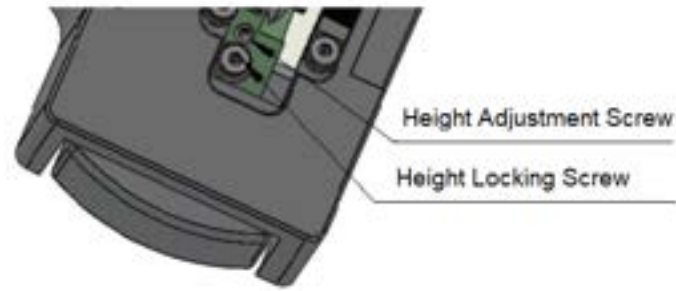
1. The fiber is straight in the fiber holder.
2. The blade height is set correctly and is not too high.
3. There is no dust or other foreign matter on the rubber pads or cleaver.



BLADE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT:

Before adjusting the blade, ensure the Sliding Block is pressed inward to the locked position.

1. With the Sliding Block locked, loosen the Height Locking Screw.
2. Turn the Height Adjustment Screw clockwise to raise the height of the blade and counterclockwise to lower the height.
3. When done adjusting the height, tighten the Height Locking Screw to lock the blade in place.



BLADE REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS:

IMPORTANT: Before replacing the blade, remove any fiber debris on the device or in the fiber trash can.

BEFORE YOU START: You will need a precision screwdriver, flathead screwdriver, and a 2 mm hex key in order to replace the cleaver.

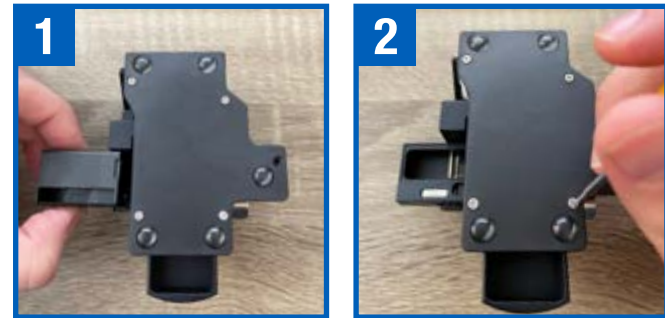
1. Turn the cleaver upside-down and remove the fiber trash can.
2. Using a precision screwdriver, unscrew the 5 screws on the backplate.
3. Remove the backplate and use a 2 mm hex key to remove the retaining screws.

NOTE: There is a black washer underneath each retaining screw.

4. Remove the entire slider assembly.
5. Using a flathead screwdriver, carefully unscrew the blade assembly.
6. Remove the spring and gear, and replace the cleaving blade with a new one.

NOTE: If you are having difficulty, use tweezers to remove each component.

7. Reassemble the blade assembly, and insert it into the housing.
8. Place the two washers into the slider and reinsert the retaining screws.
9. Replace the backplate, fasten the 5 screws, and put the trash can back on.



TROUBLESHOOTING:

1. If, after cleaving, the fiber angle is $>0.5^\circ$ or it is not cleaving the fiber properly, the blade height may be too low. In this case, raise the height of the blade using the instructions above.

2. If, after cleaving, the fiber is cracked or you are seeing end face shadows, the blade height may be too high. In this case, lower the height of the blade using the instructions above.

3. If the blade of the cleaver is already low and a large bevel edge is apparent, this is mostly due to fiber end face cracks, where the surface is not aligned correctly with the microscope.

