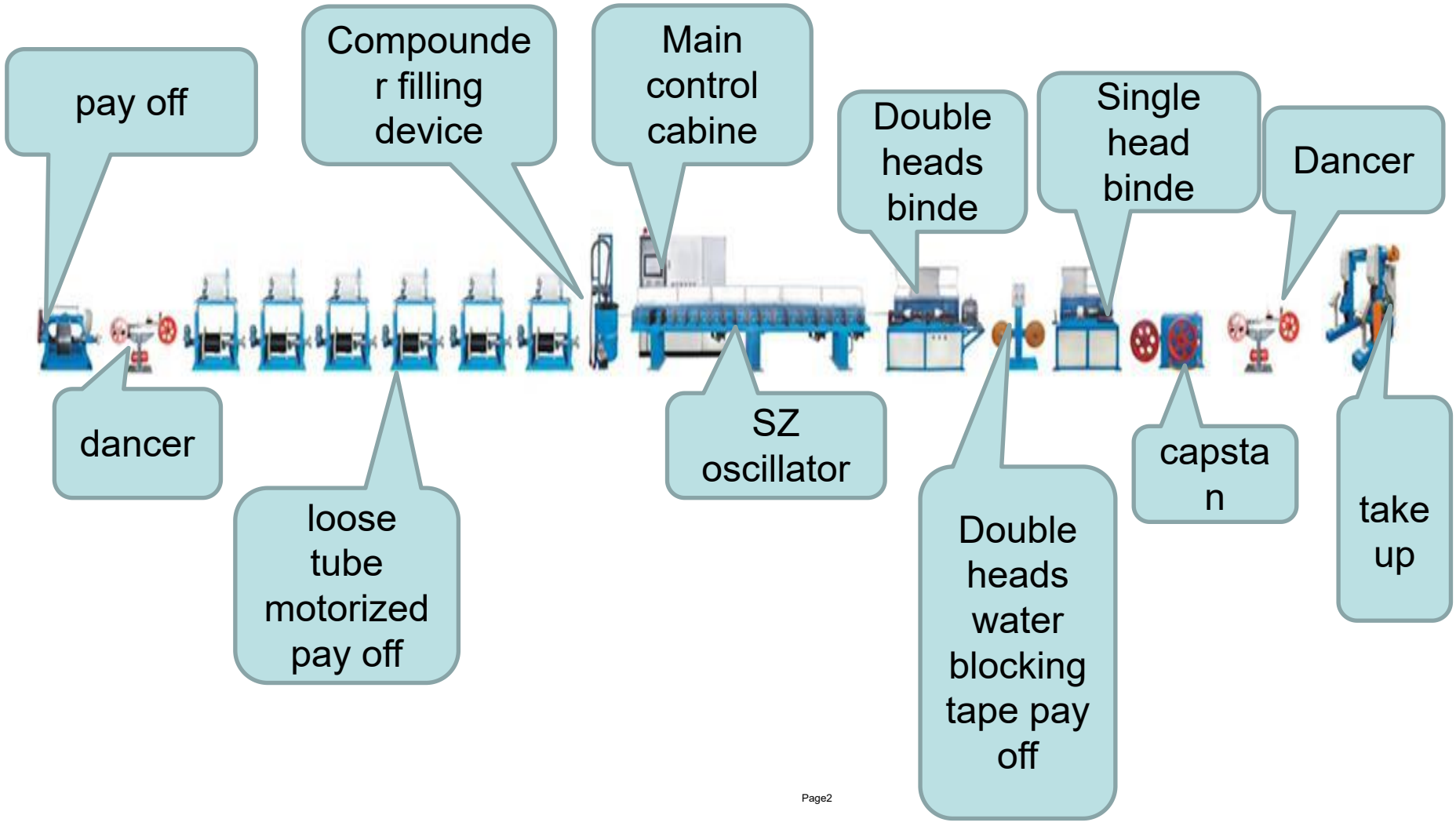
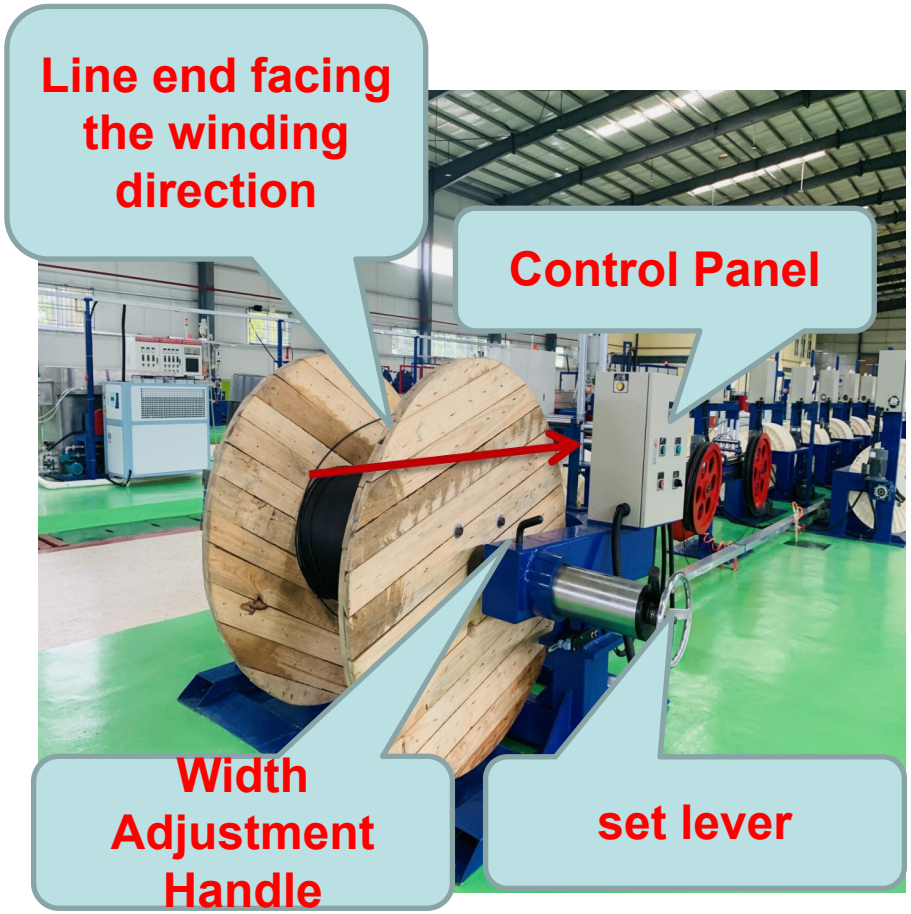
catalogue

1. motorized type pay off
2. double wheel pneumatic type dancer
3. loose tube motorized pay off
4. Compounder filling device
5. SZ oscillator
6. Double heads binder
7. Double heads water blocking tape pay off
8. Single head binder
9. double wheel capstan
10. double wheel pneumatic type dancer
11. shaft less take up machine


pay off
Compounde r filling device
Main control cabine
Double heads binde
Single head binde
Dancer
dancer
loose tube motorized pay off
SZ oscillator
Double heads water blocking tape pay off
capsta n
take up

03

Method for using reinforcement members during layout planning



Precautions for Wire Placement

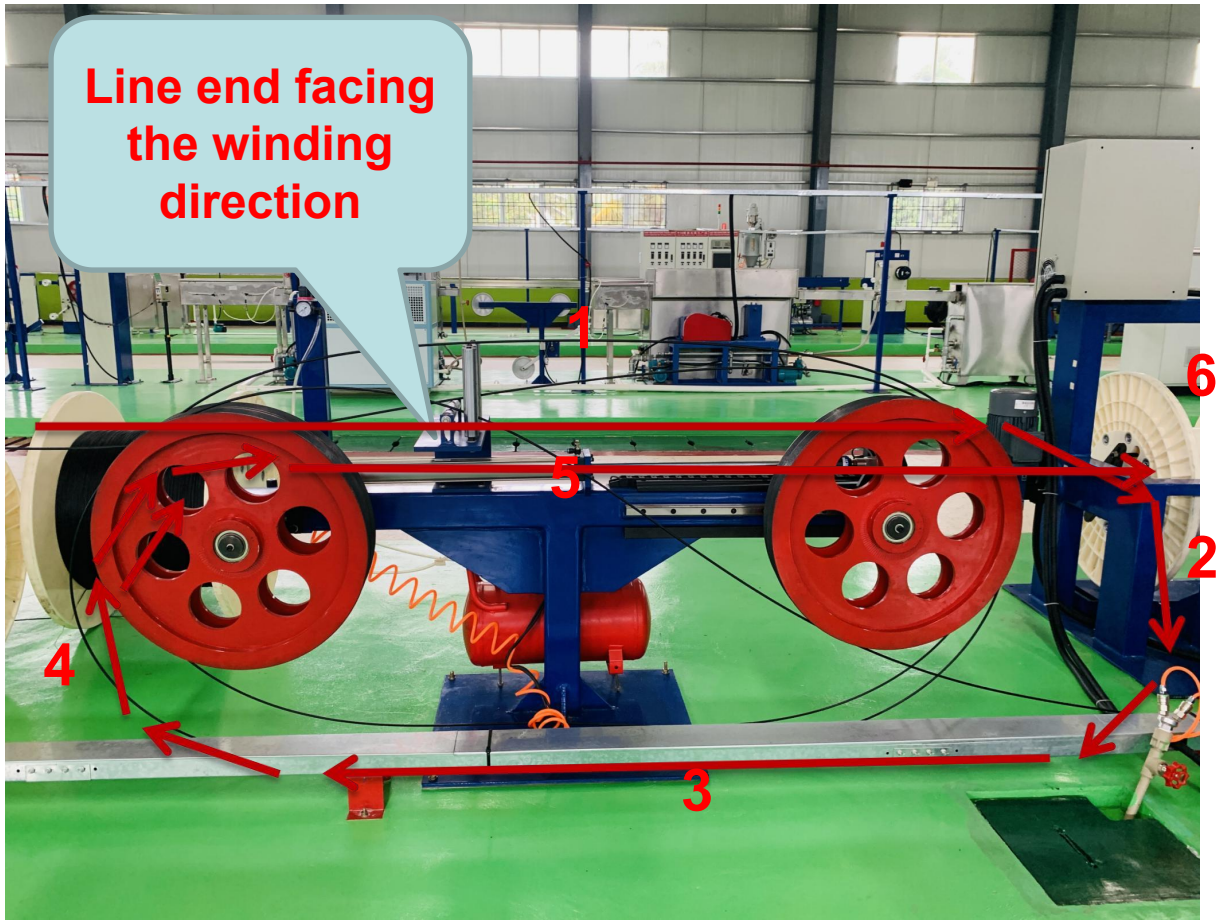
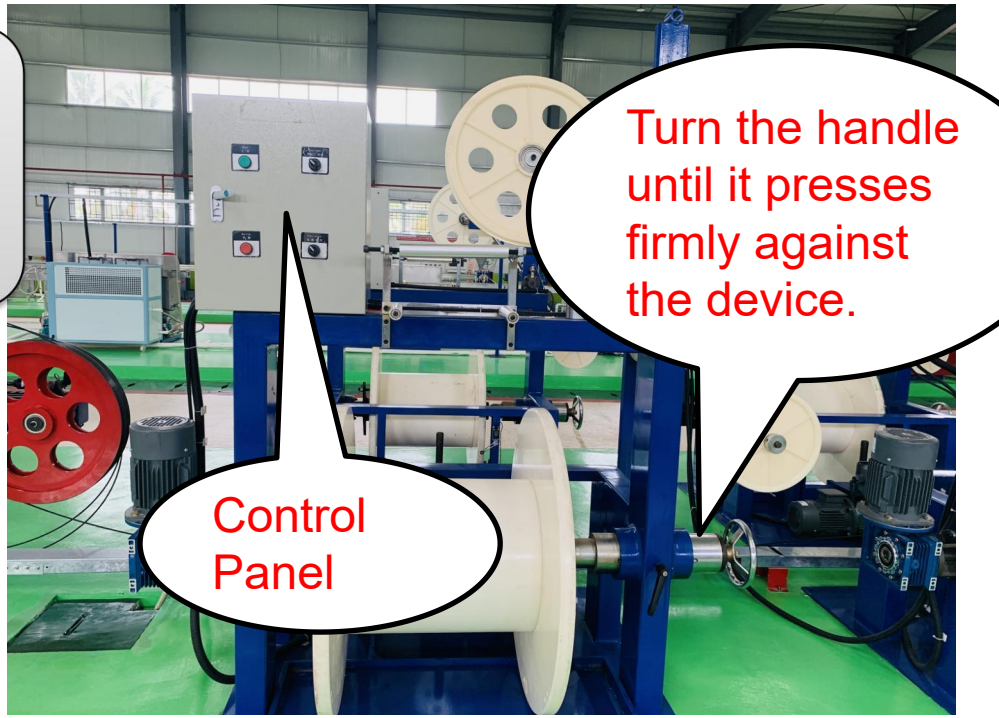


Illustration Description:
1. 1 → 5 indicates the cable running path.
2. The cable is wound from position 2 to 3 to 4 to 5 from inside to outside until the coil is full, in order to prevent slipping.
3. 6 indicates the movement direction of the dancer arm.
(This is for the right-hand machine. The direction is opposite for the left-hand machine.).

05

Precautions for Wire Placement



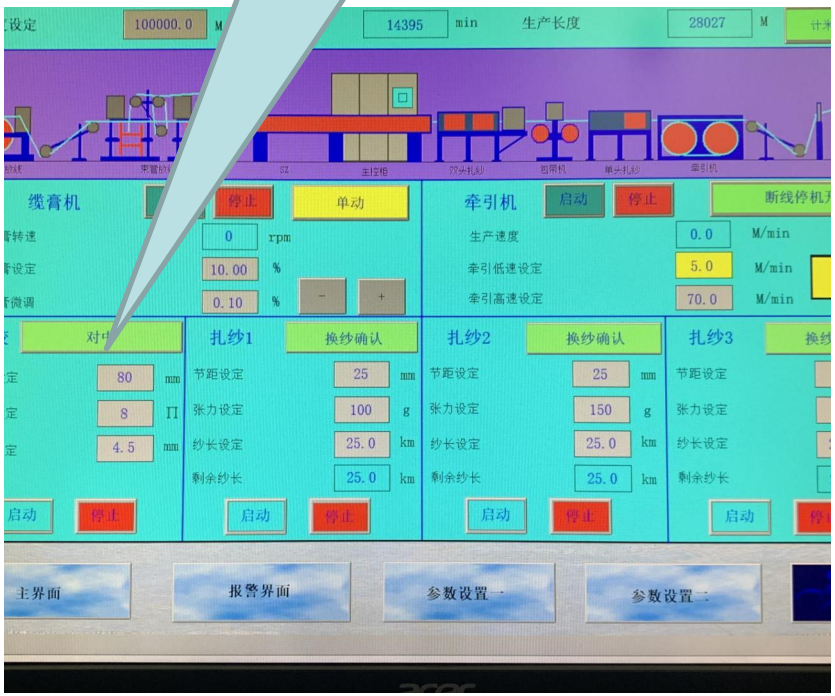
Set the upper and lower limit switches; ensure the direction is correct. The up/down switching function can only operate when the system is stopped.

matters need attention

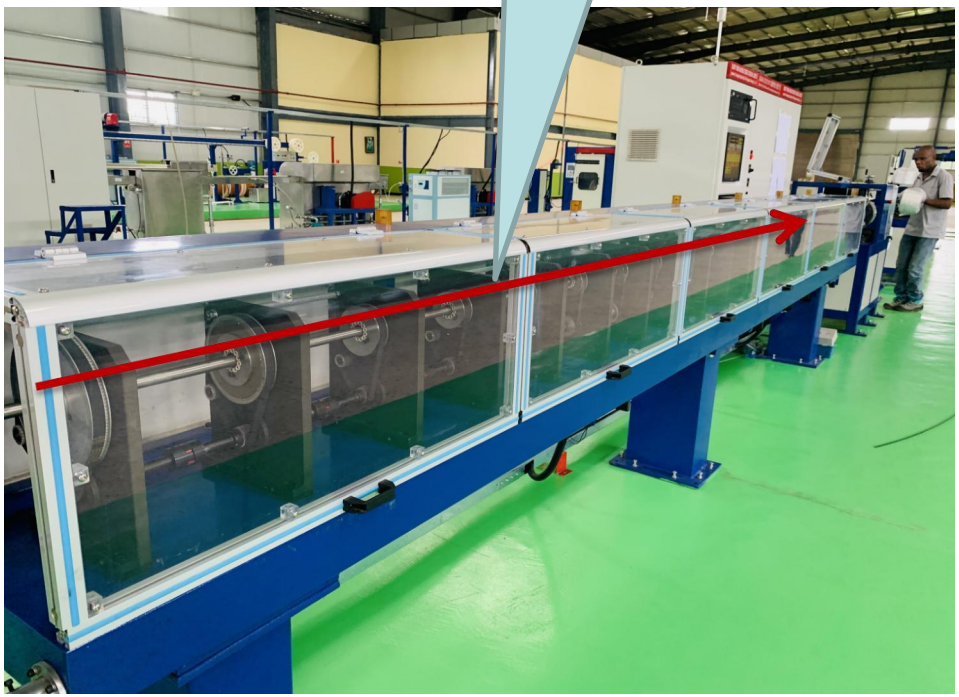
During production, closely monitor the operational status of the fiber paste and replace it promptly when material shortage occurs.

07 matters need attention

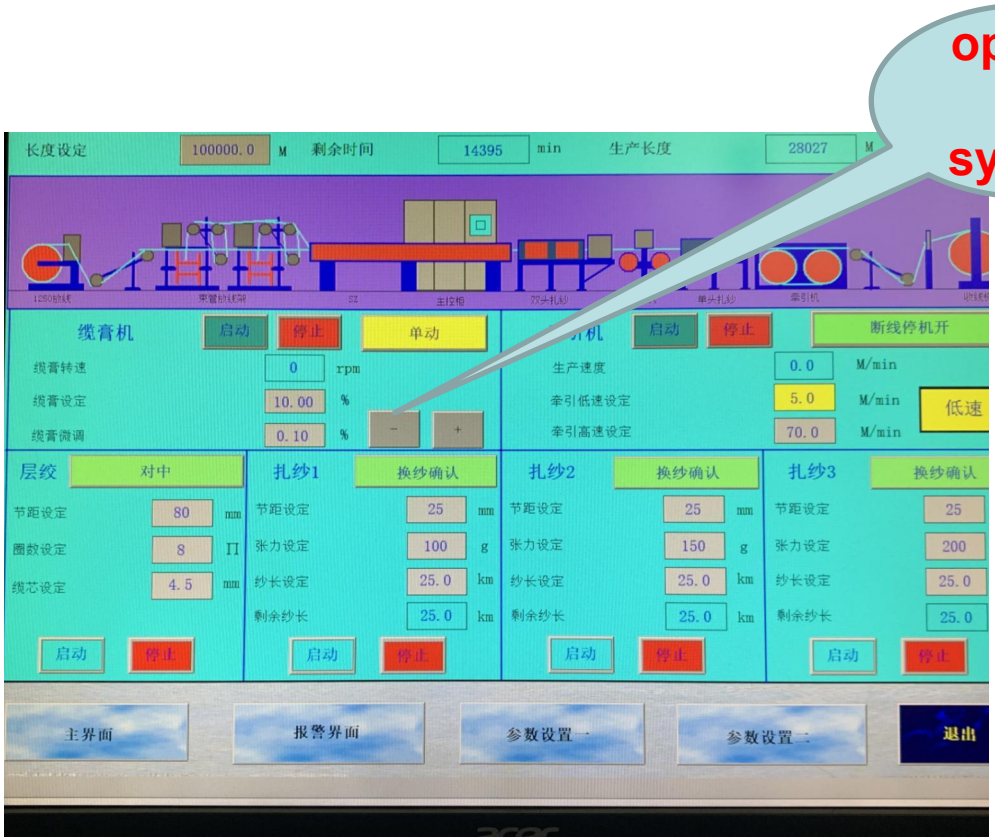
When threading the thread, first align the SZ component back to its original position.

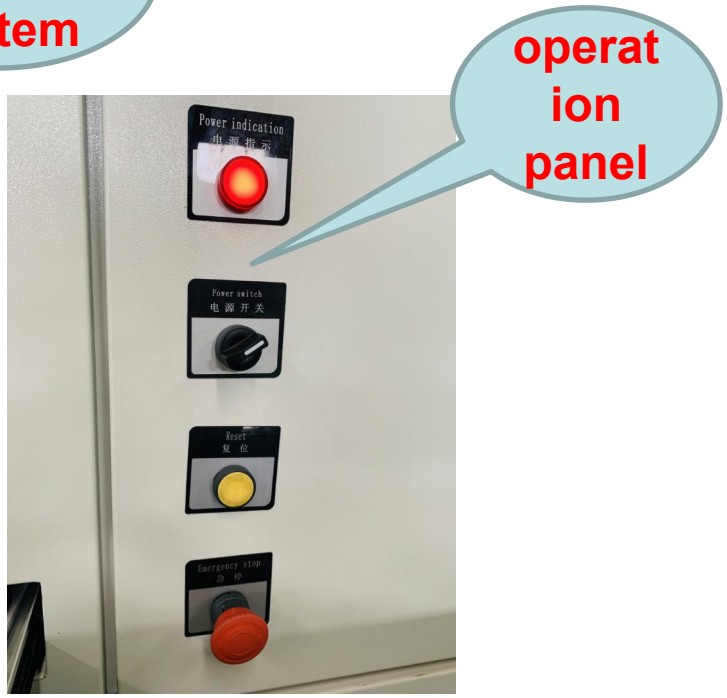


During the second wiring process, care must be taken to avoid wire twisting or miswiring.



Note: First, when threading the wire,
align the SZ component and return it to its original position.
Second, ensure no wire twisting or misalignment occurs during threading.



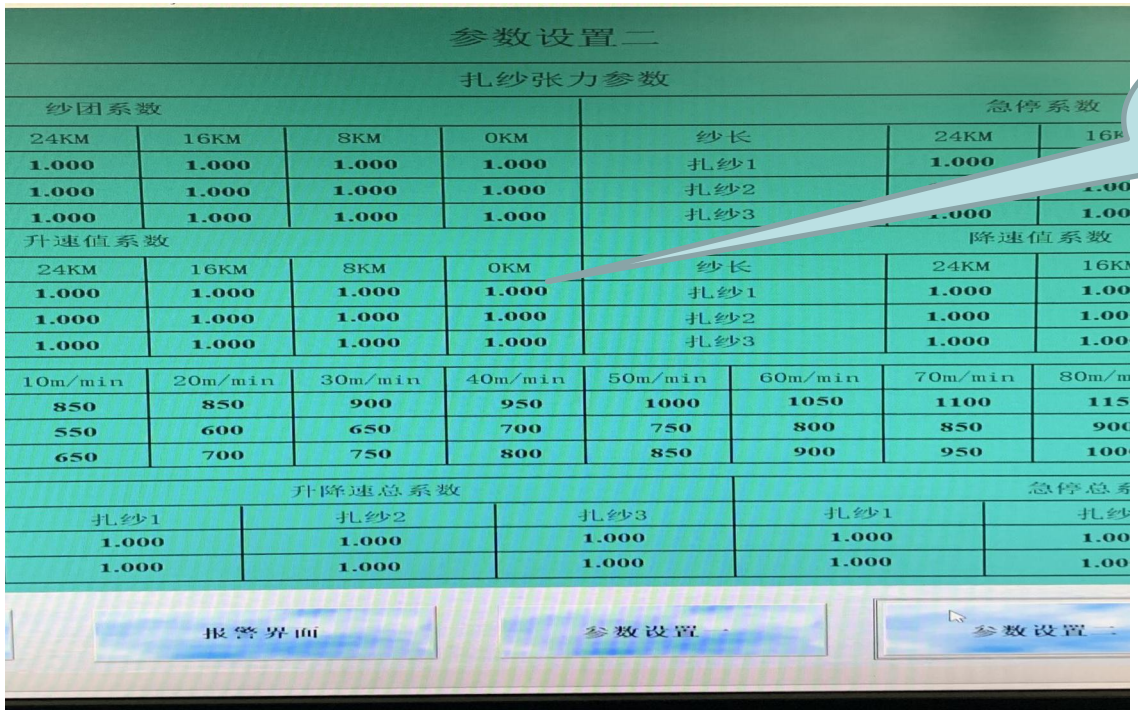


1. If the device fails to reset after driving or traction reset, check whether the drive or frequency converter has triggered an alarm (consult the alarm code to identify the issue). If an alarm occurs, disconnect the power supply to the frequency converter or drive, then power it back on and perform a reset to resolve the problem.

1.SZ correction is adjusted when the actual running turns are not synchronized with the set turns. The same applies to the SZ pitch and yarn binding.

2. The yarn break switch should be turned on during normal production. After it is enabled, the machine will stop automatically if the yarn breaks.

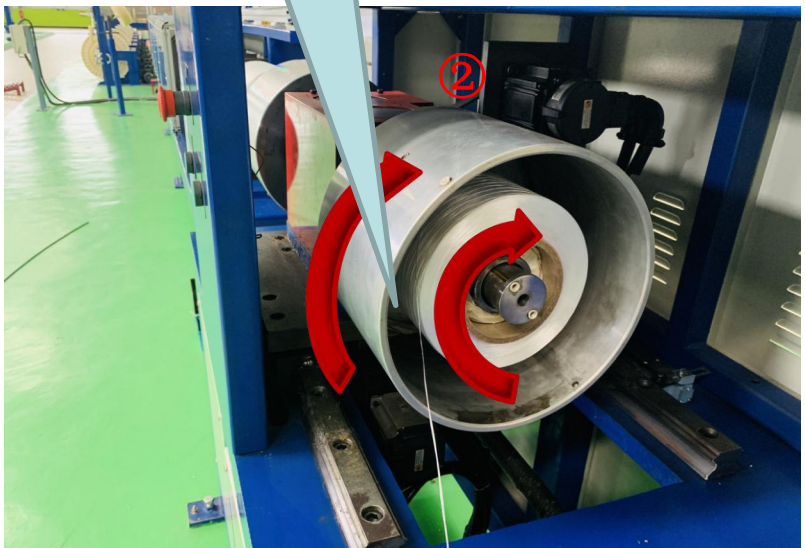
3. SZ origin calibration means setting any angular position as the SZ starting point.



1. This parameter has been corrected and does not need to be changed.

09

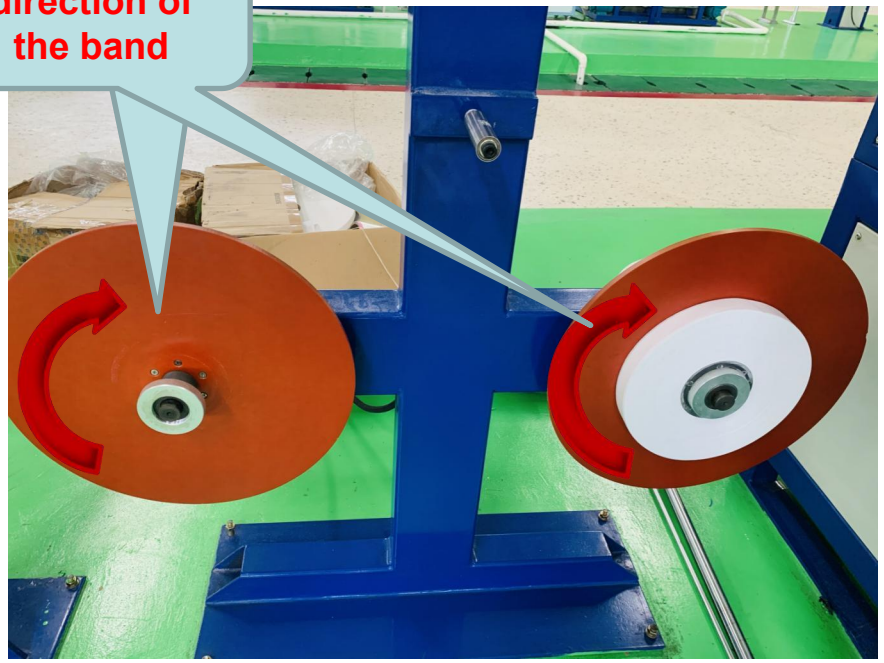
matters need attention



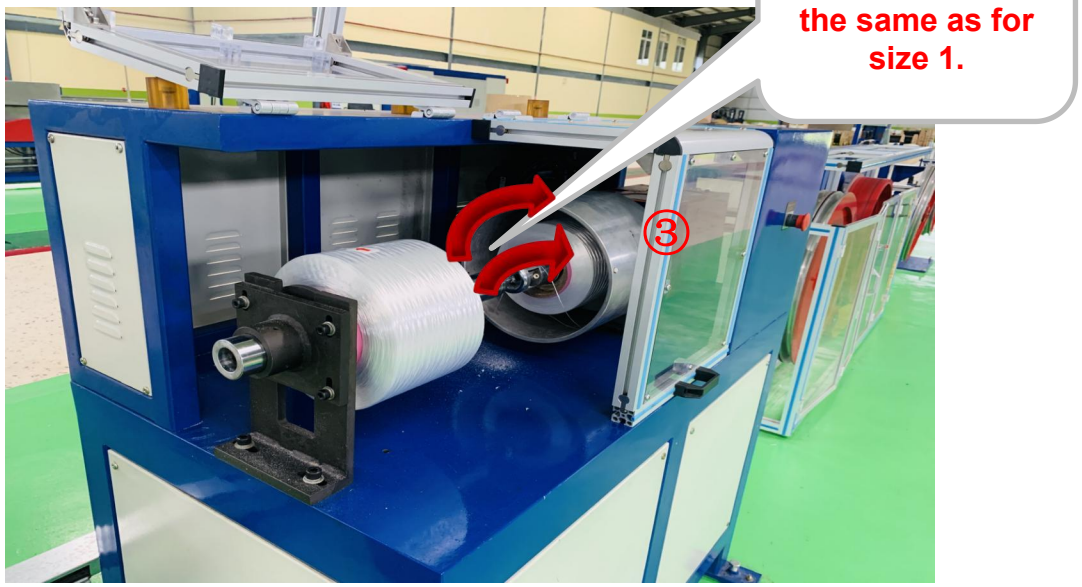
10 matters need attention

operation panel

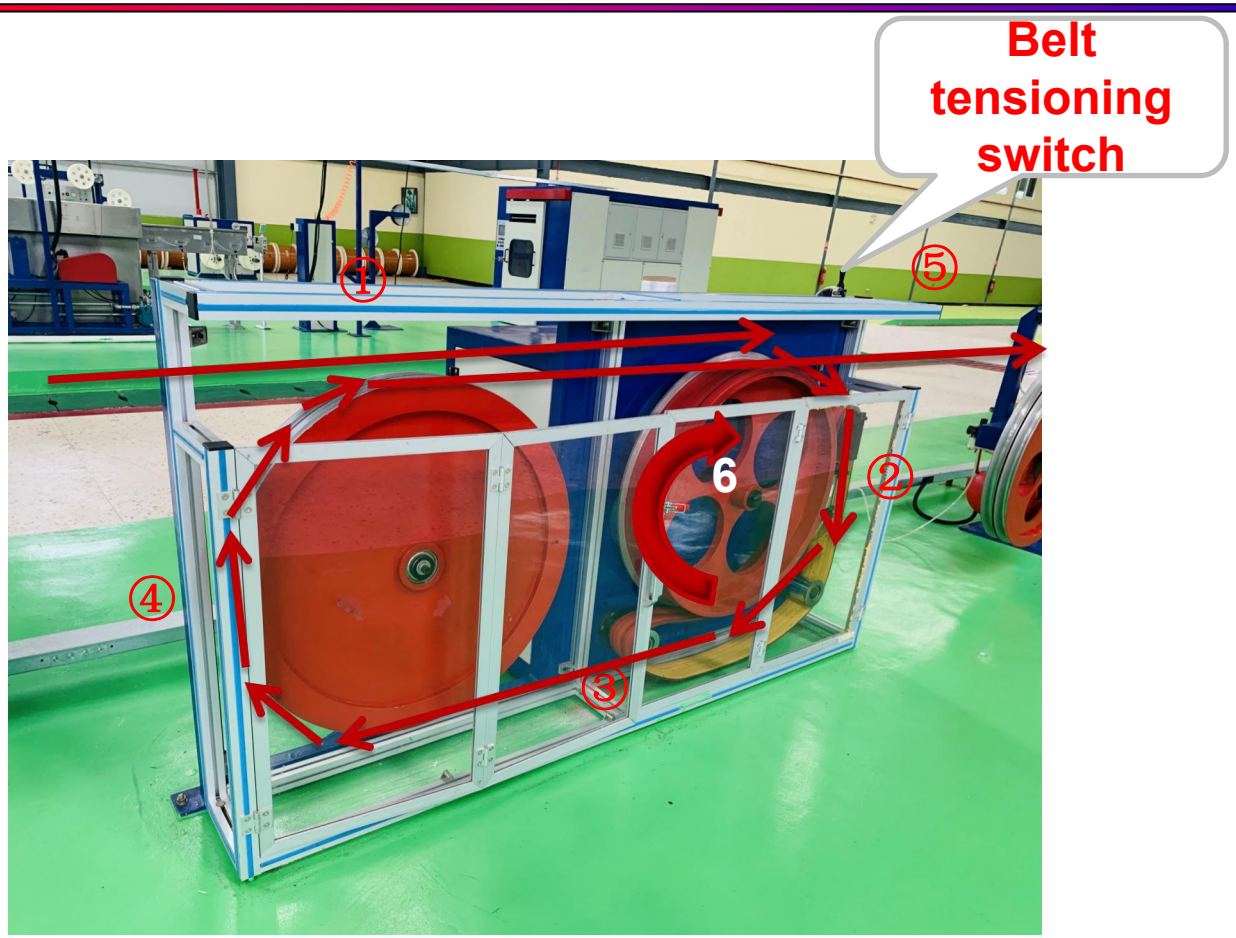
Note the direction of the band



11 matters need attention



matters need attention



1. The range 1→5 indicates cable operation
Paths 2, 3, 4, and 5 wind outward from the center to complete a full circle to prevent slipping; the traction wheel 6 operates in the opposite direction (right for this device, left for other devices).

1. The range 1→5 indicates cable operation Paths 2, 3, 4, and 5 wind outward from the center to complete a full circle to prevent slipping; the traction wheel 6 operates in the opposite direction (right for this device, left for other devices).

14 matters need attention

operation panel

The gear shifting mechanism selects the appropriate gear based on the size of the gear plates.

3. Cable Assembly Process

Cabling, also known as stranding, is a critical step in optical cable manufacturing. Its purpose is to enhance the flexibility and bendability of optical cables, improve their tensile strength and temperature performance, and enable the production of cables with varying core counts by combining loose tubes of different numbers.
The main process parameters controlled in cable laying technology include:

1. Cable pitch.
2. Yarn spacing and tension during tying.
3. Tension during wire laying and retraction.

The equipment used in cable assembly is an optical cable splicer, which consists of a reinforcement strand deployment unit, a bundle tube deployment unit, an SZ stranding station, a forward/reverse braiding device, a dual-wheel traction system, a lead guide mechanism, and an electrical control system.

Ji Mi Calibration Settings

F2 is the new metering coefficient; F1 is the old metering coefficient; xL2 is the actual measured length; L1 is the displayed length.
Formula F2 = F1 * L2 / L1