PROPER USE GUIDELINES
Cumulative Trauma Disorders can result from the prolonged use of manually powered hand tools. Hand tools are intended for occasional use and low volume applications. A wide selection of powered application equipment for extended-use, production operations is available.

EXTRACTION TOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTRACTION TOOL</th>
<th>CONTACT TYPE</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>305183</td>
<td>II, III, III(+), VI, X, and Subminiature Coaxial</td>
<td>All Sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305183-4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305183-6</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305183-7</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305183-8</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-305183-3</td>
<td>Miniature Coaxial</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Plastic and Steel — All Others: Aluminum and Steel

1. INTRODUCTION
The extraction tools listed in Figure 1 are designed to remove pin and socket contacts from Multimate connectors. Read these instructions thoroughly before starting.

NOTE
Dimensions on this instruction sheet are in millimeters [with inch equivalents in brackets]. Illustrations are for identification only and are not drawn to scale.

Reasons for reissue of this instruction sheet are provided in Section 6, REVISION SUMMARY.

2. DESCRIPTION
Each tool features a handle and sleeve to release the contact locking lance, and a push rod button to eject the contact.

There are two styles of tools. The first style illustrated in Figure 1 has a plastic handle and push rod button with all other components made of steel. The second style illustrated in Figure 1 has an aluminum push rod button with all other components made of steel. The part number determines the style of the tool.

3. EXTRACTION PROCEDURE
Refer to Figure 1, and select the appropriate extraction tool according to the contact type and contact size, to be removed. Proceed as follows:

1. For smaller wire, use Insertion Tool 91002-1 to “unseat” the contact retention spring from the housing contact cavity retention ledge by exerting a small amount of force on the back of the contact. For larger wire with sufficient column strength, push on the contact wire.

2. Align the sleeve of the tool with the contact to be removed. See Figure 2.

3. Holding the tool handle, insert the sleeve straight into the contact cavity until it bottoms. To determine if the extraction tool is fully seated on the housing retention ledge; thereby ensuring that the retention tines are fully retracted, a mark can be placed on the tool sleeve when it comes to rest on the retention ledge of an empty housing contact cavity. Allow the push rod button to “back out” of the handle as shown in Figure 3.
4. Rotate the tool handle to ensure contact locking lance has released.

5. Keep the tool sleeve firmly bottomed in the contact cavity, and depress the push rod button. The contact will eject as the button is depressed.

**NOTE**

*If the contact becomes lodged in the contact cavity and excessive force must be used to extract the contact, verify that all of the contact retention tines are still attached to the contact after removal and have not been embedded in the contact cavity.*

6. Remove the tool from the contact cavity.

### 4. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

To ensure proper operation, it is recommended that the tool be inspected immediately on arrival and at regularly scheduled intervals.

Store the tool in a clean, dry place. Clean the tool with a soft, lint-free cloth.

### 5. REPLACEMENT AND REPAIR

The tool is not repairable and should be replaced when worn or damaged.

Order tools through your representative, or call 1-800-526-5142, or send a facsimile of your purchase order to 717-986-7605, or write to:

CUSTOMER SERVICE (038-035)
TYCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
PO BOX 3608
HARRISBURG PA 17105-3608

### 6. REVISION SUMMARY

Revisions to this instruction sheet include:
- Changed company logo

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**Plastic and Steel Tool**

**Aluminum and Steel Tool**

![Diagram](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTRICATION TOOL</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

†This dimension was 76.2 [3.00] prior to tool Rev R.

*Figure 4*