



HOW TO TIPS AND TRICKS

CABLE BIT TIPS



TOUGH
ON ANY JOB SITE

- **NEVER USE A CABLE BIT INSIDE A WALL WITH EXISTING WIRING OR PLUMBING!!!**
- Using a good quality power drill is a must. For larger diameter bits you will need a power drill with a high torque rating. We always recommend using two handles.
- RPM rule of thumb: The larger the diameter of the drill bit the slower the RPM (Larger bit grabbing and binding? Slow it down and try again.)
- **FLEXIBILITY:** Although all of our bits are made from a high quality US Spring Steel and all will flex to some degree the shorter bits are not as flexible as longer ones. The 18 inch, 24 inch, and 36 inch lengths are not going to flex as much as the 54 inch and 72 inch lengths. Also, the 1/4 in. shank on the larger diameter bits is much less flexible than the 3/16 in. shank on the smaller diameter bits. Please see our product selection notes.

MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY

NOTE: 1/4 INCH DIA. SHANKS ARE STIFFER THAN 3/16 INCH
NOTE: 54 INCH AND 72 INCH



MINIMUM FLEXIBILITY

NOTE: 18 INCH, 24 INCH, and 36 INCH LENGTHS



- Cable bits are not indestructible, too tight of an arch when drilling can make them snap. If you are drilling in a wall keep your power drill close to the floor to prevent over stressing the bit.
- Reversing the rotation of the drill to clear chips at any sign of binding or when drilling through more than a 2 in stud will keep your bit from snapping and being lost in the wall.
- Cable Bits have a Powder Coat finish to protect them from corrosion but it is not optimal for cutting edges and sometimes impedes the ability of your drill chuck to keep a tight grip on the somewhat small shanks. The Powder Coat finish protects the bits from corrosion but will cause the bit to drill slower until it wears off the cutting edges (drill a few test holes before using it in the wall). Also, removing the coating from the flats on the shank will help your chuck keep its grip.

THE RIGHT CABLE BIT FOR THE RIGHT JOB



Screw Point for Wood Applications



Auger Style for Wood Applications



Serrated for Wood Applications



Heavy Duty Split Point High Speed for Steel Applications



Carbide Tip for Masonry Applications

HOW TO RUN WIRES THROUGH EXISTING WALLS USING CABLE BIT TOOLS



You will need: Measuring Tape, Power Drill, Cable Bit for Wood, Lighted Bull Nose Tip or Bull Nose Tipped Fish Rod, Hook Tip, 2 Fish Rods, Good Quality String

For this example we have removed most of the drywall and insulation from the wall and ceiling giving you a clear view of what is happening inside the wall.

WARNING: Never use these drills in side a wall that has existing wiring or plumbing!



1

Measure from the top of the wall down to the opening you will be pulling the wire through so you know when you will be clearing the top plate. This is to make sure you do not drill through the roof and to let you know if you are hitting the rafter. Rafters are not always in the same place as the wall studs.

Make sure you are using a drill bit and extension long enough to reach and then mark your drill bit with a piece of tape so you will know when you should be breaking through the top plate.

If this is an insulated wall, make a cut in the insulation at your opening and make sure you get the drill bit completely through the insulation and into the back corner before starting your power drill.



2

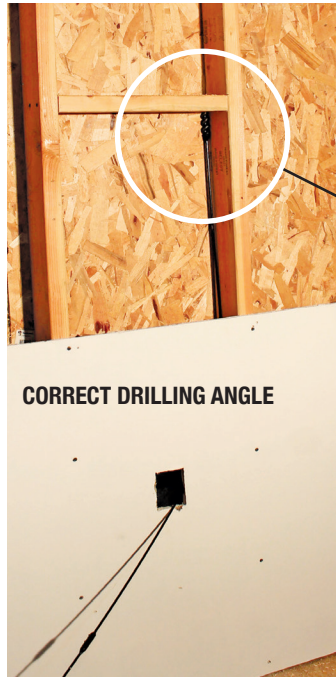
Start your drill bit into the wall and aim it into a back corner where the stud meets the wall. Use the walking ability of the drill bit to walk it up the corner by giving it short burst of rotation with your power drill.

Drilling in a corner will allow you to easily locate the hole with your fish rods and will minimize problems with encountering insulation.

Keep in mind that these bits are not indestructible so try and keep your power drill as close to the floor as possible. This will keep the bit from arching too much.



A second hand is recommended.

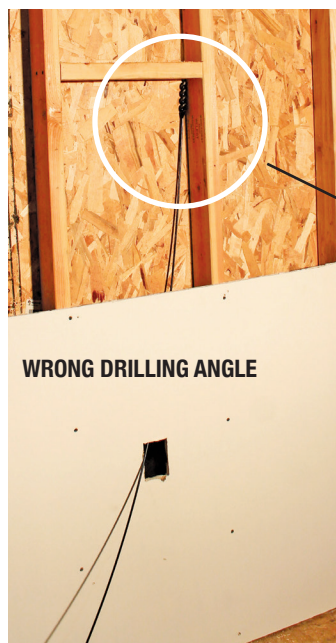


CORRECT DRILLING ANGLE

3

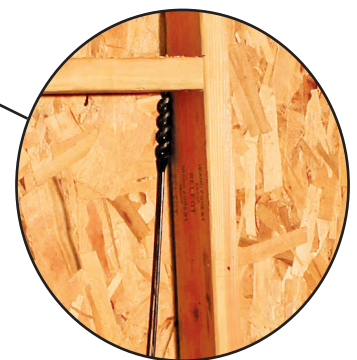
When you reach the fire block gently push the shank into the opening in the direction of the back corner. This will straighten out the bit so it will drill correctly through the obstruction and not veer off course.

CORRECT DRILLING ANGLE



WRONG DRILLING ANGLE

WRONG DRILLING ANGLE



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4

Stop 1/2 way through and reverse to clear chips.

Always remember to clear chips by reversing the rotation of the power drill when drilling depths of more than 2 inches or when drilling through hard woods. Listen closely to your power drill and at any sign of binding stop and reverse it to clear the chips.



5

Continue drilling through after clearing chips.

Reversing the rotation of the drill will make it easy to remove from the wall.

CONGRATULATIONS!

You have your hole through to the attic.



a.

b.

6

RUN THE WIRE

Thread a good quality string line through a bull nose tipped fish rod (a.) or a lighted bull nose tip connected to a fish rod (b.)



7

Run the Fish Rod and string line up through the hole in the fire block and then through the hole to the attic. In this example we are using 2 Fish Rods connected to accommodate the distance to the attic and a lighted bull nose tip.



8

Using the light to guide you in the attic, snag the line with a Hook Tip mounted on another Fish Rod. Pull the line towards you.

Securely attach your wire or cable to the string at either the opening or in the attic. With a helper feeding the wire or cable at one end pull the string from the other end.

In this example we used:

EA56256 (9/16 in X 54 in Auger Style Cable Bit)

EX18736 (3/16 in X 36 in Extension)

ETF25016 (1/4 in X 16 ft Fiberglass Fish Rod Kit)

ETFSLKIT1 (Lighted Bull Nose Tip)

String Line