

The following points should be noted concerning coaxial cables:

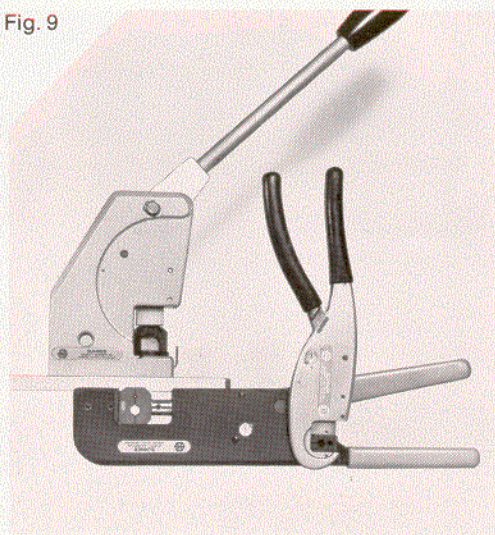
- Use only cables for which the appropriate crimp connector is specified
- Use only cables which correspond exactly to the respective standards

Crimp connectors for all standard cables (MIL, VDE, UR, CCTU, etc.) are available in proven designs today. The user should however verify in every case that the cable used corresponds to the given standard.

Should a crimp connector for a non-standard cable be required, it is advisable to contact the connector manufacturer.

With the dimensioning of connector components, crimp inserts, and the selection of materials and type of cable, the force necessary for crimping has been determined (Fig. 10). The crimp tools must be constructed to withstand this force without overstressing the tool frame. A small amount of flexing which results in an air gap between the inserts in some cases cannot be prevented. It must however be kept within controlled limits. It must be taken into account when dimensioning connector components and inserts.

Fig. 9



SUHNER crimp tools

Crimp tools should withstand a maximum crimp force of 1000 kp with a 1.5 safety margin. This dictates the use of high-tensile materials for practically all tool parts.

The exact alignment of the crimp inserts is of the utmost importance. Inserts that are mis-aligned in any plane cause formation of fins, cracks or insufficient crimping.

In order that the crimp process is concluded in every case, crimp tools must be provided with a ratchet, which permits the tool to be opened only after completion of the crimping cycle. If the crimping cannot be concluded (e.g. using a wrong connector component), an emergency release must be provided to make interruption possible. This interference must however be detectable afterwards (seal).

Crimp tools are precision instruments. They determine to a great extent the quality of the crimping. Therefore only tools clearly recommended by the connector supplier should be used.