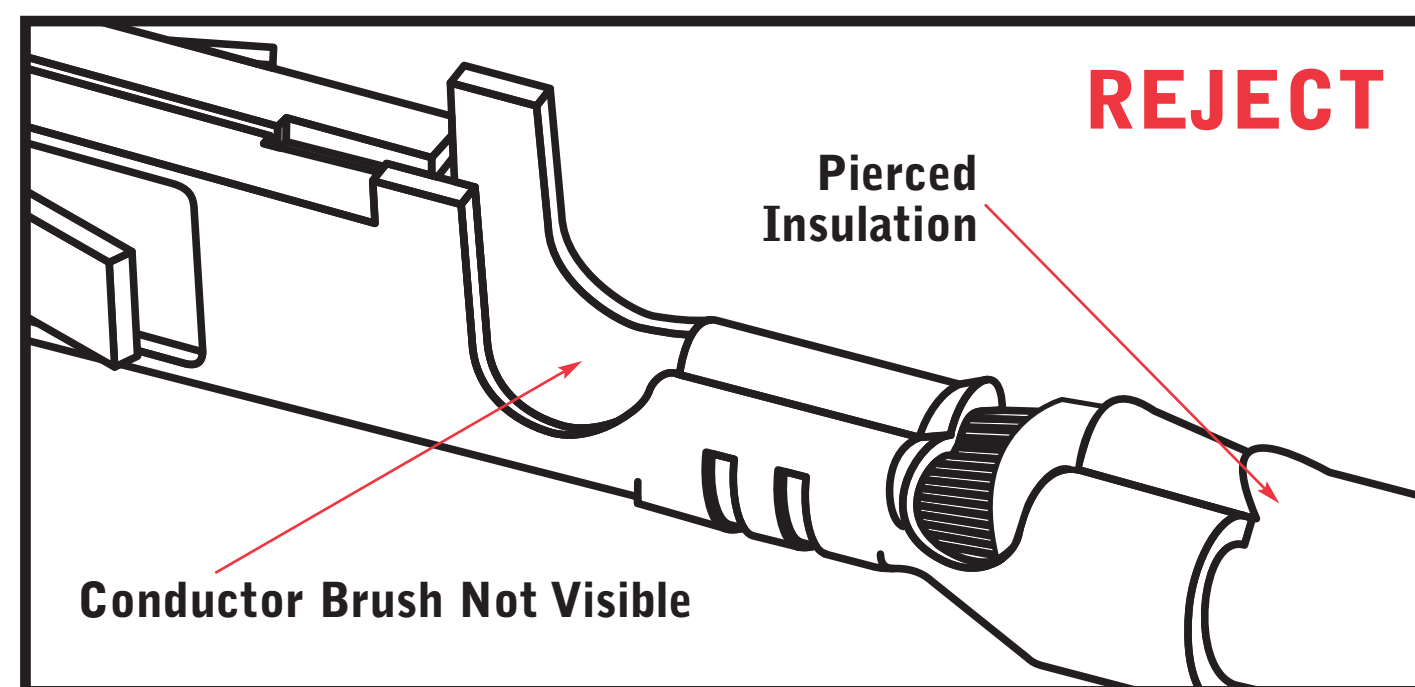
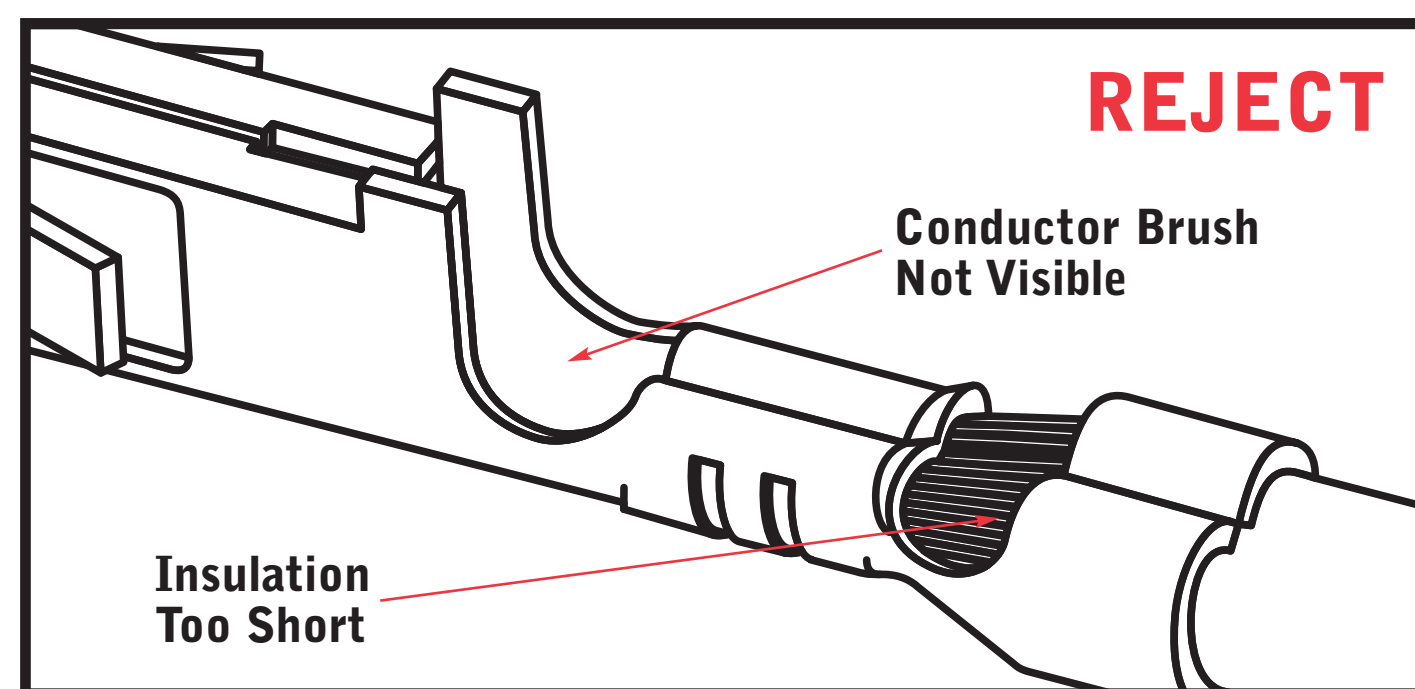
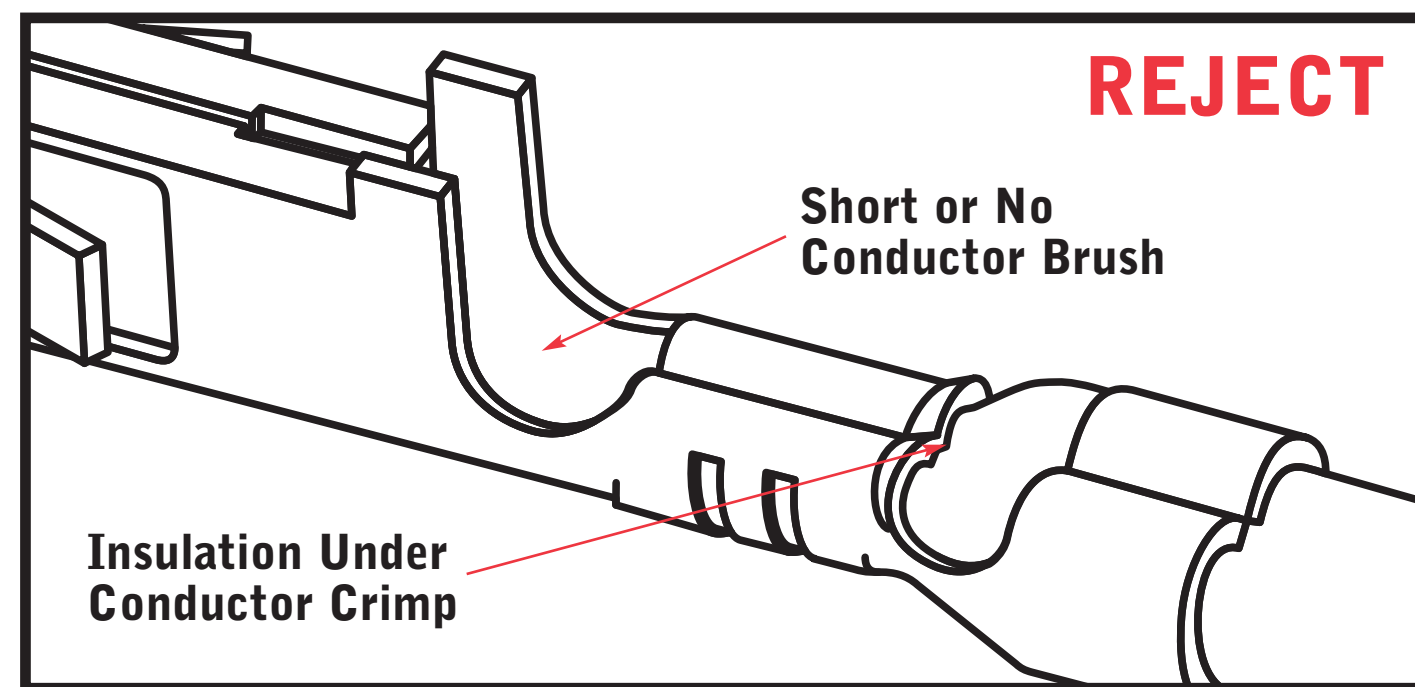
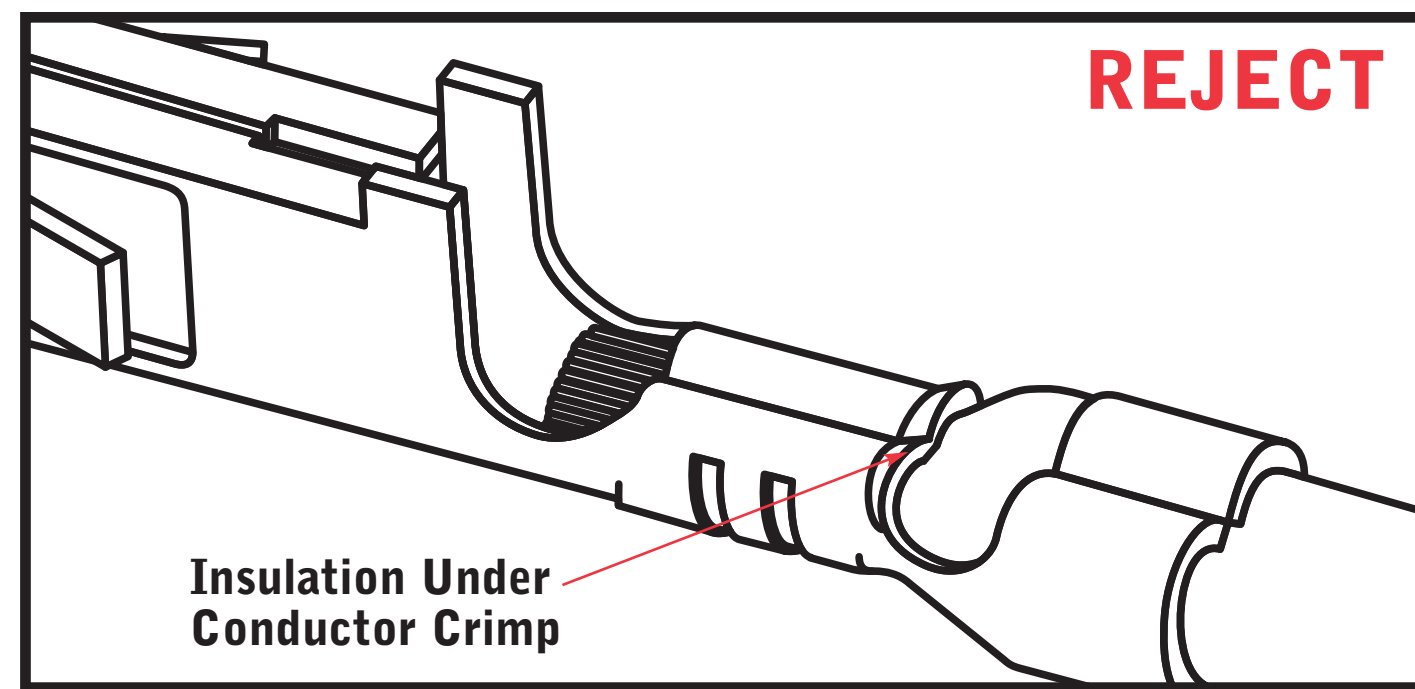
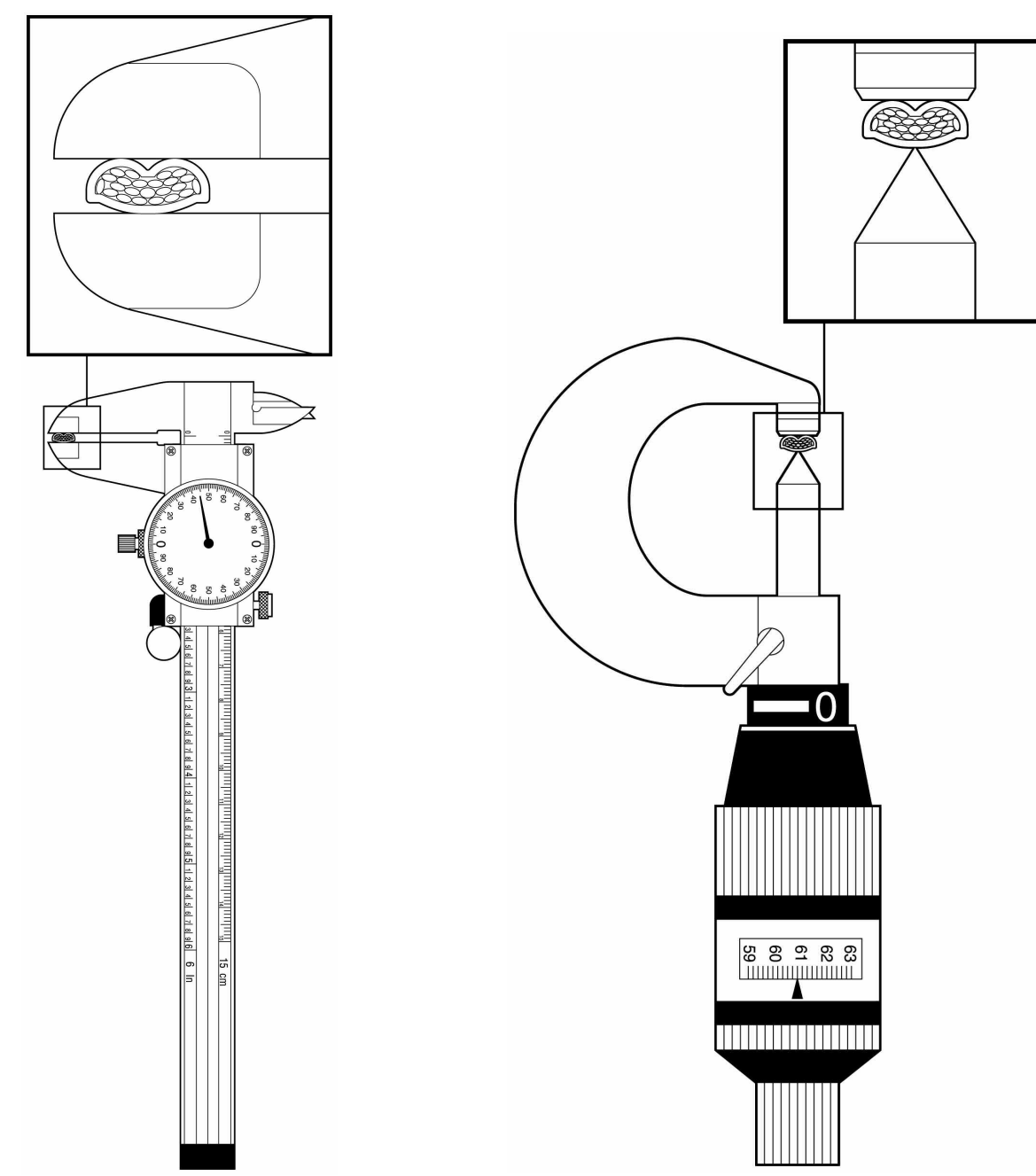


# VISUAL INSPECTION OF CRIMPED TERMINALS

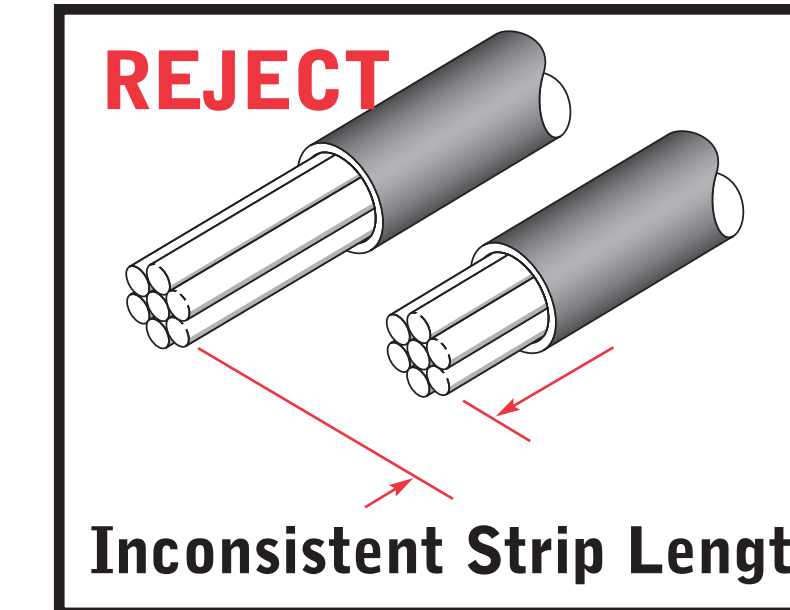
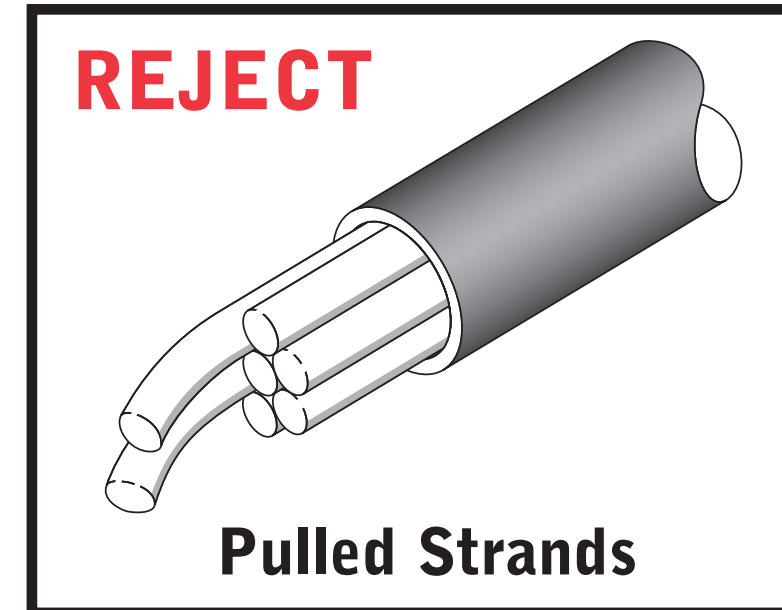
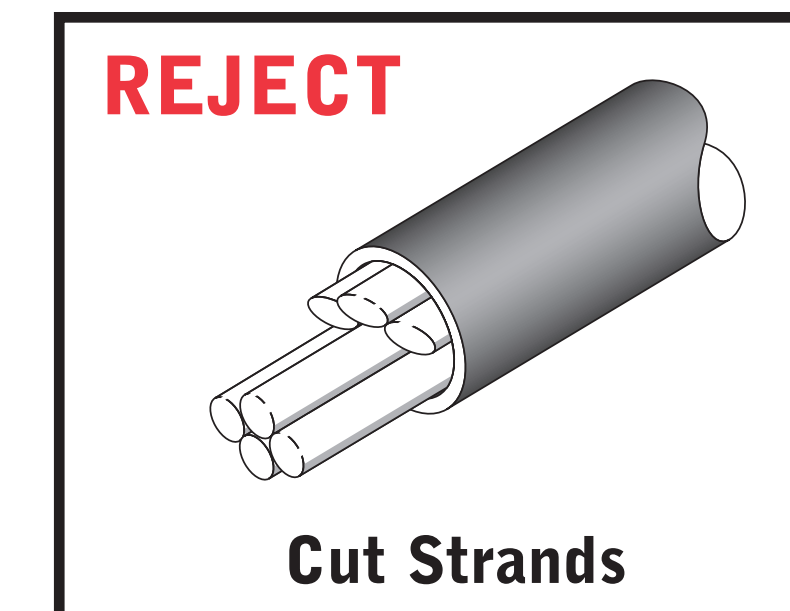
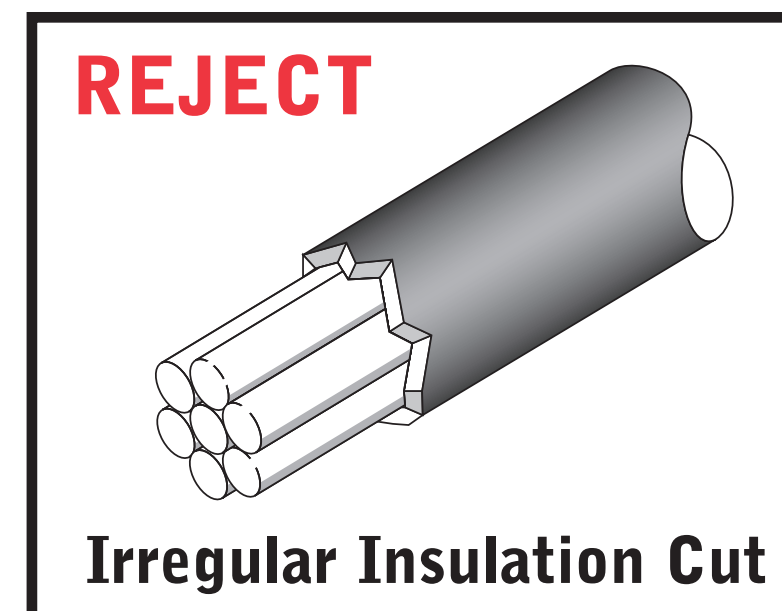
## Examples



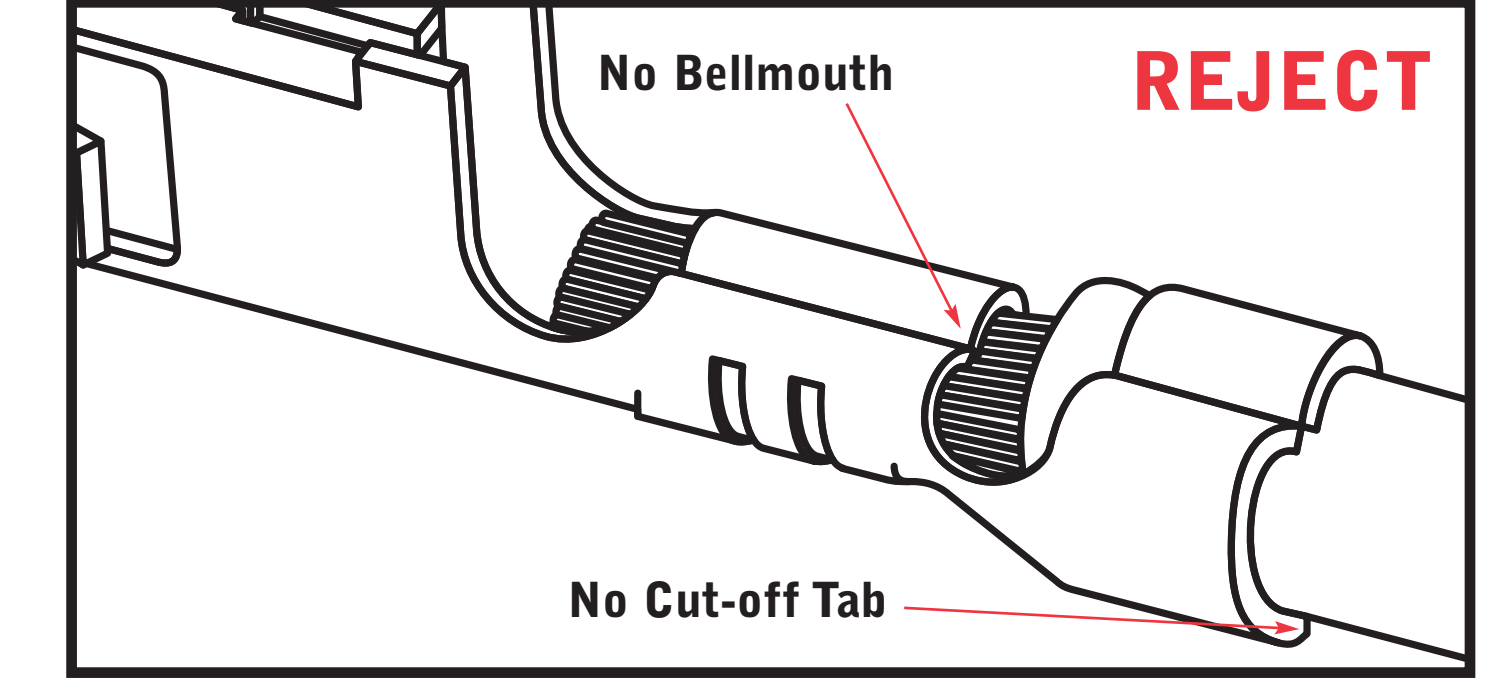
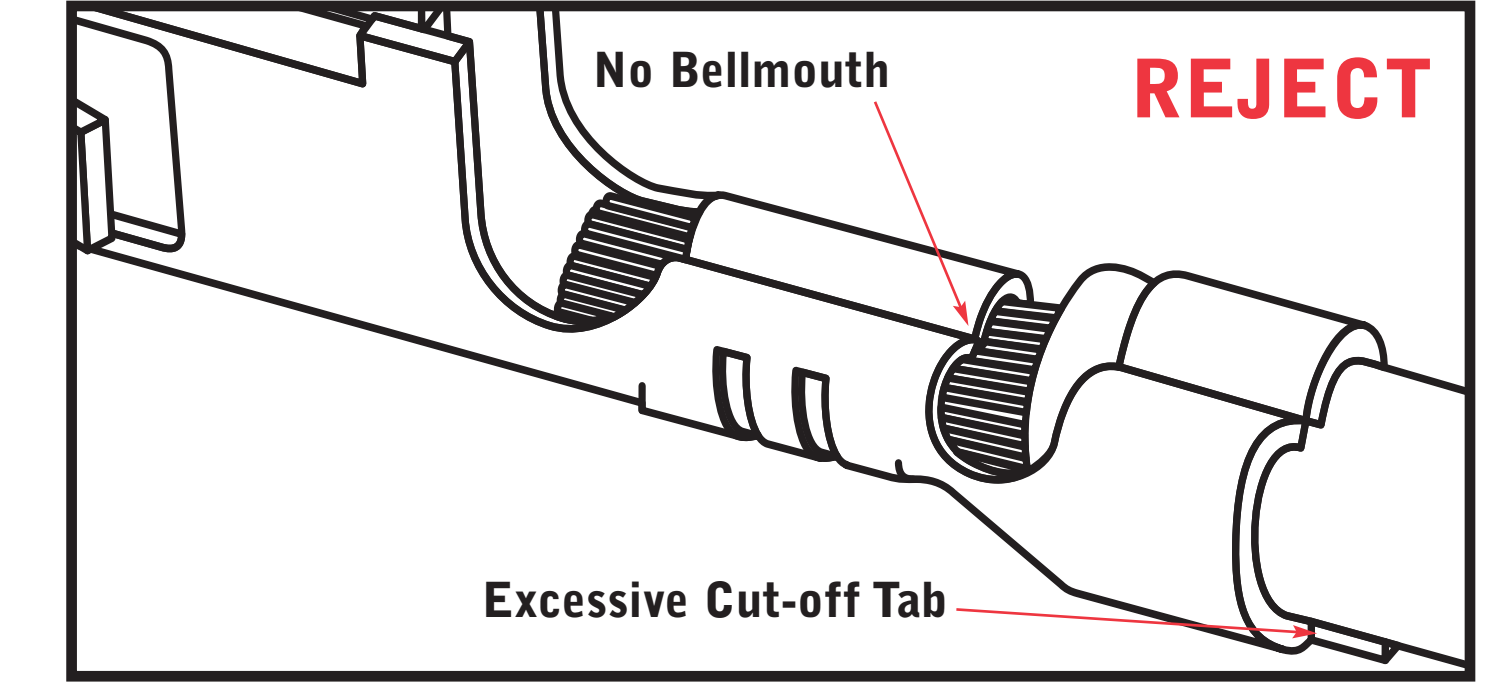
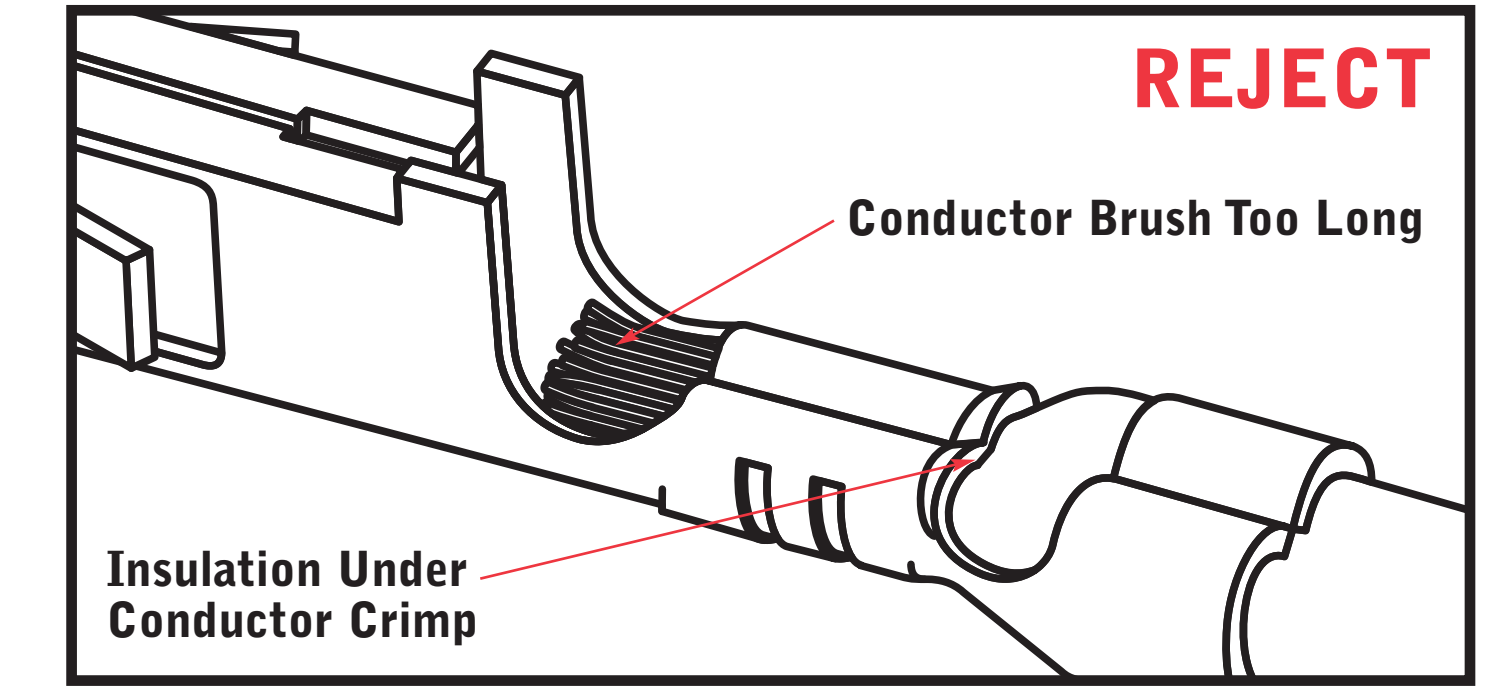
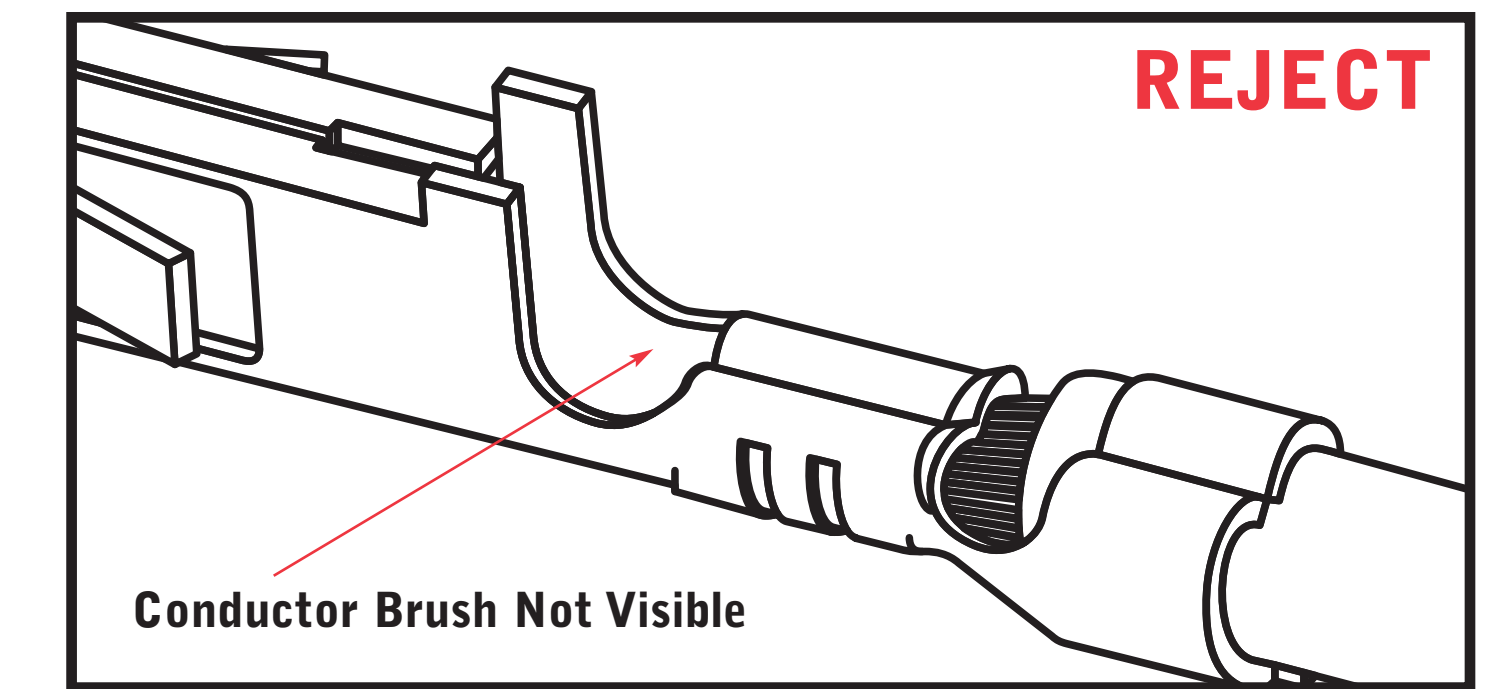
## Measurement of Crimp Height



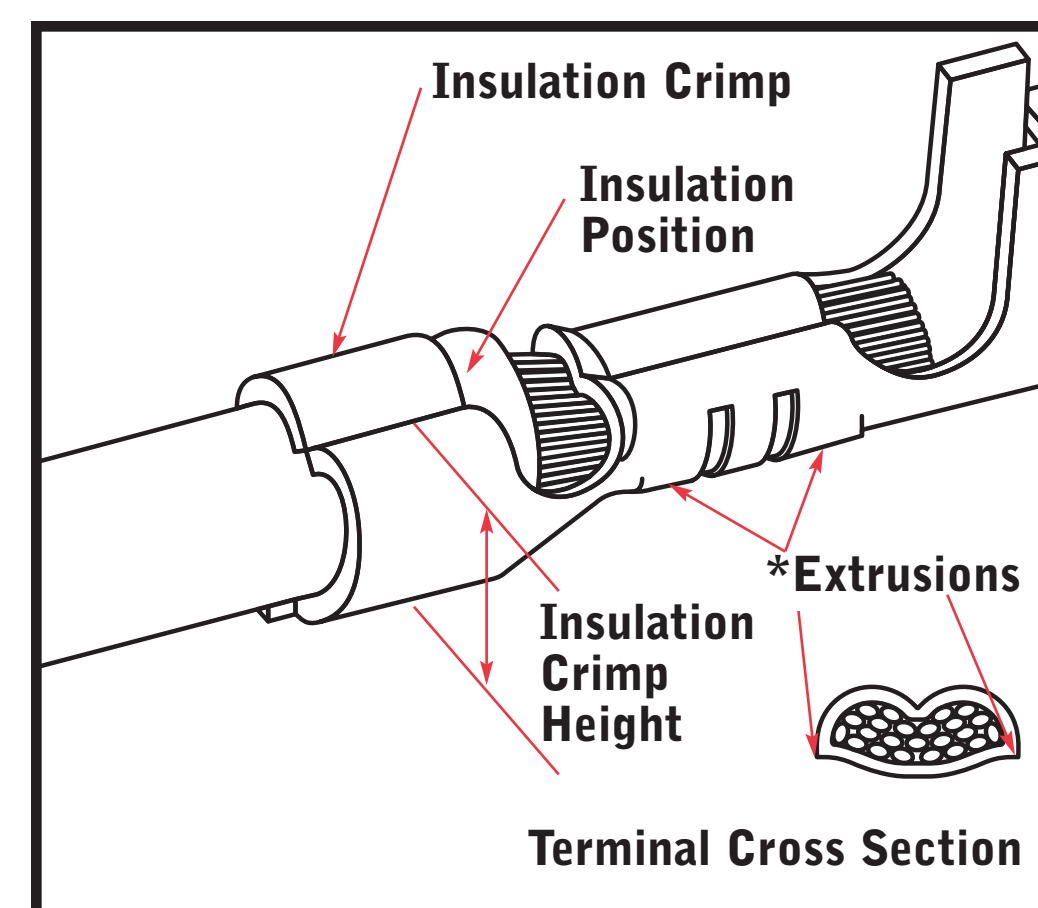
## Improper Wire Preparation



## Examples

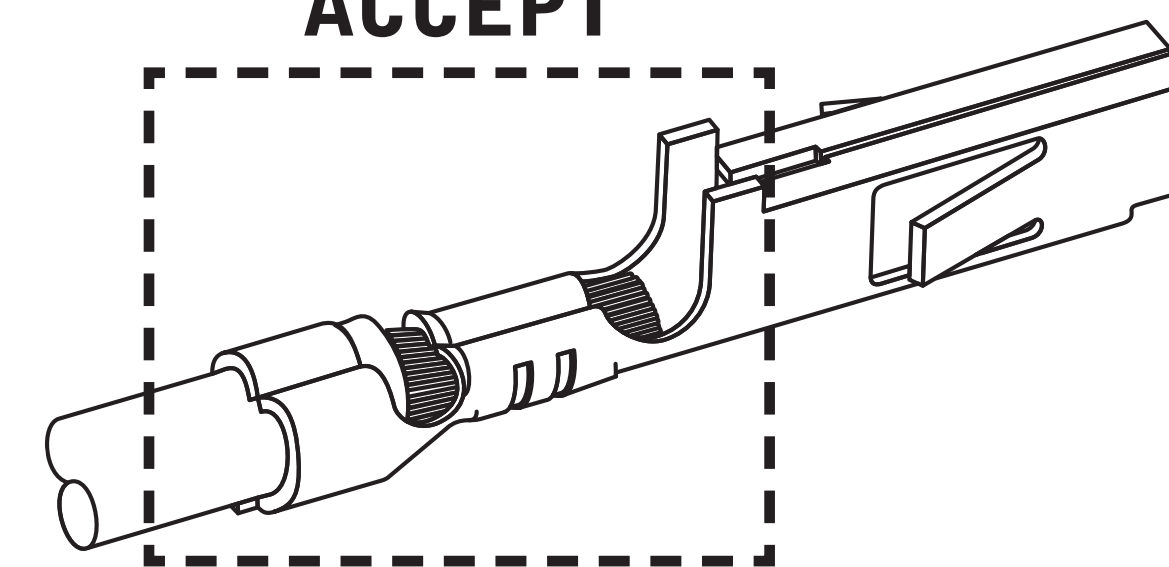


## Optimal Crimp



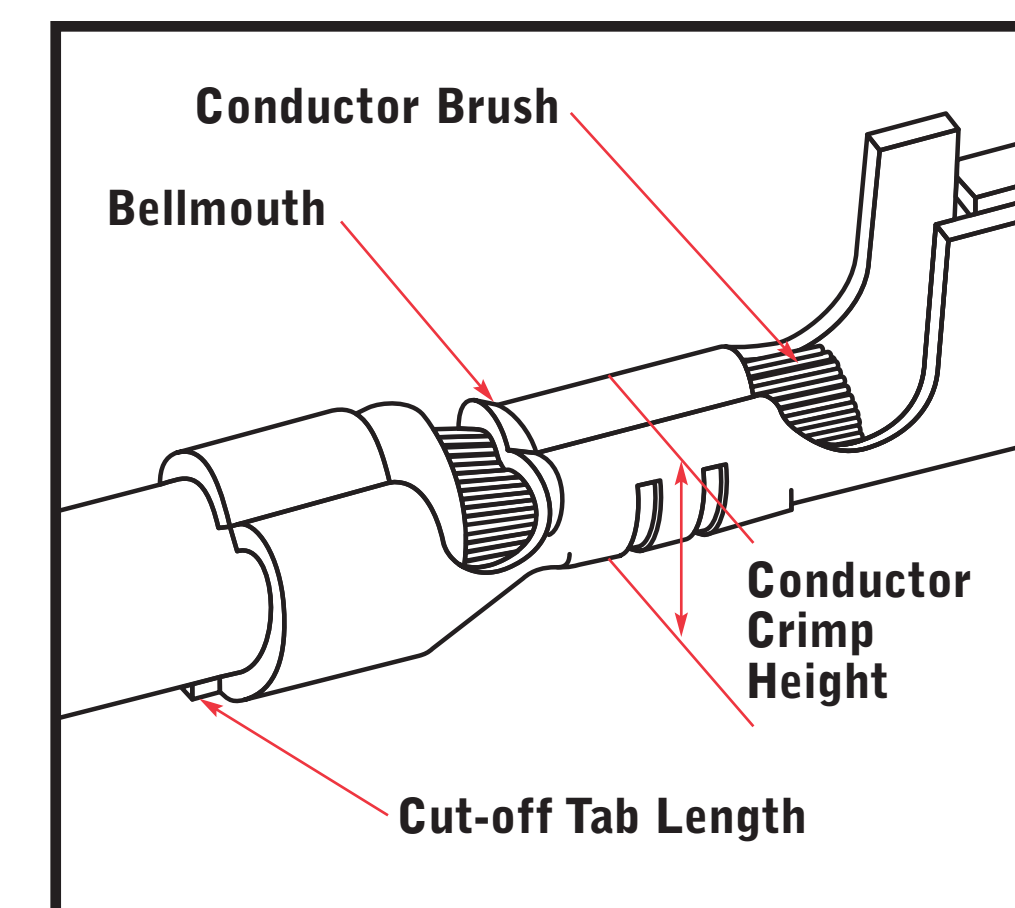
\* Extrusions should be minimal or non-existent. When a minimal extrusion exists, it should not exceed below the bottom of the terminal.

### ACCEPT



### Crimp Height Testing

1. Complete tool set-up procedure.
2. Crimp a minimum of 5 samples.
3. Place the flat blade of the crimp micrometer across the center of the dual radii of the conductor crimp.  
Do not take measurement near the conductor bellmouth.
4. Rotate the micrometer dial until the point contacts the bottom most radial surface. If using a caliper, be certain not to measure the extrusion points of the crimp.
5. Record crimp height readings. A minimum of 5 crimp height readings are necessary to confirm each set-up. A minimum of 30 readings are necessary to determine capability.
6. Check crimp height every 250 to 500 parts throughout the run.

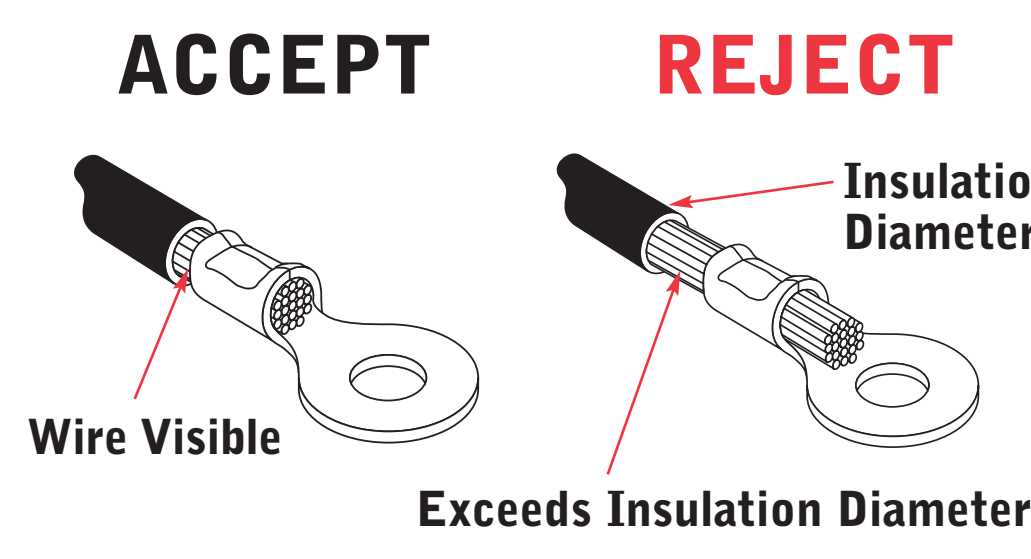
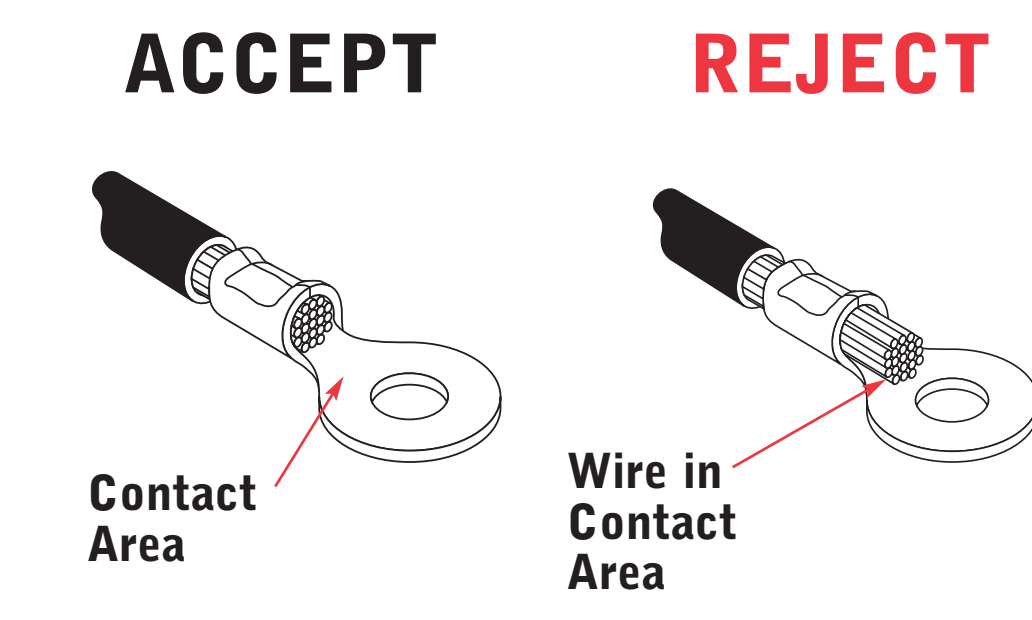
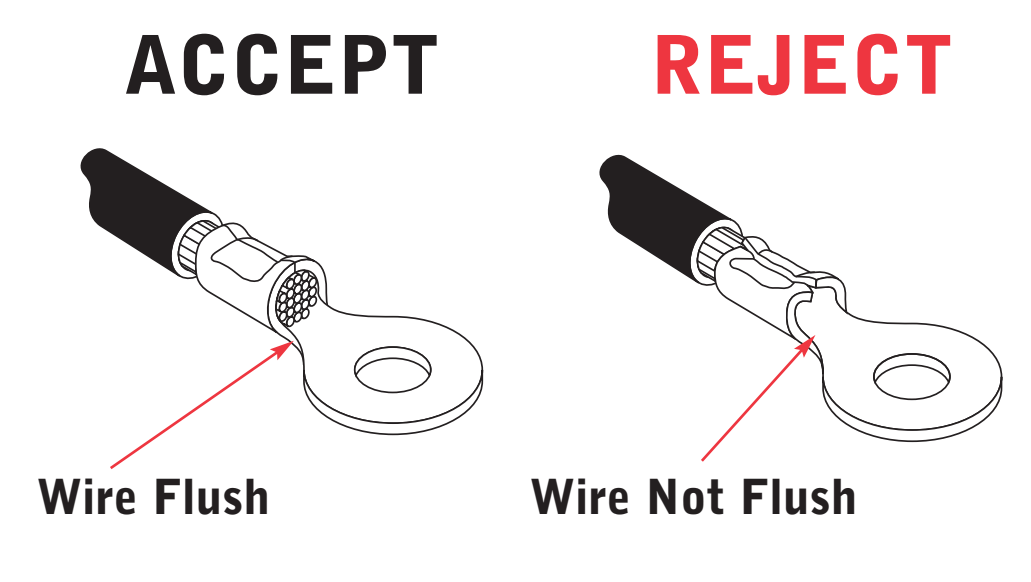
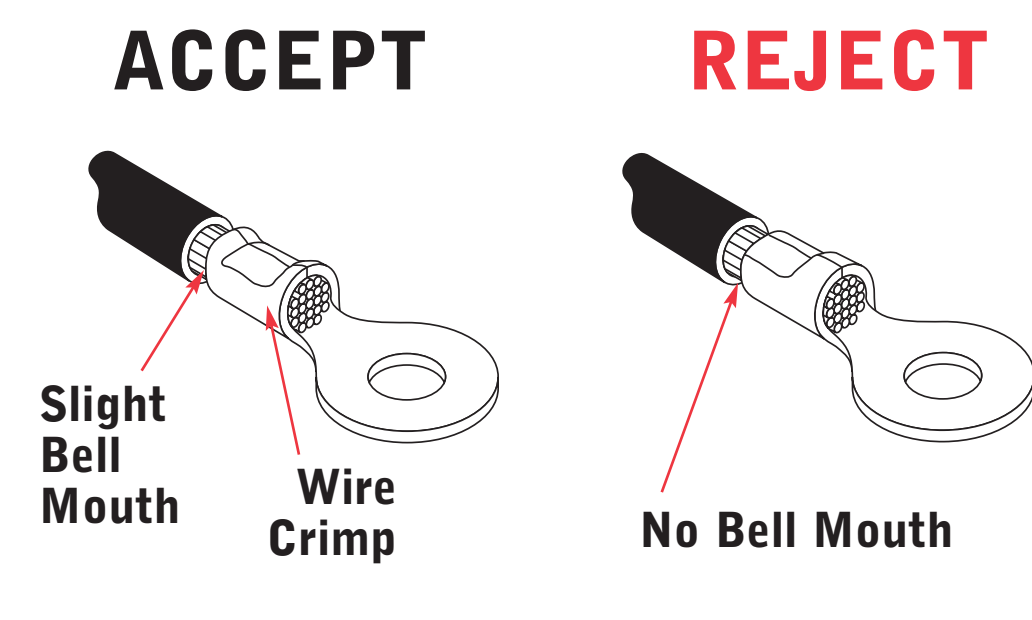
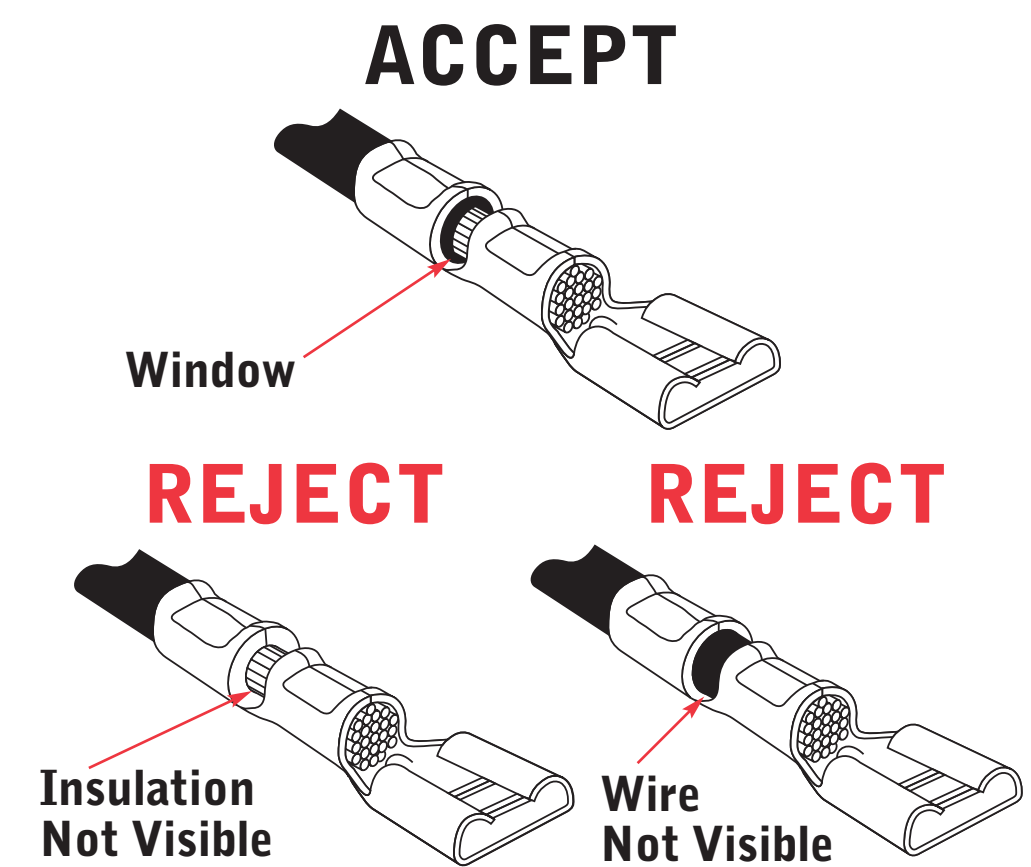
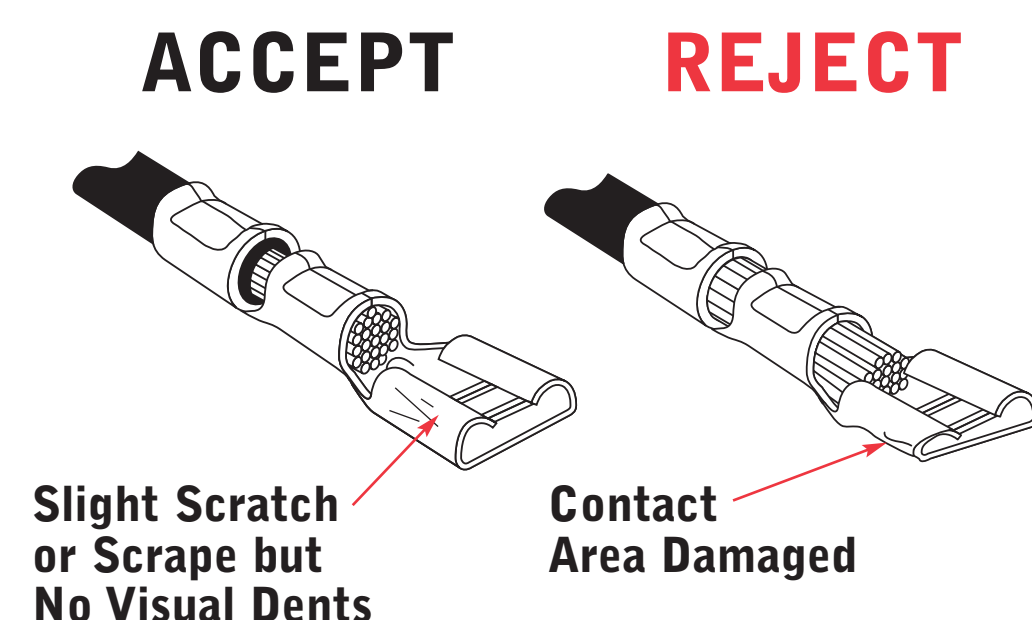
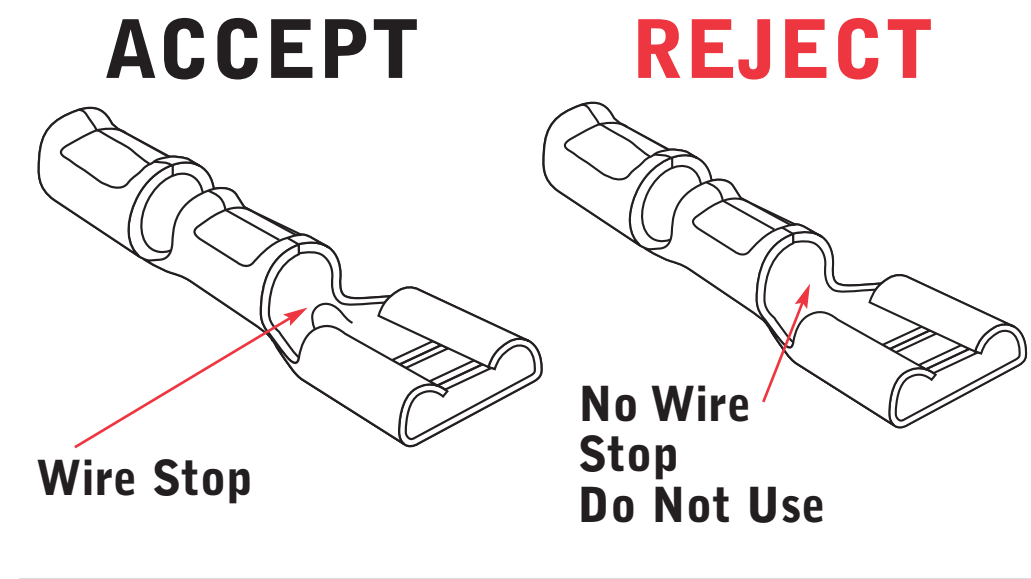
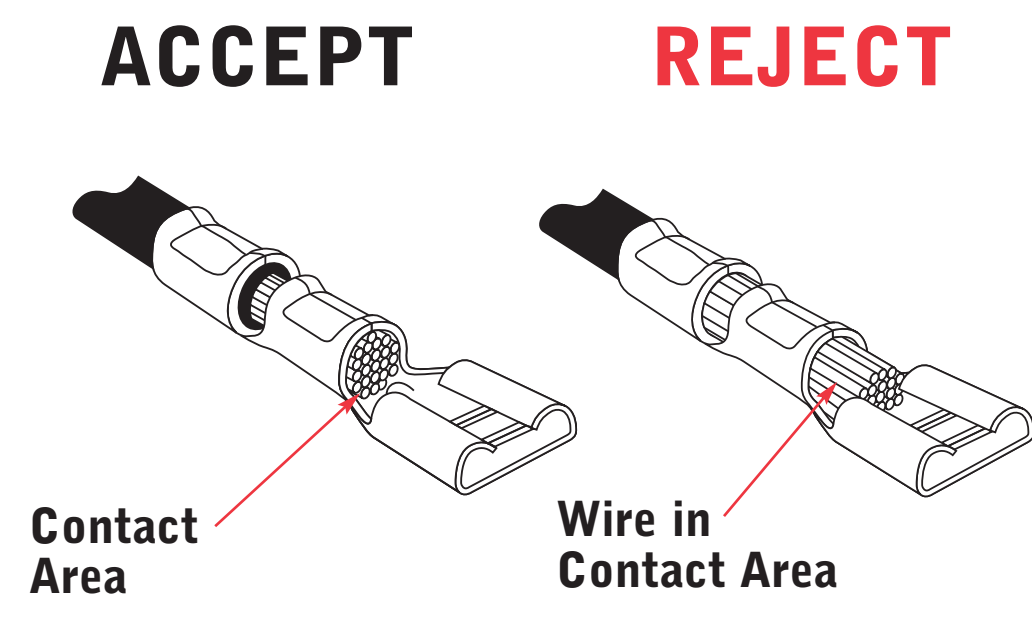
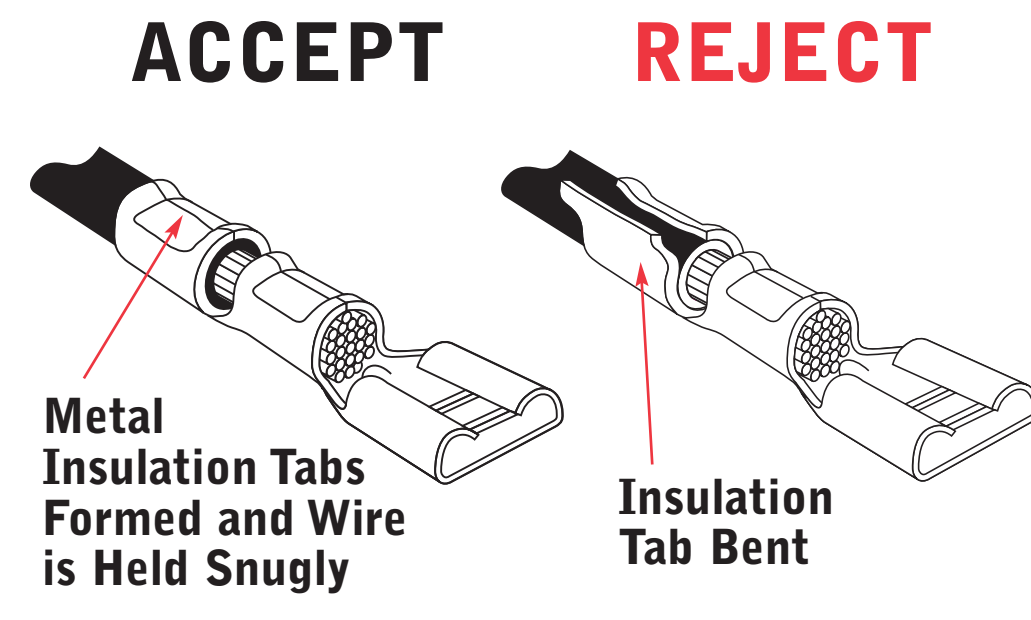
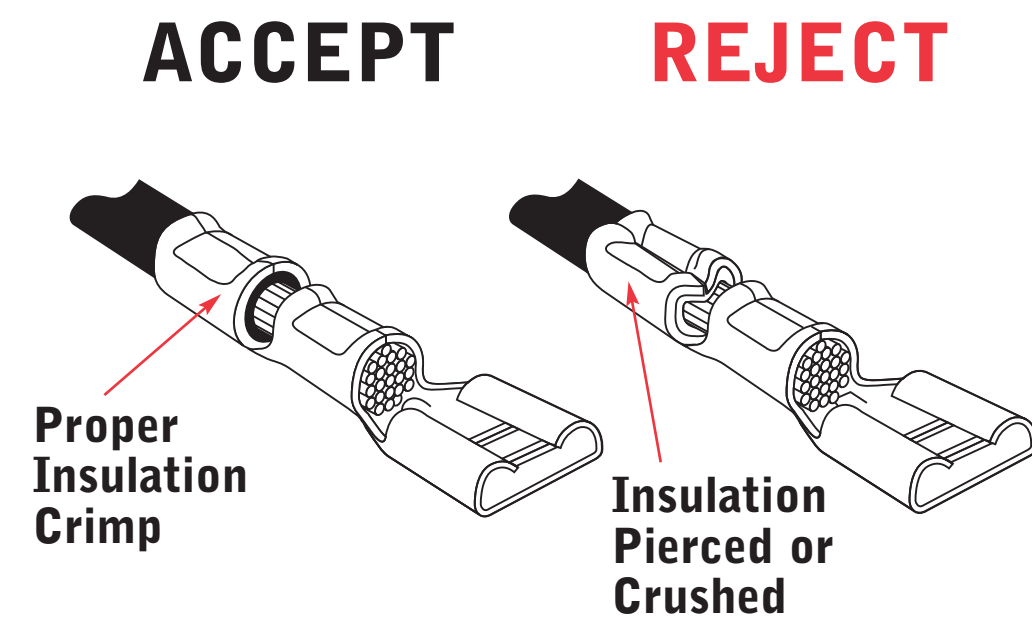




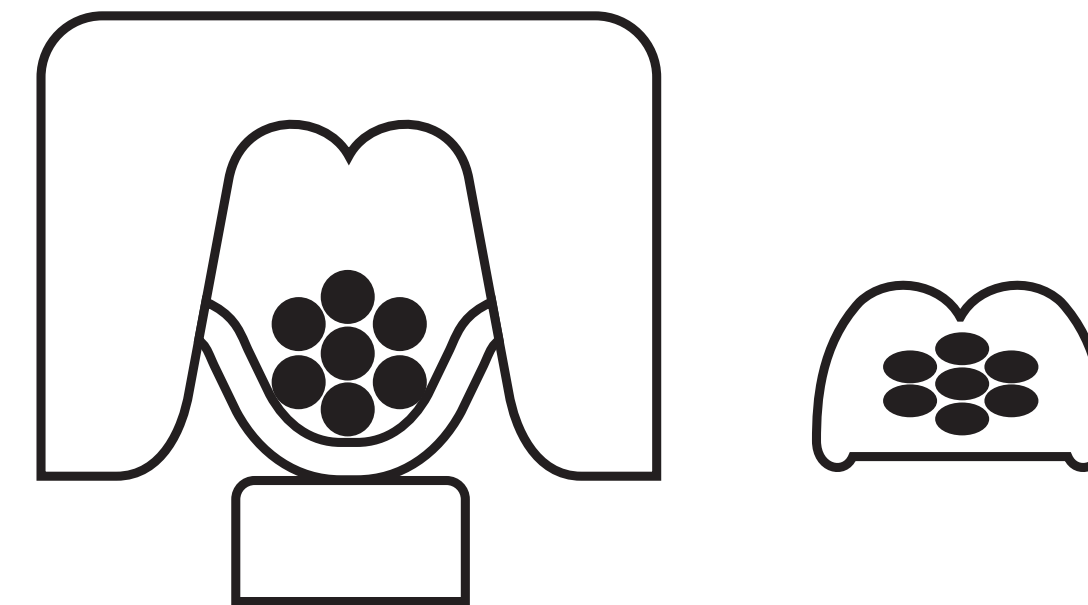
# VISUAL INSPECTION OF CRIMPED TERMINALS

## INDUSTRIAL

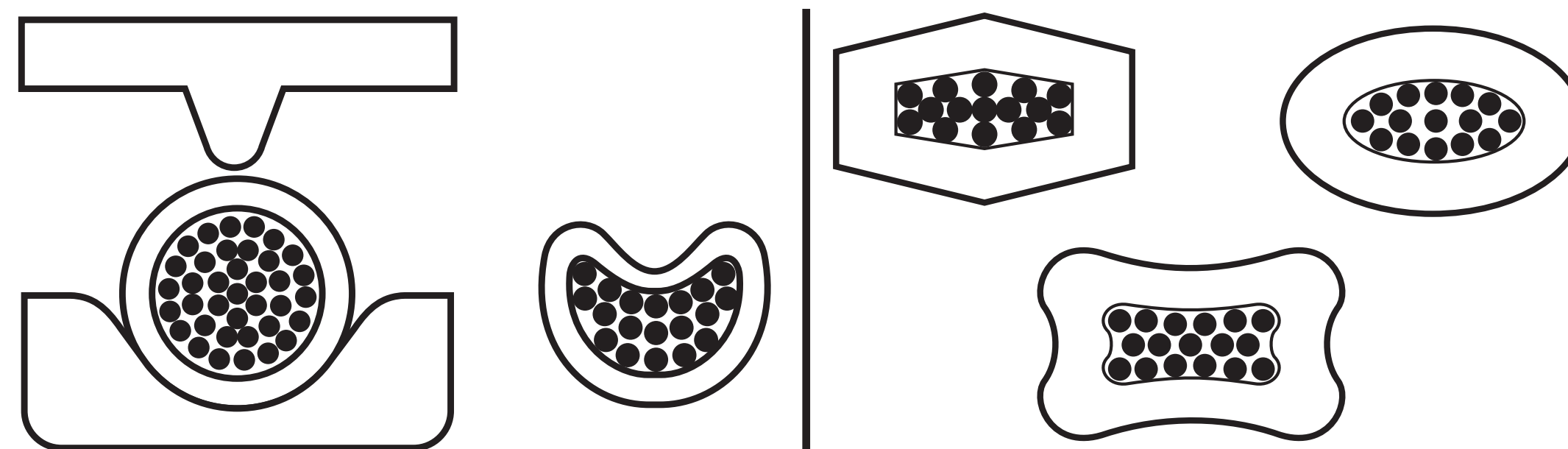
### Open Barrel Terminals



### Crimp Types



F CRIMP FOR OPEN BARREL TERMINALS



INDENTOR CRIMP FOR CLOSED BARREL TERMINALS

CONFINED CRIMP FOR CLOSED BARREL TERMINALS

#### Tensile Strength in Pounds

Wire Size	*UL-486A	*UL-486-C	*UL-310	*Military Class 2
26	3	N/A	N/A	7
24	5	N/A	N/A	10
22	8	8	8	15
20	13	10	13	19
18	20	10	20	38
16	30	15	30	50
14	50	25	50	70
12	70	35	70	110
10	80	40	80	150
8	90	45	N/A	225
6	100	50	N/A	300
4	140	N/A	N/A	400
2	180	N/A	N/A	550
1	200	N/A	N/A	650
1/0	250	N/A	N/A	700
2/0	300	N/A	N/A	750
3/0	350	N/A	N/A	825
4/0	450	N/A	N/A	875
250 MCM	500	N/A	N/A	1000
300 MCM	550	N/A	N/A	1120
350 MCM	600	N/A	N/A	1125

#### AWG-CMA Table

Terminal Size	CMA Range
26-22	202 - 810
24-20	320 - 1,020
22-18	509 - 2,600
22-16	509 - 3,260
16-14	2,050 - 5,180
14-12	3,260 - 8,213
12-10	5,180 - 13,100
8	13,100 - 20,800
6	20,800 - 33,100
4	33,100 - 52,600
2	52,600 - 83,700
1/0	83,700 - 119,500
2/0	119,500 - 150,500
3/0	150,500 - 190,000
4/0	190,000 - 231,000

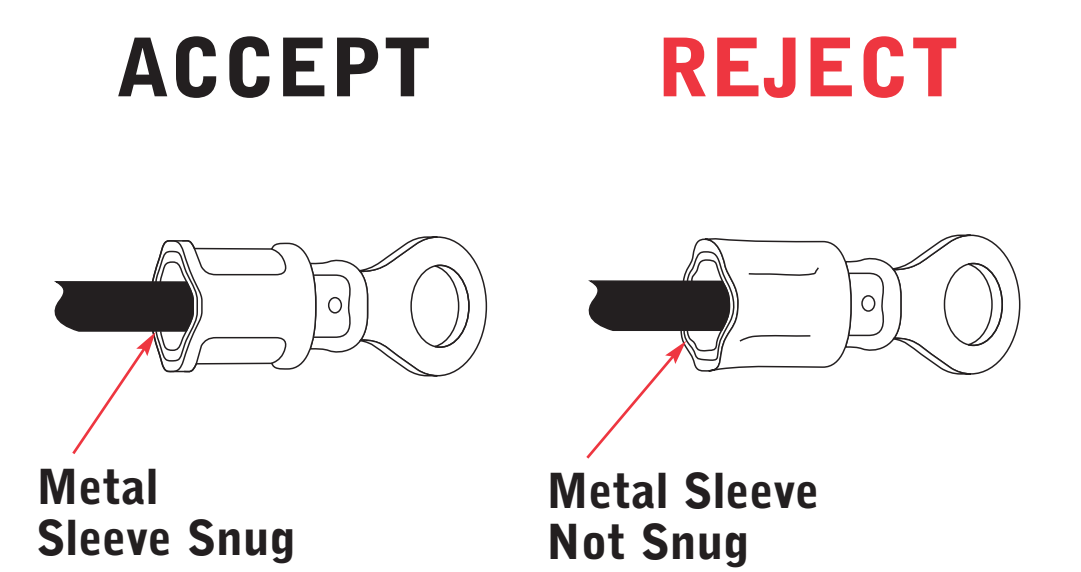
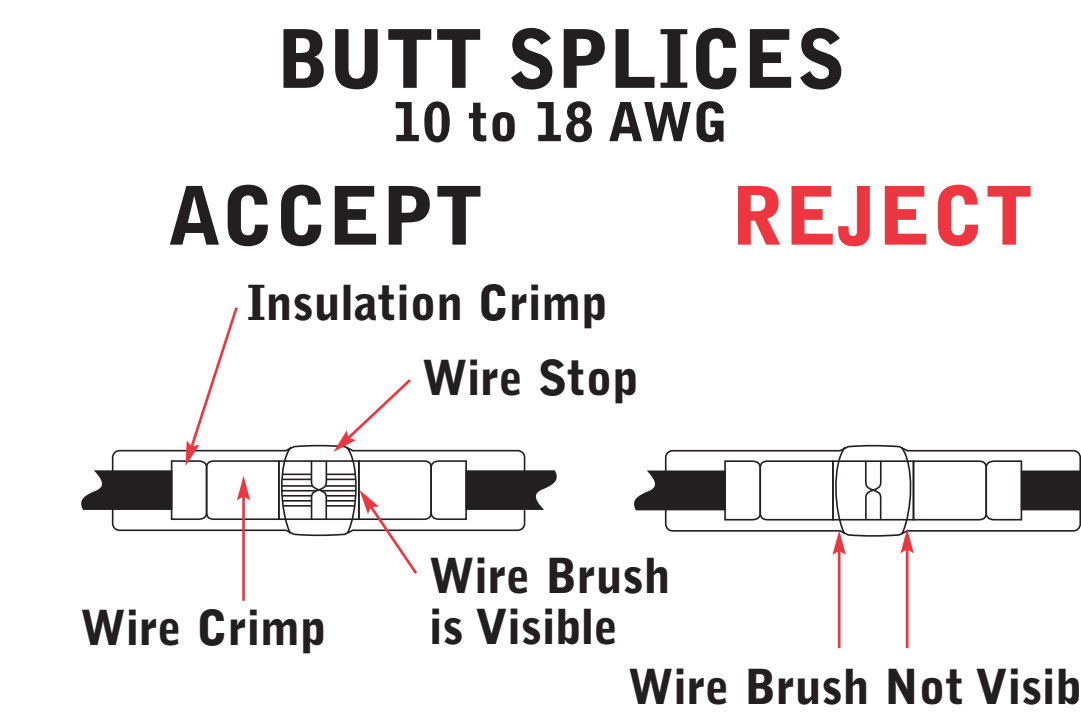
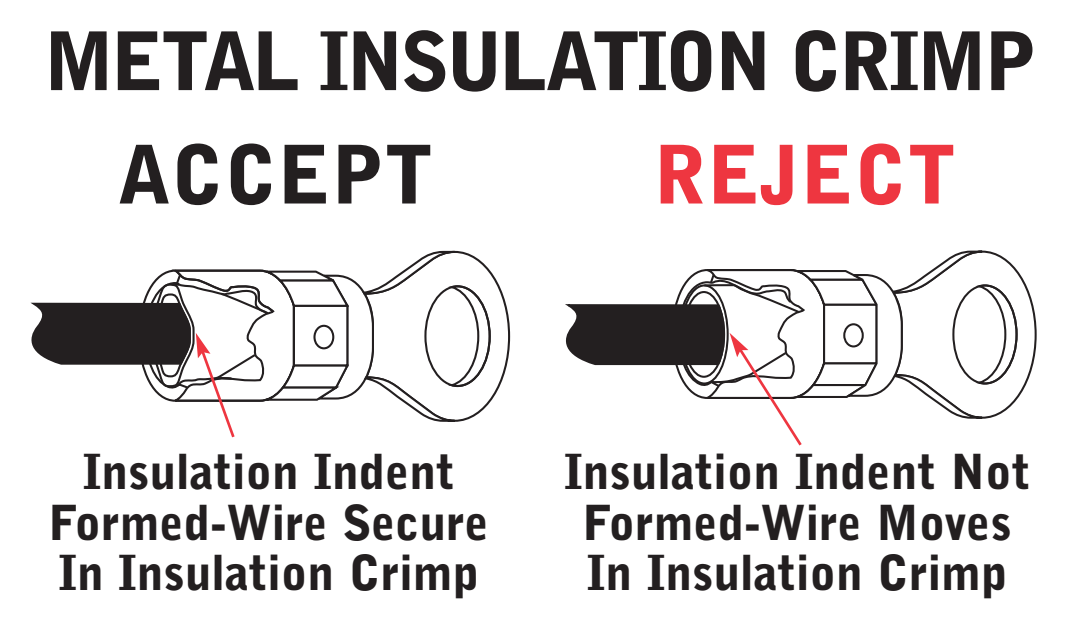
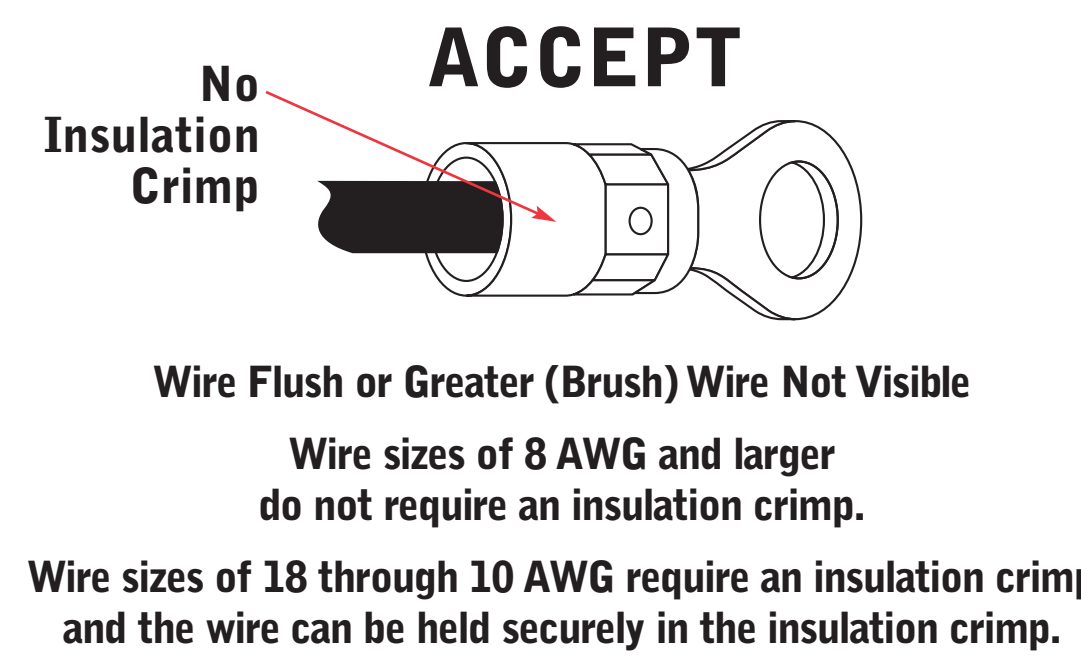
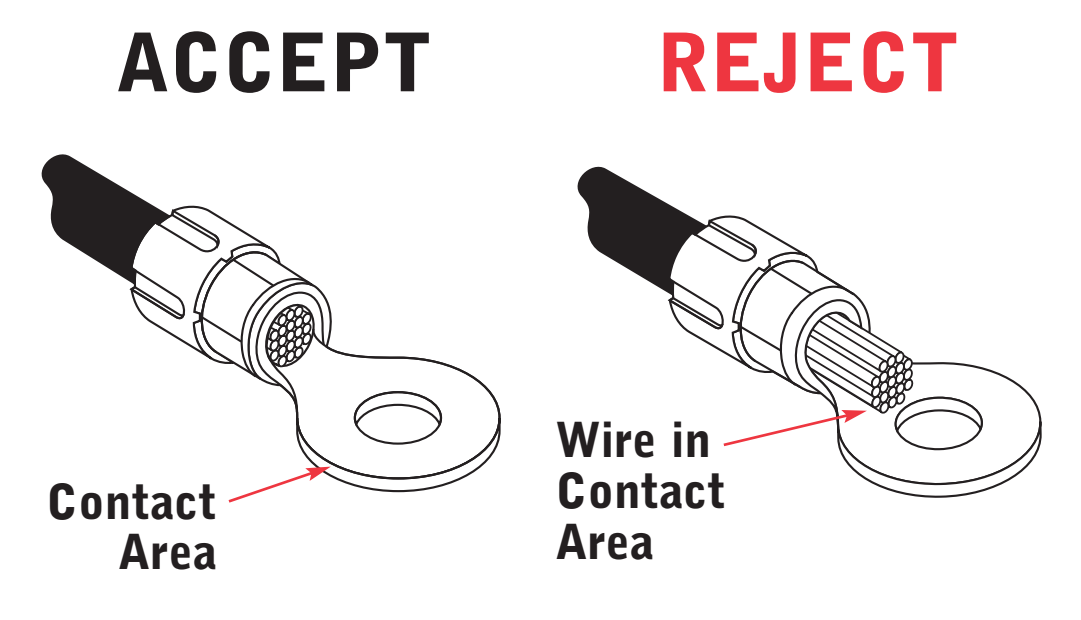
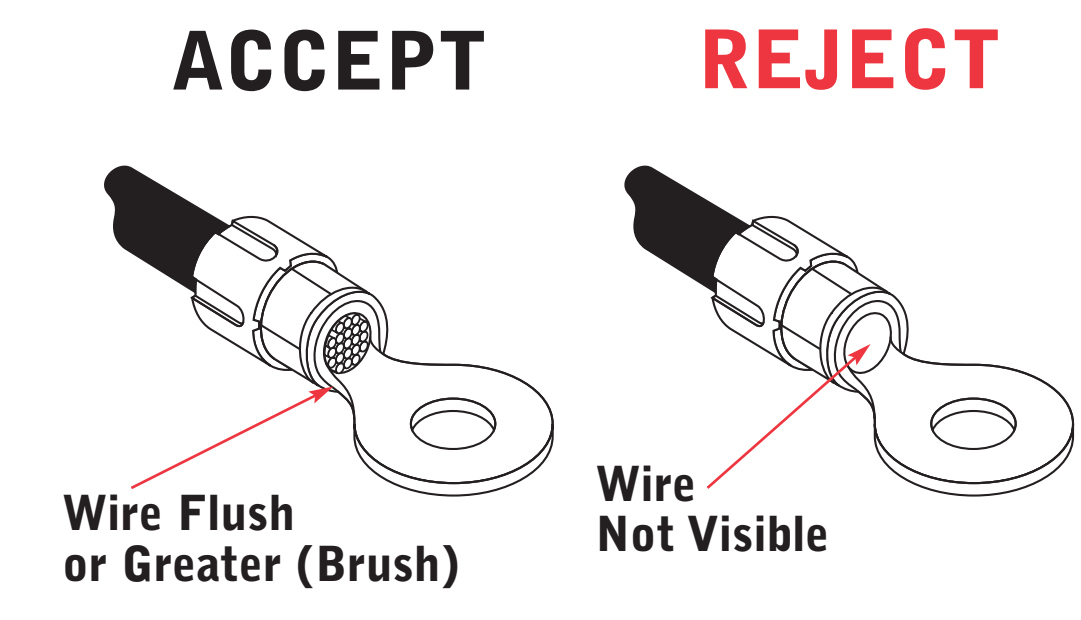
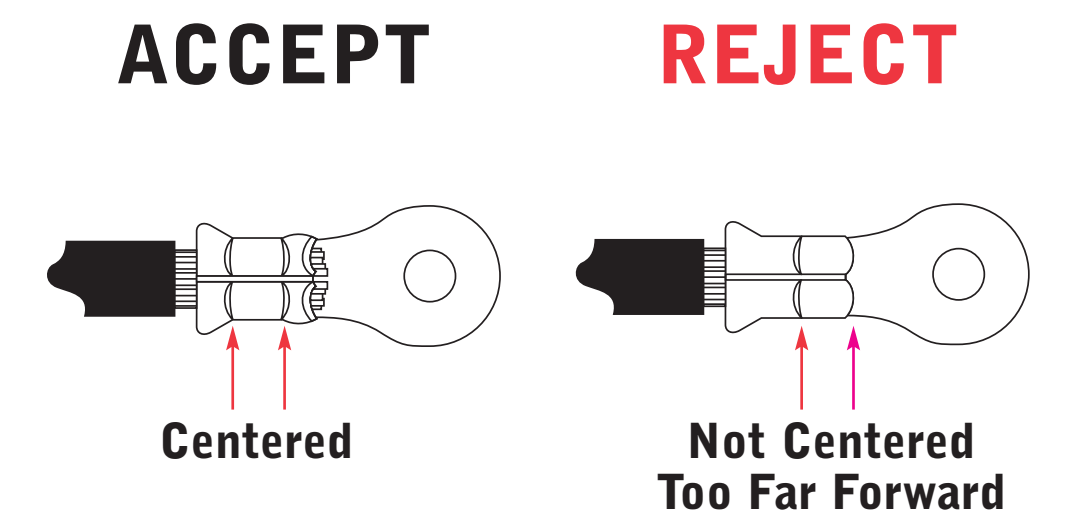
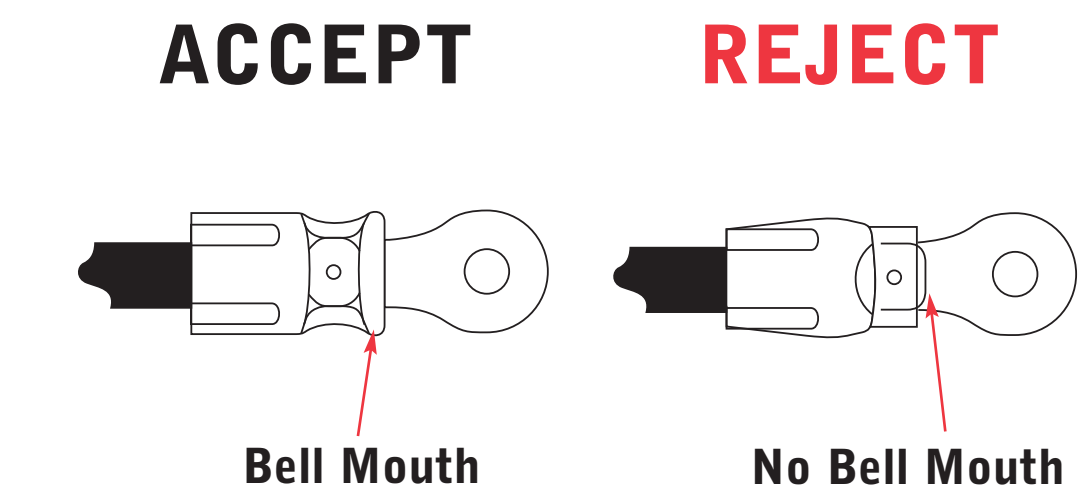
#### Technical Wire Information

**CMA** - Circular Mil Area is a unit of area equal to that of a circle whose diameter in one Mil.

**MIL** - One mil equals .001 inches.  
.001 = 1 mil  
.030 = 30 mils  
.125 = 125 mils

- \* **UL - 486 A** - Terminals (Copper conductors only)
- \* **UL - 486 C** - Butt Splices, Parallel Splices, Closed End Connectors and Wire Nuts
- \* **UL - 310** - Quick Disconnects, Flag and Couplers
- \* **Military Class 2** - Military Approved Terminals only as listed

### Closed Barrel Terminals



#### Changing Inches to Mils

- Multiply inches by 1000 or:
- Move decimal point 3 places to right or:
- Change terminology, i.e. .032 in. = 32 thousandths or 32 mils.

#### Computation of CMA

**D** = Diameter in mils  
**Round Solid Conductor:** Change diameter from inches to mils, then multiply the diameter in mils by itself.  
CMA = D mils x D mils  
**Stranded Conductor:** Find CMA of a single strand and multiply the result by the total number of strands.  
CMA = (D of one strand x D of one strand) x Number of Strands