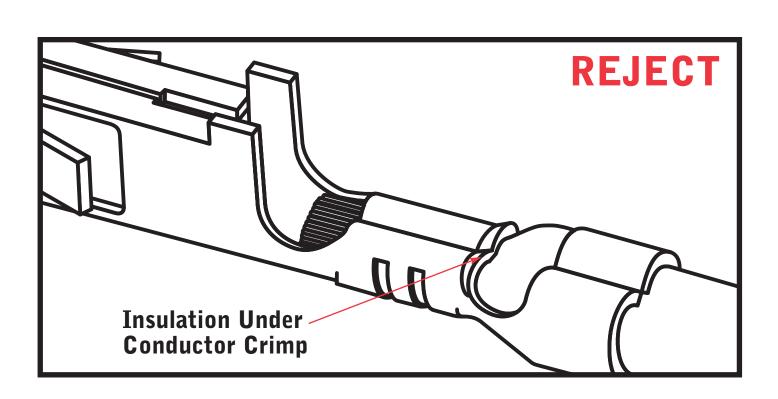
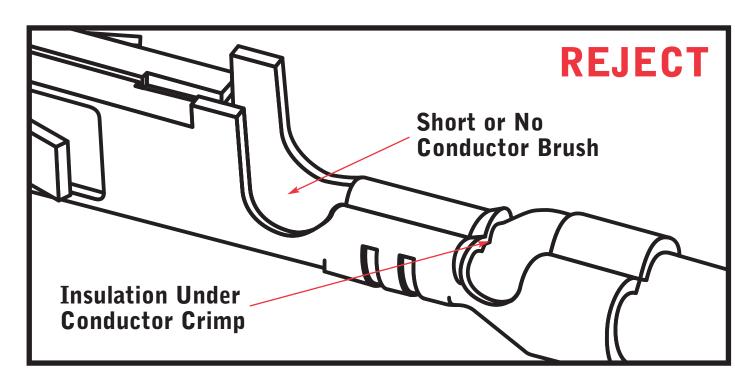
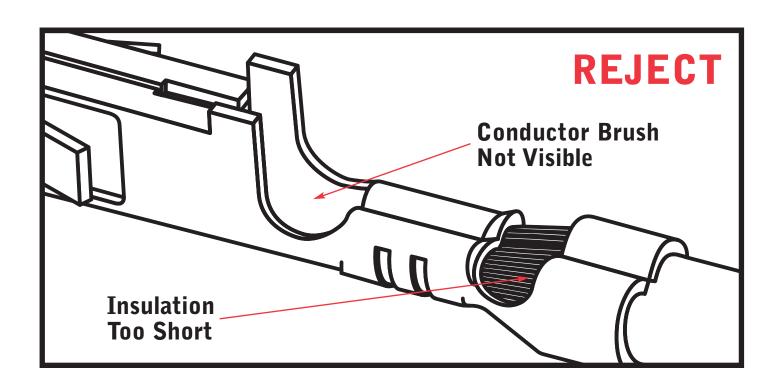


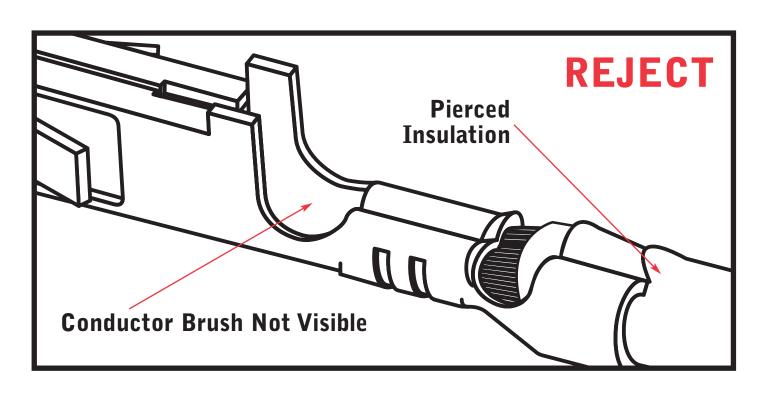
# VISUAL INSPECTION OF CRIMPED TERMINALS

### Examples

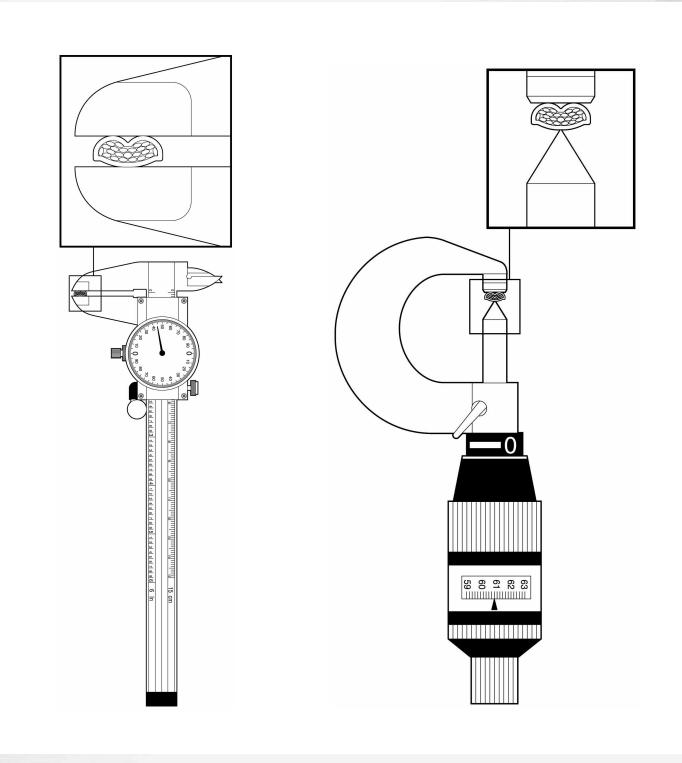




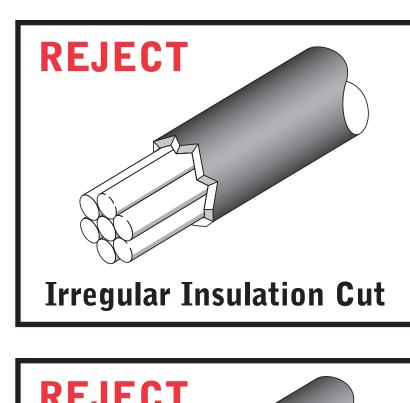


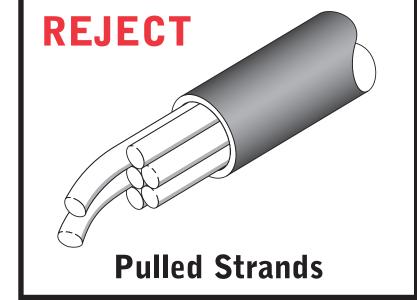


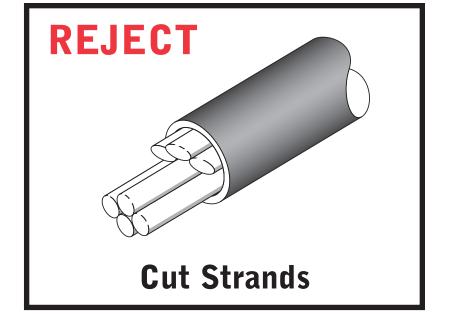
## Measurement of Crimp Height

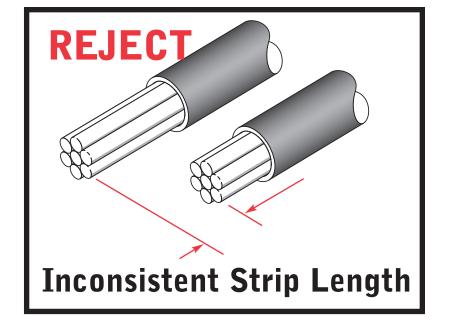


## **Improper Wire Preparation**

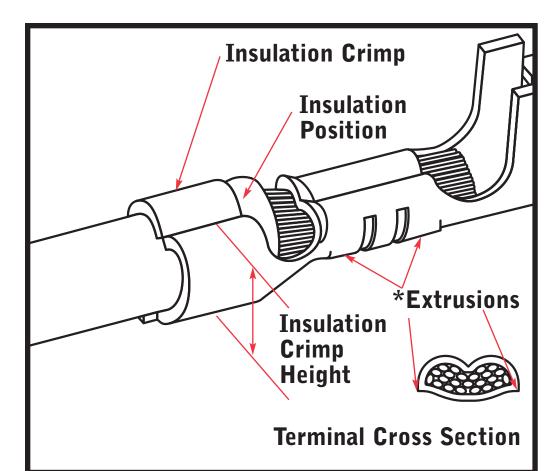




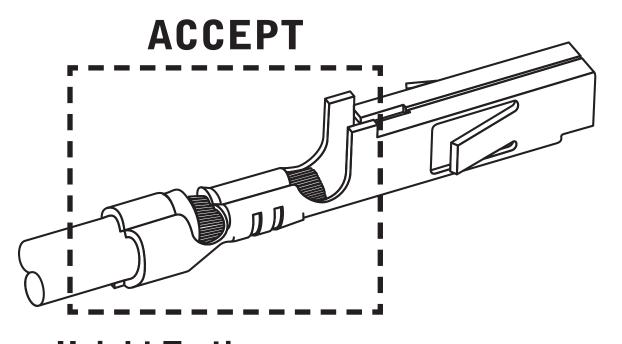




# **Optimal Crimp**



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



#### **Crimp Height Testing**

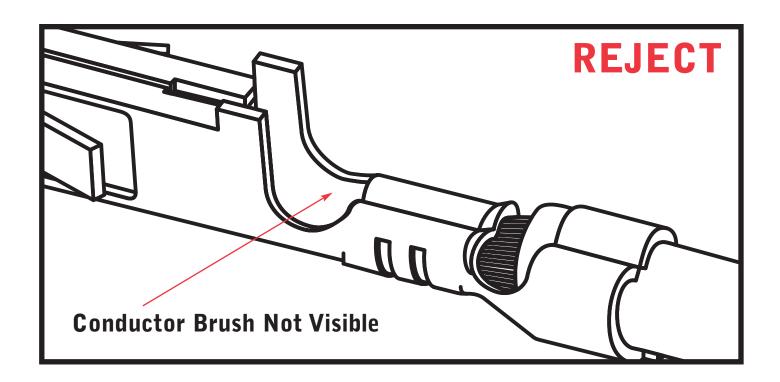
- 1. Complete tool set-up procedure.
- 2. Crimp a minimum of 5 samples.
- 3. Place the flat blade of the crimp micrometer across the center of the dual radii of the conductor crimp.
- Do not take measurement near the conductor bellmouth.

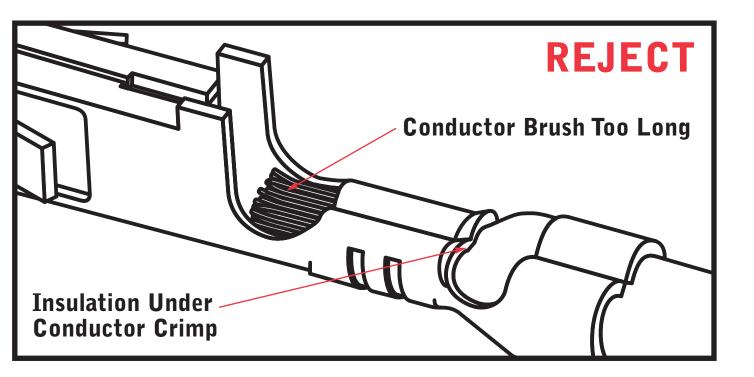
  4. Rotate the micrometer dial until the point contacts the bottom most radial surface. If using a caliper, be certain not to measure the extrusion points of
- 5. Record crimp height readings. A minimum of 5 crimp height readings are necessary to confirm each set-up. A minimum of 30 readings are necessary
- to determine capability.

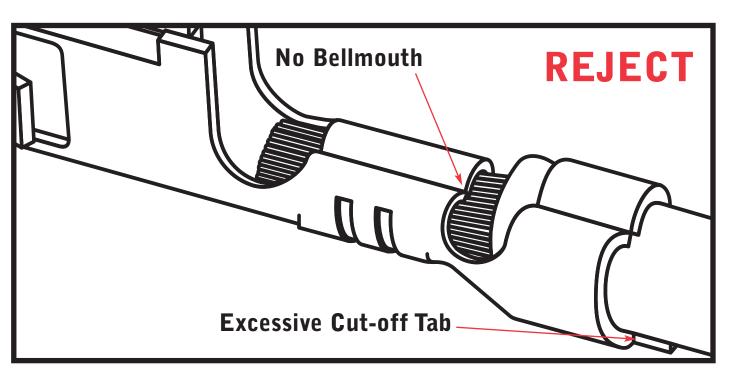
  6. Check crimp height every 250 to 500 parts throughout the run.

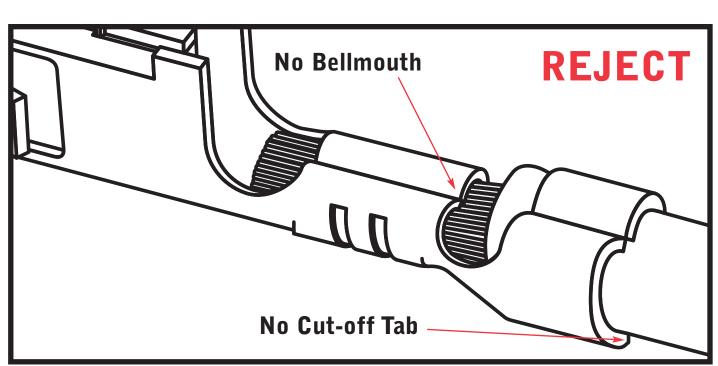
# Conductor Brush Bellmouth Conductor Crimp Height Cut-off Tab Length

# Examples









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Asia Pacific South Headquarters
Jurong, Singapore
65-6268-6868
apsinfo@molex.com

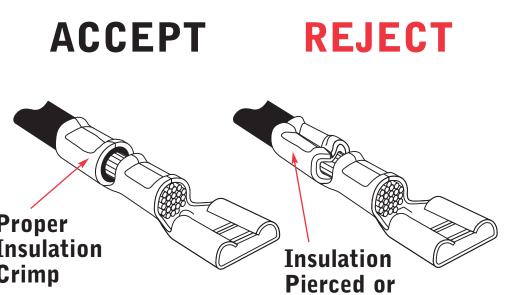
European Headquarters
Munich, Germany
49-89-413092-0
eurinfo@molex.com

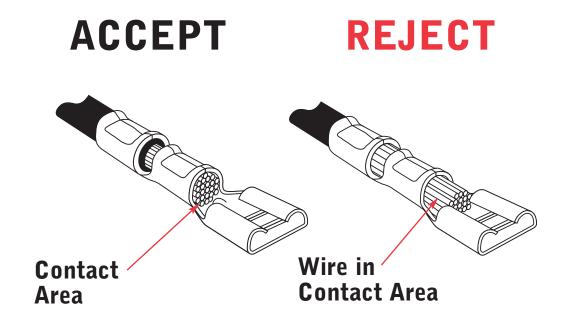
Corporate Headquarters 2222 Wellington Ct. Lisle, IL 60532 U.S.A. 630-969-4550 Fax: 630-969-1352

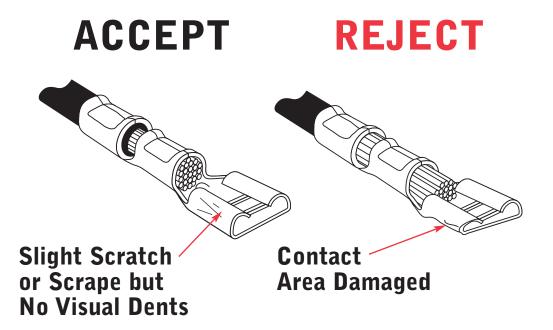


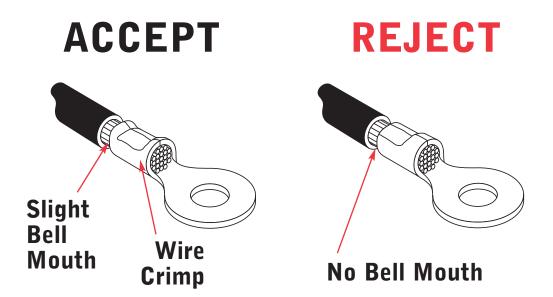
# VISUAL INSPECTION OF CRIMPED TERMINALS

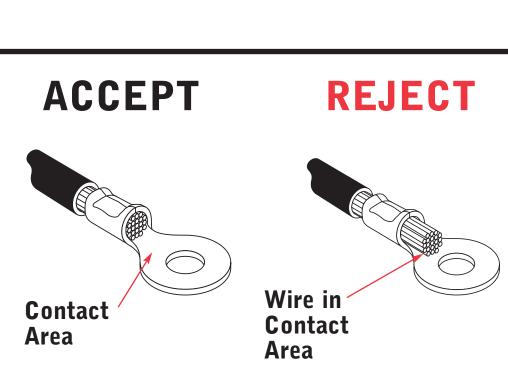
# **Open Barrel Terminals**

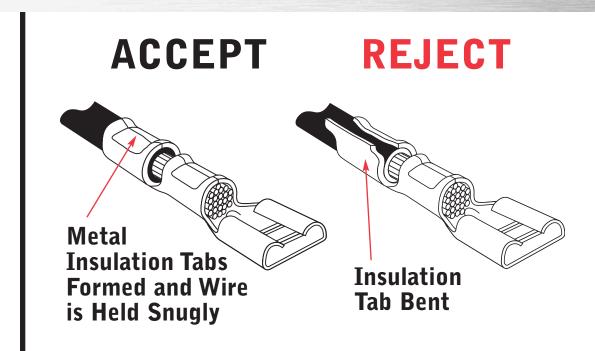


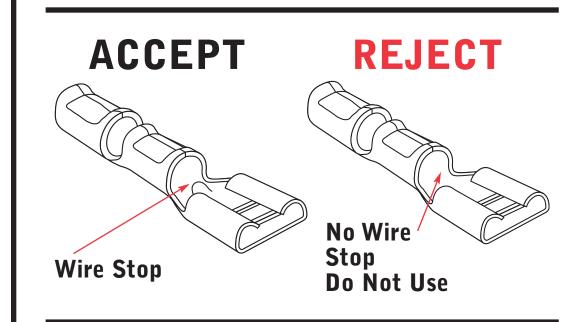


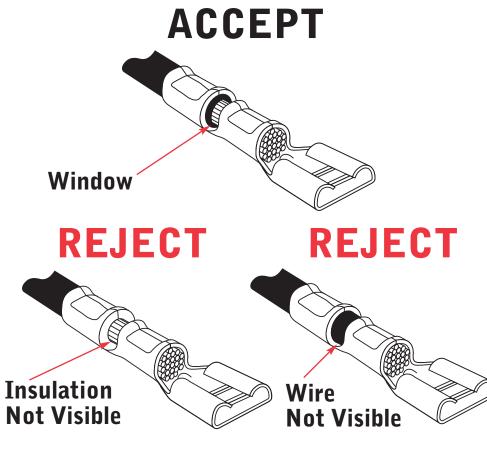


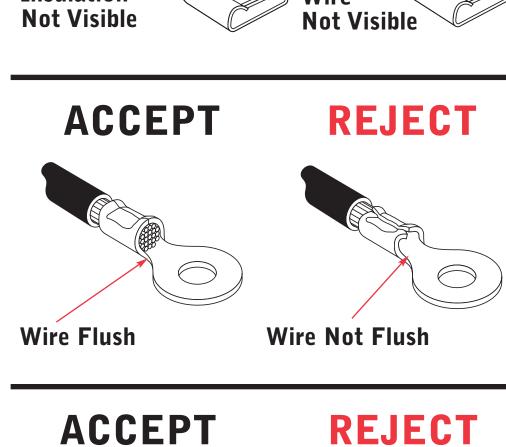












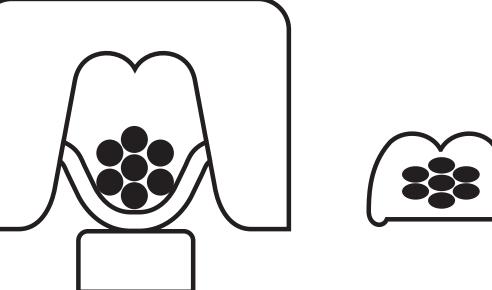
Wire Visible

Insulation

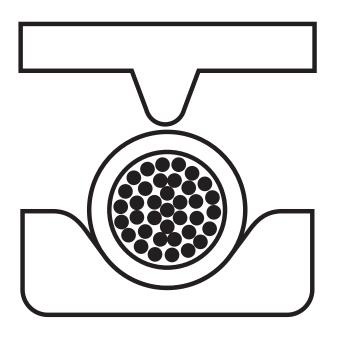
**D**iameter

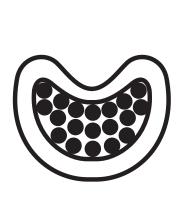
**Exceeds Insulation Diameter** 

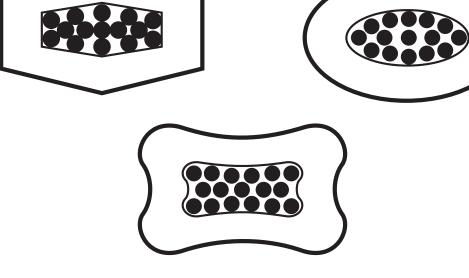
# **Crimp Types**



#### F CRIMP FOR OPEN BARREL TERMINALS







**INDENTOR CRIMP FOR** 

**CONFINED CRIMP FOR** CLOSED BARREL TERMINALS | 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

\* **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

#### **AWG-CMA Table**

CMA Range		
202 - 810		
320 - 1,020		
509 - 2,600		
509 - 3,260		
2.050 - 5,180		
3,260 - 8,213		
5,180 - 13,100		
13,100 - 20,800		
20,800 - 33,100		
33,100 - 52,600		
52,600 - 83,700		
83,700 - 119,500		
119,500 - 150,500		
150,500 - 190,000		
190,000 - 231,000		

#### **Technical Wire Information**

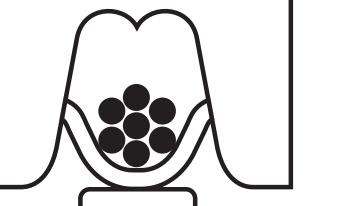
CMA - Circular Mil Area is a unit of area equal to that of a circle whose diameter in one Mil.

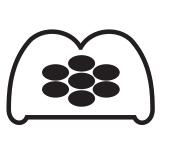
MIL - One mil equals .001 inches. .001 = 1 mil.030 = 30 mils.125 = 125 mils

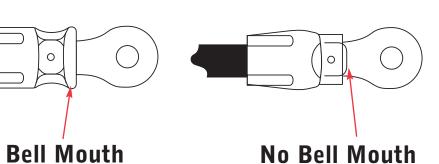
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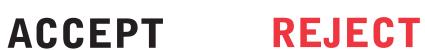
# **Closed Barrel Terminals**

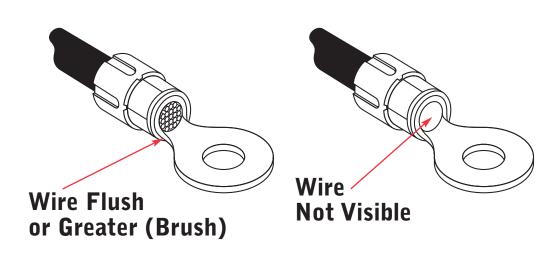


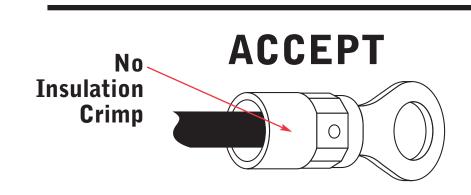










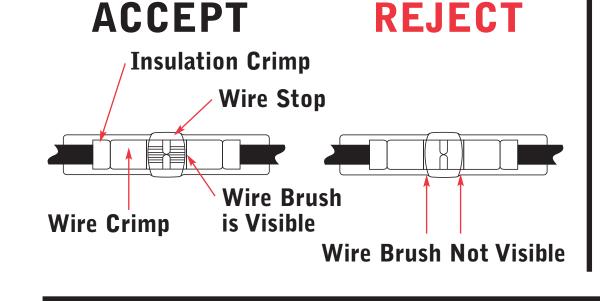


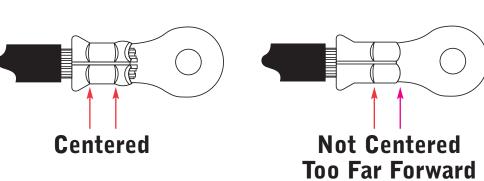
Wire Flush or Greater (Brush) Wire Not Visible

Wire sizes of 8 AWG and larger do not require an insulation crimp.

Wire sizes of 18 through 10 AWG require an insulation crimp and the wire can be held securely in the insulation crimp.

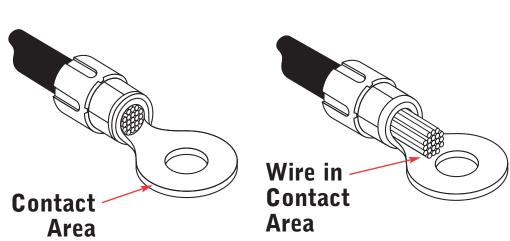
#### **BUTT SPLICES** 10 to 18 AWG





REJECT





#### **METAL INSULATION CRIMP ACCEPT REJECT**

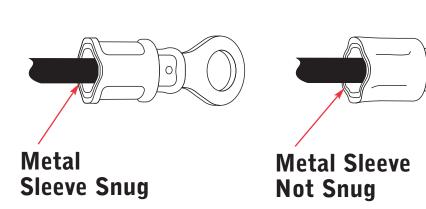


**Insulation Indent Formed-Wire Secure** In Insulation Crimp

**Insulation Indent Not Formed-Wire Moves** In Insulation Crimp

**REJECT** 

#### ACCEPT



#### **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** = **D**iameter in mils

**Round Solid Conductor:** Change diameter from inches to mils, then multiply the diameter in mils by itself.

**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