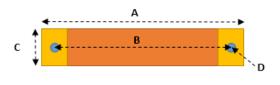
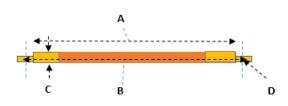
QUESTIONS FOR FLAT ASSEMBLIES:





- 1. Overall Length of Braid (A)
- 2. Length Between Centres (B)
- 3. Width (C)
- 4. Hole Sizes (D)
- 5. Thickness (E)
- 6. Tinned or Plain Copper (or other material)
- 7. Amp Rating If Known
- 8. CSA (Cross-Sectional Area of Braid) If Known
- 9. Quantity Required
- 10. Is Insulation Required If So What Colour/Specification

QUESTIONS FOR CIRCULAR ASSEMBLIES:



- 1. Overall Length of Braid (A)
- 2. Length Between Centres (B)
- 3. Diameter (C)
- 4. Hole Sizes (D)
- 5. Rope/Strand or Braided Construction
- 6. Tinned or Plain Copper (or other material)
- 7. Amp Ratina If Known
- 8. CSA (Cross-Sectional Area of Braid) If Known
- 9. Quantity Required
- 10. Is Insulation Required If So What Colour/Specification
- * Should braid be selected, the crimp termination should be the next largest size to the CSA of the braid. For example; 16sqmm circular braided assembly = 25sqmm crimp (25-10 e.g.) For rope/stranded circular assemblies, the equal size crimp should be selected. For example; 16sqmm rope/strand assembly = 16sqmm crimp (16-10)

CHARACTERISTICS OF BRAIDS

TYPE	DEFINITION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
CHARACTERISTICS OF BRAIDS			
ROPE/STRAND	Bunched and twisted wires to give a rope appearance It's flexibility is determined by the winding pitch	 External appearance is a perfect cylinder Available in long runs Flexible in every aspect Lower manufacturing cost 	Does not accept torsion, work hardening. If torsion is the opposite direction to winding then risk of rope splaying open and breakages Strands may become wider when curved Separation of the strands when strip is cut
ROUND/CIRCULAR BRAID	Bunched and braided (weaved) wires It's flexibility is determined by the winding pitch	 Very flexible in all directions Ends do not separate when cut Resists torsion to the point that the strands do not widen 	 Not a perfect cylinder Great lengths can not be obtained Higher manufacturing costs than the rope/strand construction
FLAT BRAID	Cross sections are rectangular and not extremely thick Produced in tubular form and then flattened	 Great flat flexibility Can be rolled to required dimensions within capable limits High amp ratings can be achieved by layering the braids during the manufacture of busbar assemblies 	Low lateral flexibility













CABLECRAFT COMPANY