

## Assembly instruction for screw connectors

Because they are detachable connecting elements, screw connectors are used preferably for heat-shrunk or cast resin joints. However, they also can be used in all other types of cable joints. Four-screw connectors are especially suitable for multi-stranded conductors, since the longer connector length increases the transverse conductance of the individual wires and the contact resistance decreases accordingly. In addition, higher pull-out values are achieved. Barrier type four-screw connector clamps are suitable for cables with mass-impregnated paper insulation.

In an electrolyte-free, e.g. dry environment, aluminum as well as copper conductors can be combined. This also applies in combination with heat-shrunk hoses. If conductors of different materials (e.g. Cu and Al cables) have to be connected, a barrier type connector is recommended.

While identical types of cables (e.g. NAYY-NAVY) can be used with non-barrier types of connectors for unequal cables (e.g. NAYY-NAKBA), plastic or earth cables, the use of connectors with barrier as an oil stop is recommended.

Insertion depth of conductors is controlled either by the conductor stop at the barrier, or by inspection hole on screw connectors without barrier.

In addition to the conventional screw connectors, we offer screw connectors with shear-off heads. The benefit of this design is the defined tightening torque, which is pre-determined by the maximum transferable torque at the rated breaking point. This contact force defined by the manufacturer guarantee optimum electrical and mechanical properties (DIN EN 61238). No torque wrenches are required for assembly of this connector type.

With standard screw connectors, the required contact pressures are reached at approx. 80% of the specified torque. Over-crimping beyond the torque specified for the connector must be avoided.

The cross-grooves on the conductor channels allow high tensile forces to be transmitted. The tensile forces of our screw connectors correspond to compression joints to DIN 46267, part 2, with identical cross section.

The screws are treated with a high-gliding, molybdenum sulphide-based lubricant. This guarantees adequate contact pressure with a relatively low tightening torque.

