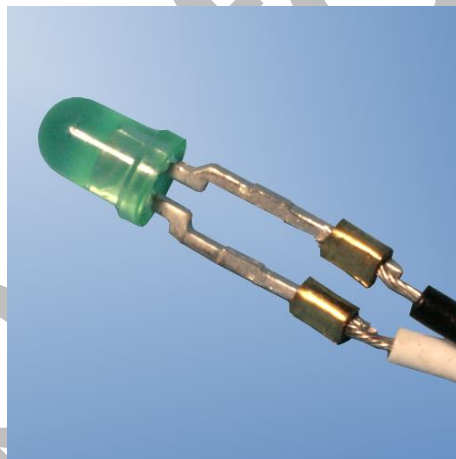


Principles of Splice technology

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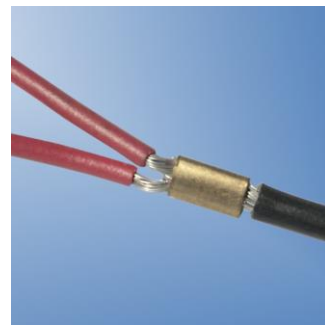
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2. PREFACE

Like many areas in wire processing and crimping technology, splice technology (or splicing) is not regulated by standards. Splice technology is based on the standard (DIN EN 60352) for the processing of open crimp ferrules.

The splice technology is the name for an alternative special form in crimp technology.



! **Important:** Splice technology is not defined by standards! The quality specifications and test methods for splice connections are derived from the standards and applicable manufacturing standards for the open crimp barrel and are supplemented by individual, company-specific manufacturing specifications. Depending on the application and field of use of the splice connection, quality requirements may change or suboptimal connections may be tolerated via special approvals.

The main differences compared to conventional processing of open crimp barrels:

- The crimp contact is cut out of a material strip without waste, preformed and then crimped.
- A splice connection does not have an insulation crimp.
- The width of the spliceband determines the length of the wire crimp area.
- The cross-section range is typically between 0.05 and 6 mm².
- Due to the design of the splice machine, it is possible to process very short connections (wire lengths).

3. IMPORTANT NOTES ON THIS DOCUMENTATION

This documentation was created in cooperation with the company **OSW Verbindungstechnik!**

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i **Please note:** All information provided in this documentation is either based on the standards specified or the result of practical tests and empirical values. It does not claim to be complete. All information is without guarantee and does not relieve the user of his own responsibility and duty of care towards his applications.

An essential part of this documentation is also the consideration of notes and specifications from various company standards. This documentation "Fundamentals of Splice Technology" is subject to copyright regulations. Duplication, copying, printing and passing on, even in part, to third parties is not permitted without our express written consent.

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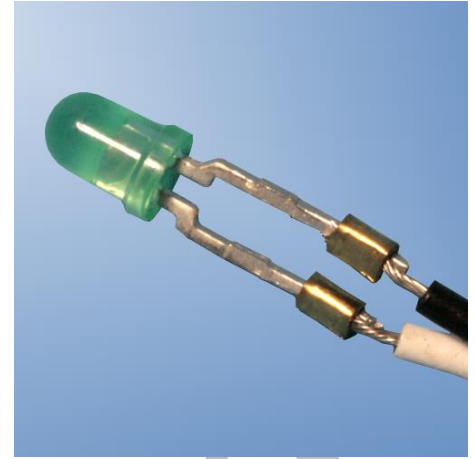
Illustrations of machines and production equipment:

Illustrated and described machine equipment serves solely to illustrate the basic technical processes and is not to be seen as a purchase recommendation, nor is it intended as such. As technical equipment constantly advances, operational sequences and conceptions change. In case you have a special task in the field of wire processing, you are welcome to contact the partners and sources listed here.

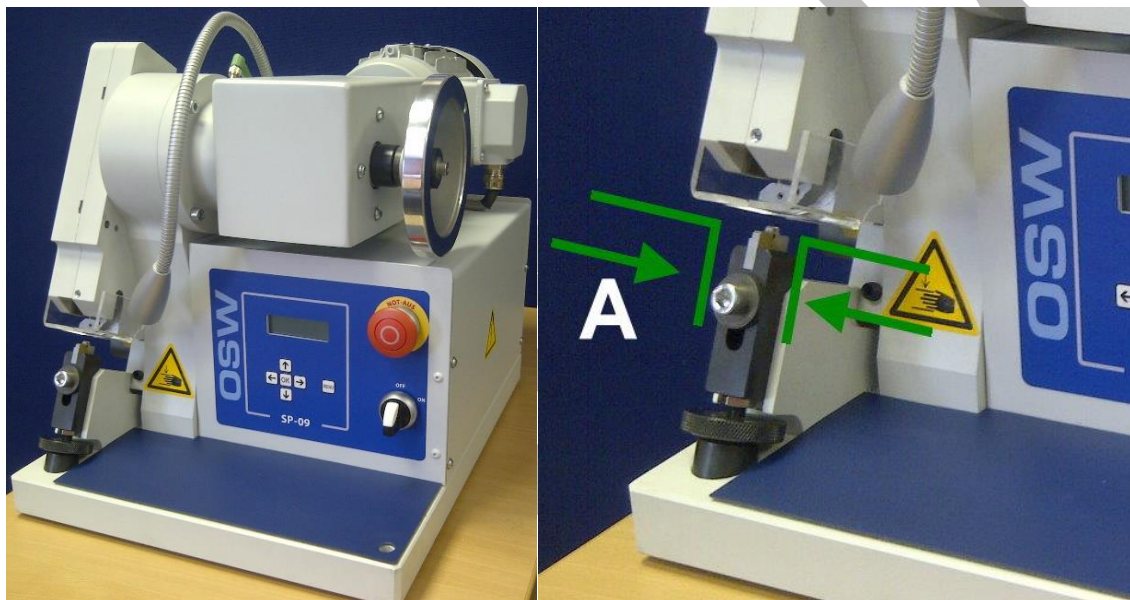
4. GENERAL INFORMATION

The main differences compared to conventional processing of open crimp barrels:

- The crimp contact is cut out of a material strip without waste, preformed and then crimped.
- A splice connection does not have an insulation crimp.
- The width of the spliceband determines the length of the wire crimp area.
- The cross-section range is typically between 0.05 and 6 mm².
- Due to the design of the splice machine, it is possible to process very short connections (wire lengths).



5. THE SPLICE MACHINE



The design of the splice machine offers a operating range (A) in which very short connections can be processed. This is the great advantage of the splice technology with which electrical components can be connected with stranded conductors.

Fig. left: The very short connection of this coil can be optimally connected to the stripped stranded conductor with a splice machine. With classic crimping applicators and the use of open crimp barrels, such short connections simply couldn't be realized.