

UV-RESISTANT CABLE TIES WITH METAL LATCH FASTENING



For quick, problem-free and reliable bundling of cables, cable harnesses and hoses etc., at elevated requirements of minimum tensile strength.

Corrosion-resistant, anti-magnetic metal latch fastening

- Excellent binding behaviour even under the toughest conditions such as moisture, heat, cold etc.
- Sturdy and insensitive to vibrations and external influences

Can be processed by hand

No additional assembly tools required

Convenient looping

Angled cable ends: 2.4 + 3.6 + 4.8 mm

Additional user safety

Increased tensile strength compared to standard cable ties with plastic tabs

Proof of Performance (Pub)

UL authorisation E49405

Art. No.	0502 271 92	0502 271 140	0502 271 186	0502 271 360	0502 271 338
P. Qty.	100	100	100	100	50
Width	2.4 mm	3.6 mm	4.8 mm	4.8 mm	6.9 mm
Length	92 mm	140 mm	186 mm	360 mm	340 mm
Min./max. bundle diameter (Bündel-Ø min./max.)	2-16 mm	2-29 mm	3.5-45 mm	3.5-102 mm	6-90 mm
Max. tensile force	80 N	180 N	220 N	220 N	540 N
Min./max. temperature resistance	-40 bis 105 °C	-40 bis 105 °C	-40 bis 105 °C	-40 bis 105 °C	-40 bis 105 °C
Material	Polyamide - PA 6.6	Polyamide - PA 6.6	Polyamide - PA 6.6	Polyamide - PA 6.6	Polyamide - PA 6.6
Silicone-free	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Halogen-free	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colour	Black	Black	Black	Black	Black

Application area

Control cabinet construction
Electronics and building installation
Vehicle construction
Vehicle workshops
Maintenance workshops

The UV resistant cable ties meet the ISO 4892-2 standard: Plastics - synthetic irradiation or weathering in equipment - part 2: xenon-arc lamps. 1000 hours of irradiation or weathering using this test method is required by the IEC 62275, EN 62275 and UL 1565 standards for UV-resistant cable ties.

This test procedure involves a short test. This test cannot be extrapolated in accordance with the actual service life of cable ties under irradiation or weathering with UV lights.

A number of factors may impair the grade of correlation between short tests with laboratory light sources and the actual exposure to external light sources under real operating conditions.

- Differences in the spectral distribution of laboratory light sources and daylight
- Weathering or irradiation periods in which ongoing weathering or irradiation with light from a laboratory light source without any periods of darkness is used
- Weathering or irradiation conditions under which very frequent changes between high and low test temperatures arise or unrealistic temperature shocks are created
- Unrealistically high or low humidity level
- Lack of biological agents or pollutants.