

Edition 3.0 2024-10

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Solderless connections - Teh Standards

Part 2: Crimped connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance

Connexions sans soudure Cument Preview

Partie 2: Connexions serties – Exigences générales, méthodes d'essai et guide pratique





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SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS -

Part 2: Crimped connections – General requirements, test methods and practical guidance

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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2006 and Amendment 1:2013. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) the former Clauses 6 through 15 have been moved into a new informative Annex A titled "Practical guidance";

- b) several definitions have been added (conductor, wire, cable, crimping, crimped connection, crimp contact, terminal, terminal end, pre-insulated terminal end, termination, connecting device, splice, insulation support, insulation grip, pre-insulated crimped connection, crimping tool, locator, positioner, full cycle crimp mechanism, crimp anvil, crimp nest, crimp indenter, crimp height, crimp inspection hole, crimp barrel wire range, nominal cross-sectional area, geometric (actual) cross-sectional area, stranded conductor, crimp funnel, crimp depth, manufacturer, user, process indicator (PID));
- c) a three-level classification by end-product class has been introduced in Clause 4
 Workmanship, based on the expected level of reliability of the end-use application for which
 the crimped connections under subject are suitable, similar to what was done in 4.3 of
 IEC 61191-1:2018 for soldered electrical and electronic assemblies;
- d) for better clarification, former subclause 4.5 Crimped connections, now renumbered and renamed 5.5 Prerequisites for crimped connections, has been split in several third level subclauses with assigned title;
- e) allowable strand damage has been introduced with reference to the classification in three levels by end-use application, for the production of test specimens;
- f) based on industry experience, in 5.3.1 the minimum copper content of a copper alloy suitable for making crimp barrels has been lowered to 57 % from original 60 %;
- g) the elongation at break of annealed copper suitable for conductors to be crimped has been increased to 15 % from original 10 %;
- h) the cross-sectional area of conductors for testing purposes is allowed to be the nominal (commercial) one, instead of the geometric (actual) one for wires with nominal cross-sectional area larger than 2,5 mm² (see 5.4.3), the geometric (actual) one being the reference in case of dispute on test results;
- i) consideration about wire insulation concentricity has been added in 5.4.5;
- j) former subclause 5.2.1 General examination is now renumbered and renamed as 7.1 General examination of crimp barrels and wires (examination of parts as called later) and a new subclause 7.2 Examination of crimp dimensions has been added, to cover examination of dimensions after crimping, with several new third-level subclauses: 7.2.1 Crimp height $C_{\rm h}$, crimp width $C_{\rm w}$ and measurable crimp width $C_{\rm wm}$, 7.2.2 Contact deformation after crimping, 7.2.3 Visual examination of insulation distance and conductor overhang, 7.2.4 Visual examination of splice crimped connections, 7.2.5 Visual examination of crimped connections on closed (machined) crimp barrels, 7.2.6 Visual examination of crimped connections with open crimp open crimp barrels, 7.2.7 Visual examination of crimped connections with open crimp barrel with insulation grip;
- k) the pull-out force (tensile strength) requirements covering safety requirements of crimped connections in IEC 60352-2:2006, Table 1 have been kept, here renumbered Table 5; interpolated values for most used cross-sectional areas 0,34 mm² and 0,37 mm² have been added. Reference to IEC 61210 as source for these safety values has been removed, as partially inaccurate. Optional specification of higher pull-out force requirements, based on classification by end-use product as specified in 5.1, and more representative of what can be achieved based on the type of crimp barrel, the form of the crimping, the material and plating of barrel and wire, has been introduced in A.7.3;
- I) a microsection test (optional) has been added in 7.3.2;
- m) a vibration test (optional) has been added in 7.3.7;
- n) a current-carrying capacity test (optional) has been added in 7.4.3;
- o) an alternative current loading, cyclic test method has been added in 7.5.5;
- p) a flowing mixed gas corrosion test (optional) has been added in 7.6.2;
- q) crimping at low temperature (former subclause 5.4.2.5) has been completed in 7.5.6 by reentering the test method already present in IEC 60352-2:1990, 11.4.5;
- r) types of test specimens have been expanded: a new type A specimen is added, type B is former type A, type C is former type B, type D is former type C, type E is former type D modified with addition of reference wires, type F is former type E, and new specimen types G and H were added to perform tests on splices;

s) normative references, as well as Bibliography, have been updated and expanded as required;

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
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- reconfirmed,
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