

**NINE GOOD REASONS TO CHOOSE
“ZETAmiNi”**

GBDV / g.f.

08/05/96

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NINE GOOD REASONS TO CHOOSE “ZETAmiNi”

Competitors

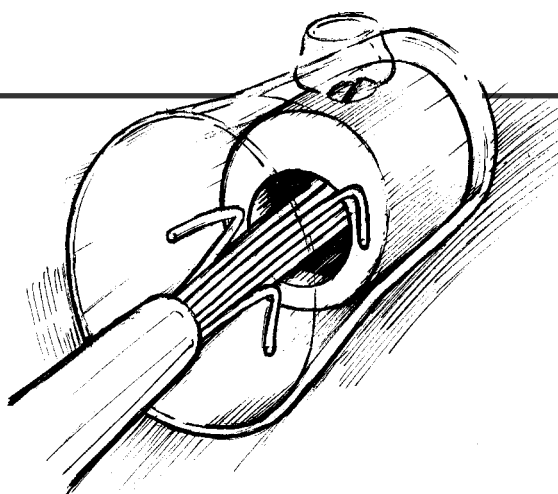
CEMBRE “ZETAmiNi”

1

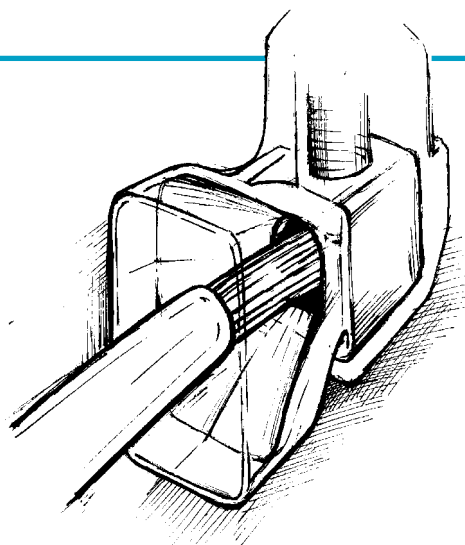
Connectible conductors cannot be more than four and cannot have equal sections among themselves (see IMQ Certificates and the manufacturers' catalogues).

The number of the connectible conductors is not limited, provided that the sum of their section is not higher than that relating to twice the nominal section of the clamp; conductors can have different sections the one from the other (see catalogue).

2



Difficult introduction of the conductors due to discontinuity between the inner diameter of the contact bush and the diameter of the insulating shell.

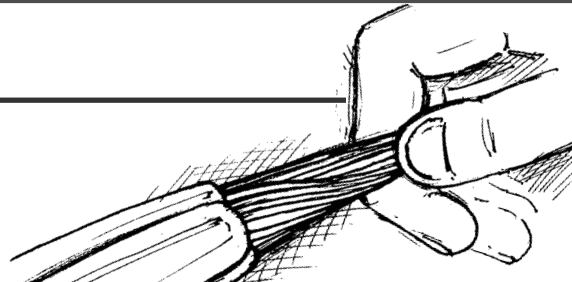


Easier introduction from the conic-shaped entrance obtained from the insulating shell (easy-entry).

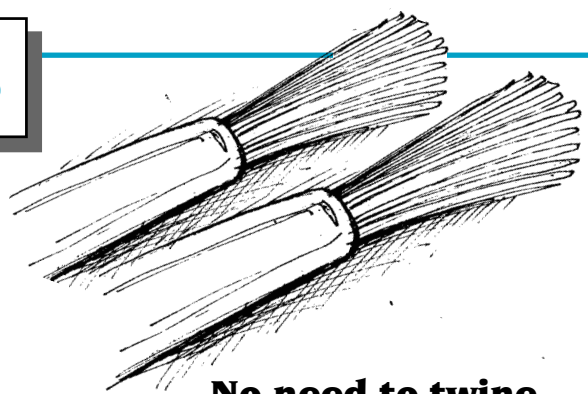
Competitors

CEMBRE "ZETAmini"

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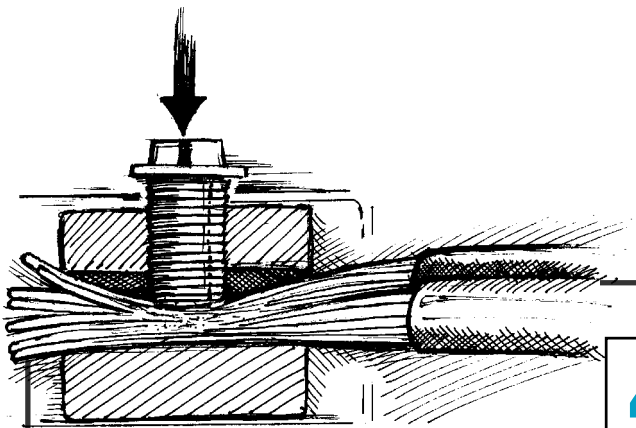


Need to twine the conductors among themselves before introducing them into the contact bush. Time-consuming operation, which makes it later more difficult to disconnect conductors in case of failure or wrong connection.

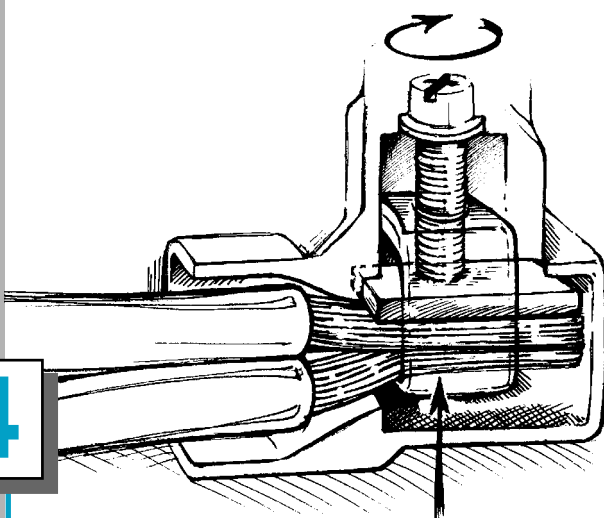


No need to twine the conductors before introducing them into the clamp. A possible disconnection is extremely easy.

4



Direct clenching: the screw acts directly on the conductors and this causes bad deformations; besides the abrasive action due to the rotating movement during the clenching seriously endangers the integrity of the elementary wires.



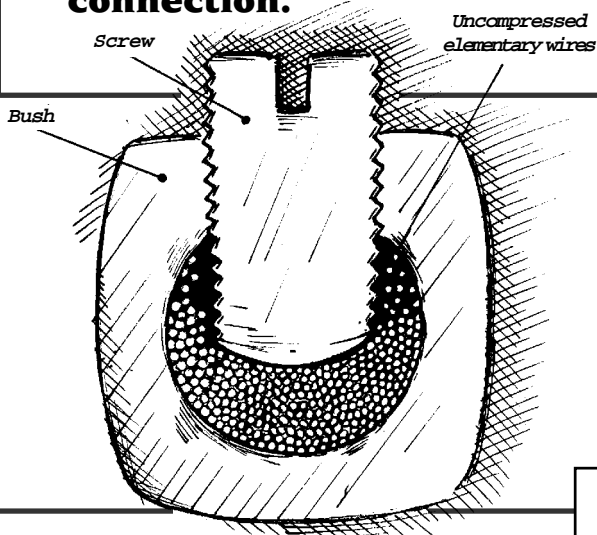
Indirect clenching: the screw does not act directly on the conductors; these are compressed between a steel gage and a contact plate. A highly reliable compression is thus obtained, without endangering the integrity of the elementary wires.

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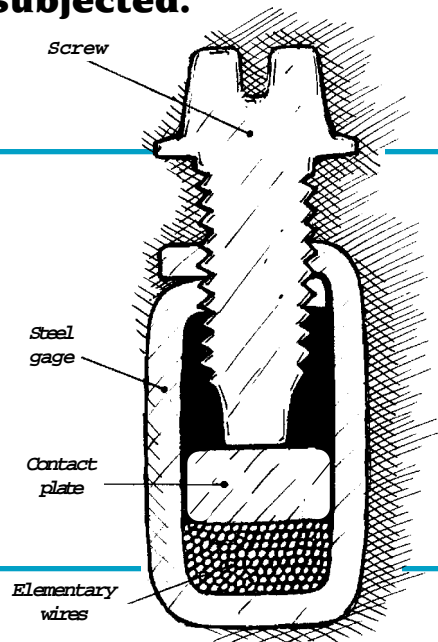
The brass clenching bush is an extremely rigid structure, which does not store any elastic energy during the clenching action.

Expansions due to thermic cycles typical of the ordinary usage, are not therefore absorbed in any way; this triggers off a phenomenon of overheating which causes a quick deterioration of the connection.



5

The hardened steel gage is a solid structure, but also an elastic one; as a matter of fact, during the clenching it expands elastically, storing energy thanks to which the clenching remains constant during the thermic cycles to which the connection is subjected.



6

The clenching screw does not compress 100% of the conductors contained in the contact bush, as the diameter of the bush itself is bigger than the diameter of the screw.

This leads to an increase of the current density in the section of the conductor compressed by the screw and to an inevitable overheating.

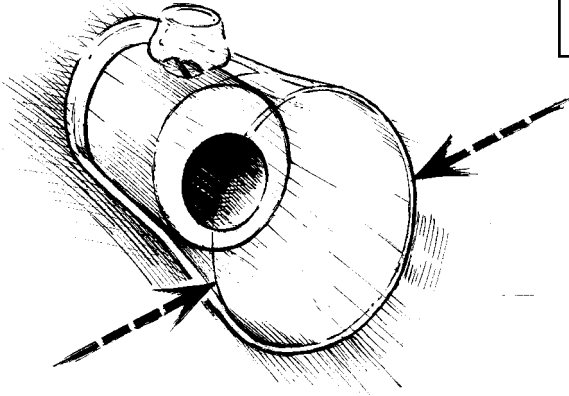
Conductors are compressed uniformly and completely, thanks to the steel gage and to the contact plate.

The carried current spreads naturally and uniformly to all elementary wires of the conductors, this helps to keep the contact steady in time.

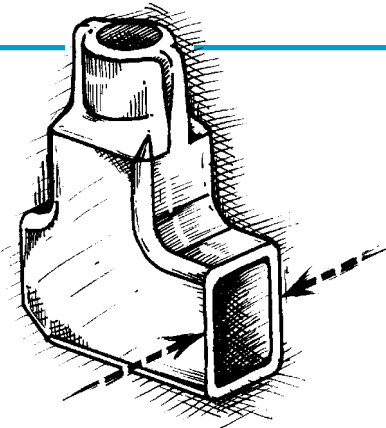
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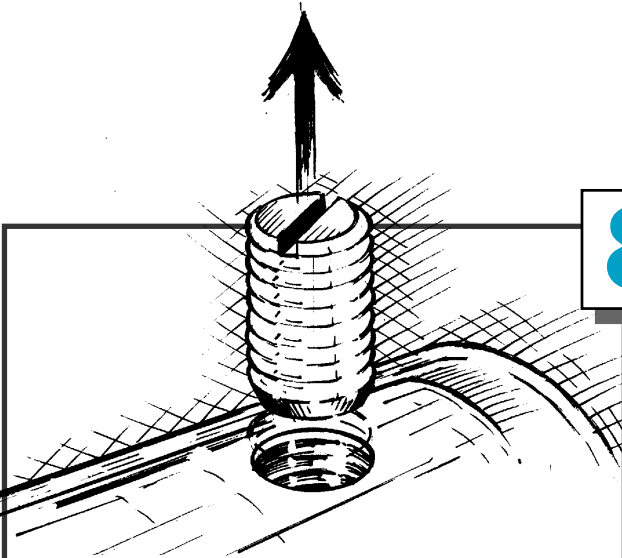


The cross section of the hood-clamp is bigger because of the inner brass bush which is circular.

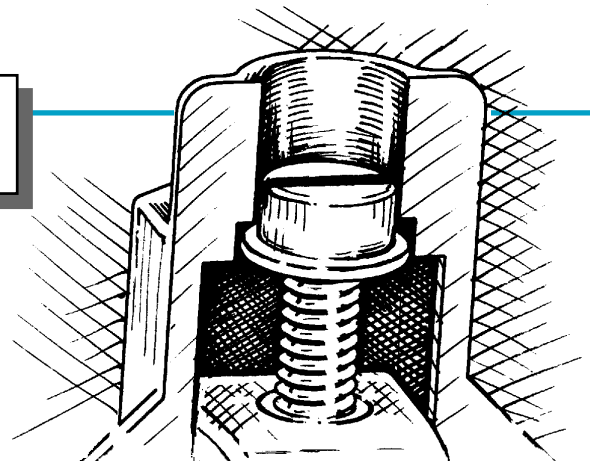


The "ZETAmiNi" dimension in the cross section is extremely limited thanks to the design of the clenching gage which is rectangular.

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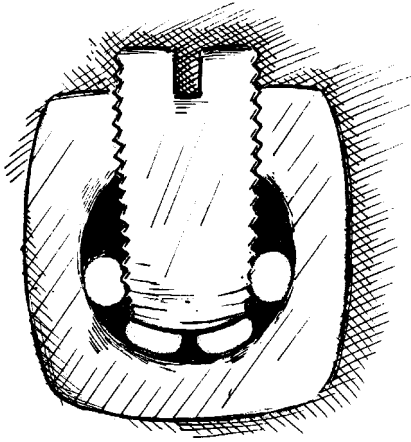


The screw of the clamps which are normally available on the market, because of the vibrations during transportation, can get completely untightened, thus causing the dismantling of the clamp.



Thanks to the particular design of the "ZETAmiNi", the screw cannot absolutely get lost, even when completely untightened.

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INTERCOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

Direct clenching clamps are not particularly suitable to the connection of solid conductors having small sections (0,35 / 0,50 sqmm), as the clenching screw tends to bend the conductors back without compressing them or to deform them seriously, making them so fragile to the point of breaking.

Indirect clenching clamps allow a good connection also on solid conductors having small sections (0,35 / 0,50 sqmm), thanks to the steel gage which contains them and compresses them against the contact plate.