

Co- Axial Cables

We have latest state-of-the-art manufacturing and testing facilities at our imported plant to manufacture co-axial cables as per internationally accepted norms. The cables are specially designed processed and tested to resist moisture, heat and humidity to suit extreme Indian Weather Conditions. A fully computerized process monitoring and quality control system ensures consistency, reliability and optimum electrical characteristics (including minimum db loss) for our digital cables giving fullest satisfaction over a long span to end-users.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Solid Copper Center Conductor
- Nitrogen Gas injected foam
- High Quality Aluminum Bonded Tape
- Special (HB) for internet
- Anti Corrosion and Moisture Resistant (APD)
- PVC Jacket / UV protected RoHS.
- Meter Marked
- 3.0 Ghz. Cable
- 100% Spectrum Analyzer Tested
- Suitable for Power Pass
- Higher Bandwidth



CO-AXIAL CABLES

DIGITAL CABLE OF ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY

Our Zenium Digital brands of co-axial cables are Special International Digital Designed for transmission of high frequency signals with minimum loss for DTH, Institute, Digital Headend etc. The various configurations of our cables are solid copper center conductor and also available in Copper Clad Steel (CCS) Polyethylene produced by gas injection, polypropylene, Aluminium laminated tape to provide 100% coverage, Aluminium alloy wire braids to give additional mechanical strength, Flooding Compound (APD) to provide internal corrosion protection and PVC cover to give environmentally secured safe seal to the construction. Cables tested on 3.0 Ghz spectrum analyzer.

Construction of Co-Axial Cable

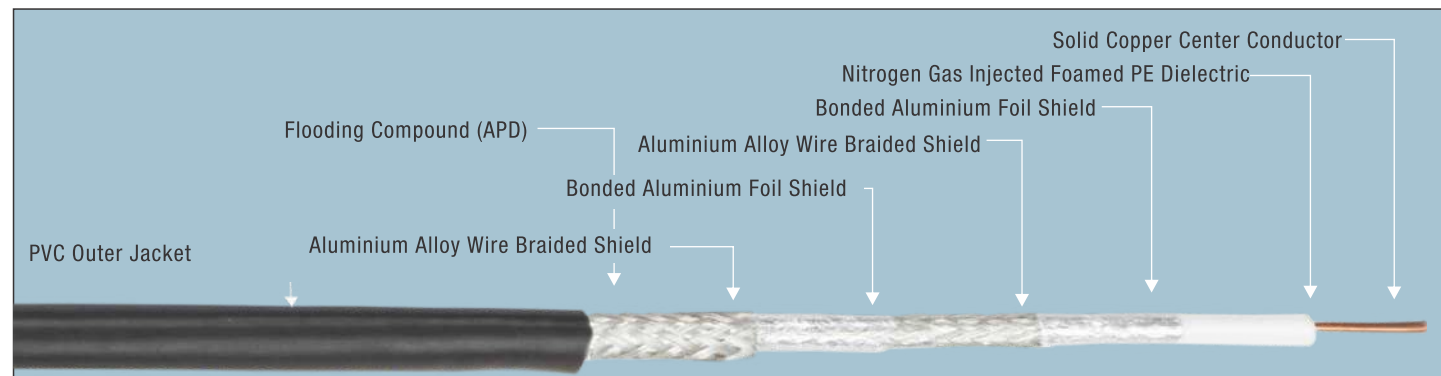
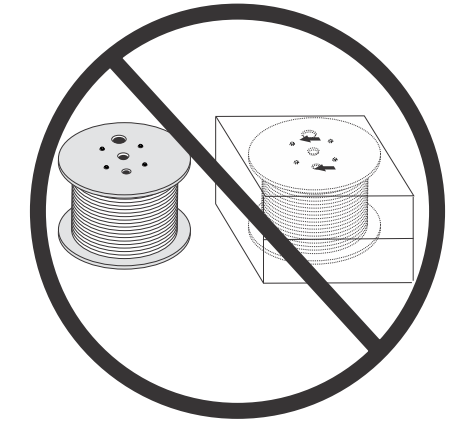
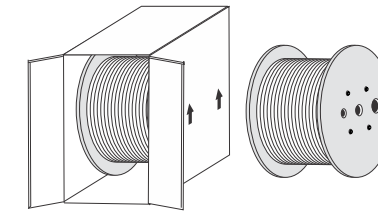


TABLE SHOWING

Parameters	RG 59	RG 6	RG11
A. Construction			
Standard Shield			
Solid Copper Center Conductor (mm)	0.81	1.02	1.63
Diameter Over Dielectric - Foam PE (mm)	3.64	4.60	7.11
Al. Bonded Tape (mm)	3.82	4.75	7.32
Al. Braid Coverage	85%	85%	85%
Flooding Compound	Dry APD	Dry APD	Dry APD
Diameter Over Jacket - Black PVC (mm)	6.20	6.80	9.90
B. Electrical Characteristics			
Capacitance (pf / mtr.)	53.2	53.2	53.2
Nominal impedance (± 3.0 Ohms)	75 Ohms (± 3)	75 Ohms (± 3)	75 Ohms (± 3)
Velocity of Propagation	85%	85%	85%
Attenuation [@ 68° F or 20°]			
Maximum (db / 100m)			
Frequency (MHz)			
5	2.52	1.90	1.18
55	6.16	5.10	3.14
83	6.92	5.91	3.81
187	9.20	9.04	5.58
211	11.77	9.25	5.92
250	12.75	10.20	6.48
300	14.00	11.15	7.07
350	15.25	12.10	7.50
400	16.05	13.15	8.38
450	17.42	14.02	9.01
500	18.10	14.70	9.57
550	19.40	15.55	10.12
600	20.12	16.32	10.82
750	22.27	18.28	11.98
865	24.02	19.02	13.68

The above data is approximate and subject to manufacturing tolerance

Handling and Storage Procedures for Plywood Reels



1. General

- 1.1** This procedure provides handling and storage practices for plywood reels of fiber optic cable.

Failure to observe these practices may cause damage to the cable or difficulty in paying off cable from a reel during installation.

- 1.2** If this procedure is reissued, a summary of changes will appear in this paragraph.

2. Precautions

2.1 Personal Protective Gear Precautions

WARNING: Follow your company's practices for wearing personal protective gear such as safety glasses and safety shoes to protect yourself from accidental injury when handling reels.

Caution: Wear safety gloves to protect your hands from accidental injury when handling plywood reels and using sharp-bladed tools to open corrugated boxes containing reels. Failure to do so may result in personal injury.

2.2 Reel Precautions

Caution: Both reel flanges should be 90° to the ground at all times- this applies to reels in cartons as well. Observe the "This End Up" arrows and text on cartons.

CAUTION: Plywood reels should always be stored indoors. Outdoor storage will result in reel damage.

3. Tools

- 3.1** The following tools are required for this procedure • Utility knife for opening cartons • Small adjustable wrench for tightening flange bolts

4. Reel Handling Practices

- 4.1** Do not store, set or transport a reel on one flange, i.e., on its side, because it will cause the cable to settle to one flange thereby creating a gap between the cable and flange (Figure 2).

- 4.2** Always lift a plywood reel by both flanges (Figure 3) Do not pick up a reel by one flange. Picking up a reel by one flange causes the flange to bow which creates a gap between the cable and flange. Over time the traverse will soften in the gap area and cause the cable to cascade.

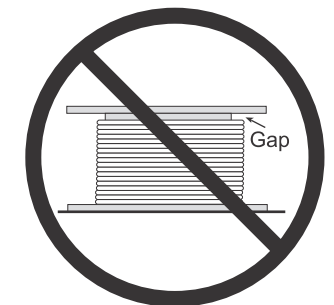


Figure 2

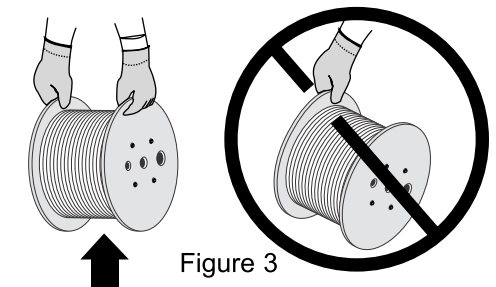


Figure 3