MIDWEST MICROWAVE

Cable Assemblies

cinch
CONNECTIVITY SOLUTIONS
a bel group

belfuse.com/cinch

About Bel

Bel is a publicly traded company that has been operated by the same family for over 65 years. Our history of organic growth and acquisitions have broadened our product portfolio. This has established Bel as a world leader with a diverse offering of power, protection and interconnect products. We design and manufacture these products which are primarily used in the networking, telecommunications, computing, military, aerospace, transportation and broadcasting industries. Bel's portfolio of products also finds application in the automotive, medical and consumer electronics markets.

About Cinch Connectivity Solutions

For over 100 years, Cinch Connectivity Solutions has manufactured high quality and reliable high performance connectors and cable assemblies. Cinch is recognized as a world class connectivity supplier of RF, fiber optic, hybrid, microwave components, circular, d-subminiatures, modular rectangular, electronic enclosures and cable assemblies. Cinch provides innovative solutions to the military, commercial aerospace, networking, telecommunication, test and measurement, oil and gas and other harsh environment industries. We aim to exceed our customers' expectations and continually offer innovative solutions to the rapidly changing needs of the markets and customers we serve.

Along with our parent company, Bel Fuse Inc., our mission is to provide products and services using established quality standards and to meet our customer expectations. To fulfill this objective, we strive to produce components and assemblies that embody optimum levels of reliability and performance in their design, manufacture, and delivery. Cinch Connectivity Solutions has consistently proven to be a valuable supplier to the foremost companies in its chosen industries by developing cost effective solutions for the challenges of new product development.

Table of Contents

General Information	4
Definition of Parameters	5
General Specifications	8
Low Loss Cable Design and Construction	9
Ruggedizaton Cable Construction	10
Defining Cable Assemblies for Ordering	11
Low Loss Cable Specifications	12
Low Loss Cable Characteristics	14
TST Series	15
Improved Mil-C-17 Cable Characteristics	16
Improved Mil-C-17 Cable Specifications	17
Conformable Cable Specifications	18
Flexiform I and II Hand Formable / Reformable	20
0.250 Dia, 0.141 Dia and 0.085 Dia Semi-Rigid Cable Assemblies	21
Semi-Rigid Automated Bending	22
Coaxial Delay Lines	23
Connector Selection for Flexible Cable Assemblies	24
Connector Selection and Formable Cable	26

General Information

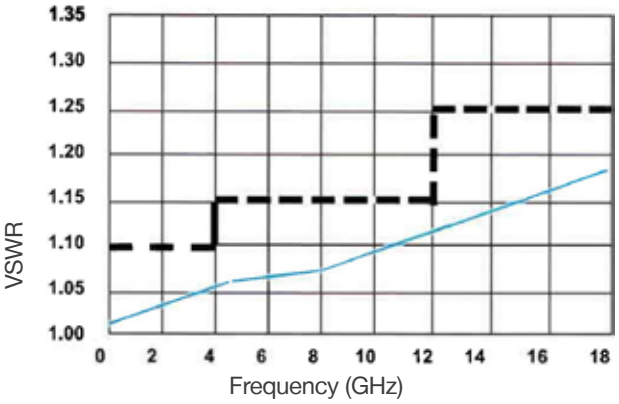
- Low loss and ultra-low loss flexible cable assemblies
- Semi-flexible and semi-rigid cable assemblies
- Phase and temperature stable
- Ruggedized or armored abrasion resistant construction available
- SMA, BMA, N, TNC, BNC, SC, 3.5mm, and 7mm connector configurations

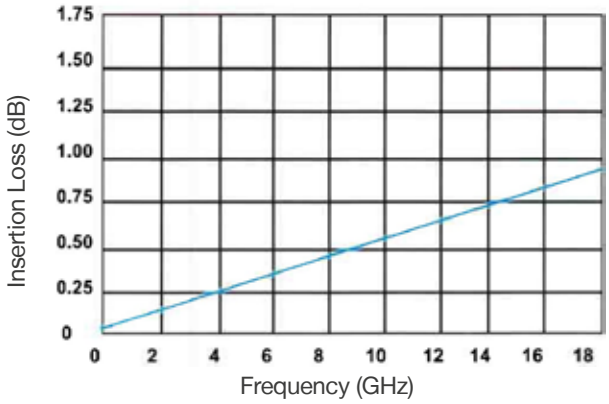
Cable assemblies are a necessary and important part of a microwave system providing the coaxial transmission lines through which the signals received or transmitted by a system pass as they travel from or to their respective origins or destinations. Insertion Loss in these transmission lines is a very serious consideration as excessive loss can cause the system to operate inefficiently or not at all. The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions offers this complete product line of microwave coaxial cable assemblies, ruggedly designed to provide highly reliable, low loss, phase and temperature stable signal transmission over very broad frequency ranges. These cable assemblies are available in a wide selection of cable construction types, each suited to the particular requirements of a system. Simple flexible cable assemblies are available from standard MIL-C-17 cable for many system requirements as well as semi-flexible and semi-rigid cable assemblies. High reliability, low loss, low VSWR, phase matched, and phase stable cable assemblies with repeatable performance over temperature are the top of the range of products offered.

Insertion and return loss test data can be supplied with each cable if desired. Cable assemblies using Cinch Connectivity's standard catalog cable assembled to custom lengths are available in very short delivery schedules. Special assemblies can be custom designed by our engineering staff to accomodate unique system needs. All Midwest cable assemblies are completely manufactured in-house and are 100% tested to ensure only the highest quality performance, whether for military or space use or for commercial cellular or personal communications applications.

Typical VSWR and Insertion Loss Performance

One Foot Cable Assembly





Definition of Parameters

Impedance

The characteristic impedance equation for a coaxial transmission line is expressed as follows:

$$\text{Impedence} = Z_o = \frac{138.06}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \text{Log}_{10} D/d$$

Where: D = diameter of outer conductor
d = diameter of center conductor
$\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ = dielectric constant of insulation material

If the center conductor diameter of a cable is increased to reduce loss, the outer conductor diameter can only be held in check if the dielectric constant of the insulation between the inner and outer conductors is reduced. It is clear then that a lower dielectric constant will yield a smaller diameter cable for an increased center conductor diameter of a lower loss cable of constant impedance.

Frequency

The highest frequency of operation by a cable assembly is determinied by the “TEM” mode frequency (Transverse Electromagnetic Mode) or the frequency at which the electromagnetic field departs from the “TEM” mode. This upper frequency mode limitation is controlled by the transmission line size which means that the higher the frequency of operation desired, the smaller in diameter the coaxial line size must be, for a given dielectric constant of the dielectric insulation between the inner and outer conductor of the cable. The requirement for lower insertion loss in a coaxial cable is unfortunately a driving force toward a larger physical size of the cable (for a given dielectric constant of the insulation), which improves the ability of the cable to dissipate the heat generated by the microwave power being transmitted through it. These opposing forces cause a classic compromise to be made between higher frequency operation and loss characteristics unless a lower dielectric constant insulation material can be used. Physical size and weight restrictions of most microwave systems as well as the requirement for higher frequency operation provide the impetus for smaller diameter cable assemblies that are low in insertion loss.

Insertion Loss

Insertion loss in a cable assembly is the result of a combination of several types of losses; attenuation loss (dissipative) or loss attributed to the center conductor size or material, dielectric losses, shield skin effect and shield leakage; and Impedance mismatch loss (reflective), most often referred to as VSWR losses. Mismatch loss, identified with high VSWR measurement is often caused by the attachment of coaxial connectors to the cable. The design of these connectors and their compatibility with the coaxial cable being used are important considerations when attempting to attain loss efficient performance of a cable assembly. In well shielded cable such as semi-rigid or multiple shield flexible cable, skin effect and shield leakage losses are very low but center conductor skin effect losses are significant and dielectric losses increase with increasing signal frequency. For this reason a low dielectric constant insulation serves two important purposes; a larger diameter center conductor may be used for a given diameter cable thereby lowering the loss per unit length as well as the capacitance of the cable; and higher frequency of operation can be achieved because the line size can be kept small while the loss requirements are met.

VSWR

Reflections due to impedance mismatches and other discontinuities in a coaxial cable assembly are most often introduced through the attachment of the connectors to the cable. The proper design of the connector itself as well as the technique used to attach it to the cable are important factors in attaining low VSWR and low insertion loss.

Wave Propogation Velocity

The wave propogation velocity is the measure of the speed that an electromagnetic signal will travel through a given dielectric material as compared to the speed of light through an air dielectric. It is usually expressed in percent (%), 100% being equal to the speed of light through air. As can be seen from the formula below, the propogation velocity increases as the dielectric constant ( ) decreases.

$$\text{Velocity of Propogation} = V = \frac{100}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = \% \, v_o$$

Where: v_o = Speed of Light through air
ε = Dielectric Constant of material

Electrical Length

The electrical length, sometimes referred to as phase length, of a coaxial cable assembly is determined by the number of wavelengths in degrees or radians that the physical length of the cable assembly, (including connectors), contains when measured at a specific frequency. This property is a function of the dielectric constant of the insulation material used between the inner and outer conductor of the cable and the wave propogation velocity attained with that dielectric. This relationship is shown in the expression below

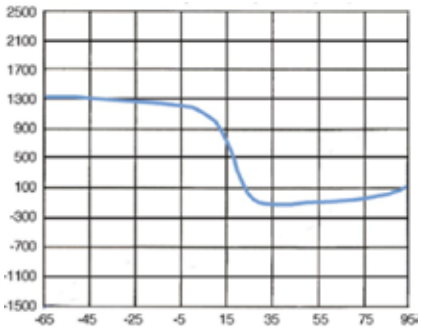
$$\text{Wavelength} = \lambda = \frac{v_o}{f\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

Where: v_o = Speed of Light through air
f = Frequency of Signal
ε = Dielectric Constant of insulation material

Phase Stability with Temperature

The ability of a cable assembly to maintain its phase relationship over temperature variations is enhanced when low dielectric constant material is used because less mass is present in the dielectric which provides a lower coefficient of thermal expansion thereby relieving the problem of physical length and phase changes over temperature. In addition the cable can be pre-conditioned before assembly by temperature cycling it repeatedly through the temperature range of desired operation such that it becomes stable when exposed to those same temperature variations.

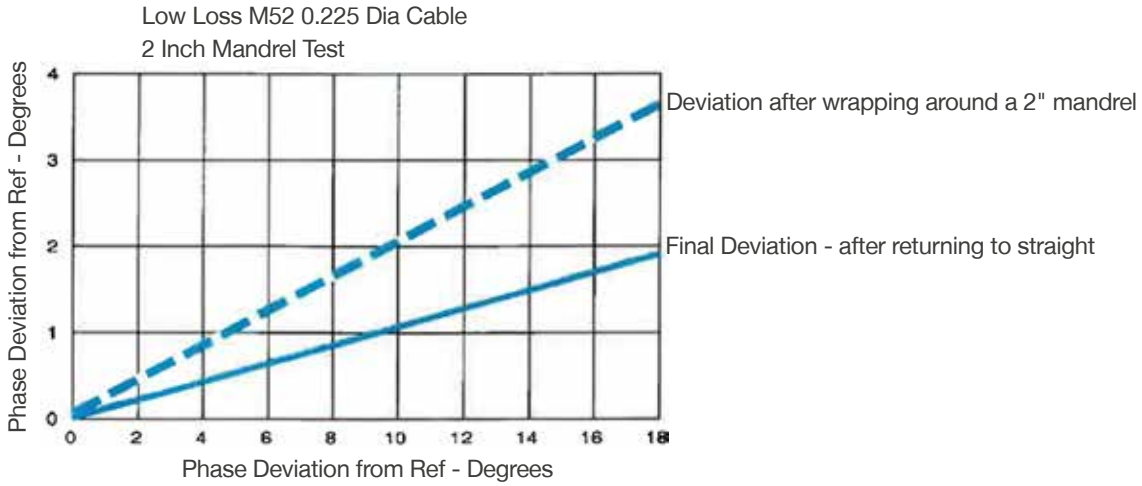
Phase Change vs. Temperature (PPM)



Definition of Parameters

Phase Stability with Flexure

The ability of a cable assembly to maintain its phase length with flexure is the result of mechanical techniques used in providing the shielding which controlls the reflections and other impedance discontinuities that cause phase variations and can also be enhanced by pre-conditioning the cable before assembly by subjecting it to repeated flexing such that it becomes stress relieved and is not as effected by flexure. The ability of a cable assembly to remain stable with flexure can be demonstrated by making four phase measurements of the cable assembly; the first when initially measuring the phase of the assembly in a straight configuration; the second after wrapping it one full turn clockwise around a 2 inch mandrel and measuring its phase length in that configuration; the third after wrapping it one full turn counterclockwise around the mandrel; and the fourth after returning to a straight configuration. The data is then compared to determine the amount of deviation that occurred between states to evaluate the phase stability of the assembly.



Shielding Effectiveness

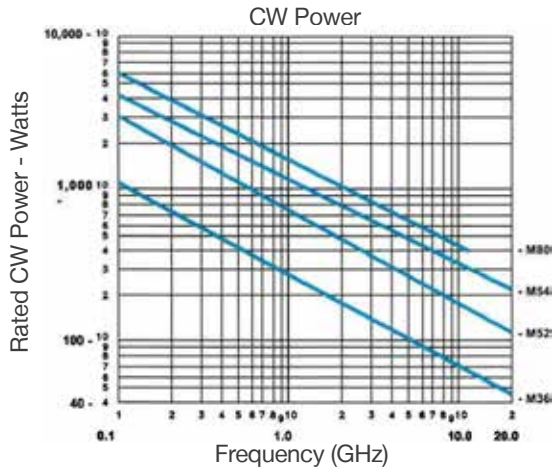
The solid sheath shield of semi-rigid cable is by far the most efficient shielding method yet attained. In order to accomplish effective shielding for flexible cable that approaches this efficiency, various techniques using combinations of helically wound flat foil and flat and round braid have been developed. These techniques have been largely successful in providing excellent shielding for flexible cable that exceeds -100 dB. The requirement of MIL-T-81490 (using the cavity technique) is -90 dB through the frequency range of 2.0-18.0 GHz.

Vibration and Shock

The ability of a cable assembly to withstand the abusive environment of high vibration and shock is very important in all types of microwave systems. Semi-rigid cable assemblies sometimes experience cracking of the solder joints during exposure to extreme shock and vibration and under these conditions flexible cable assemblies should be employed.

Power

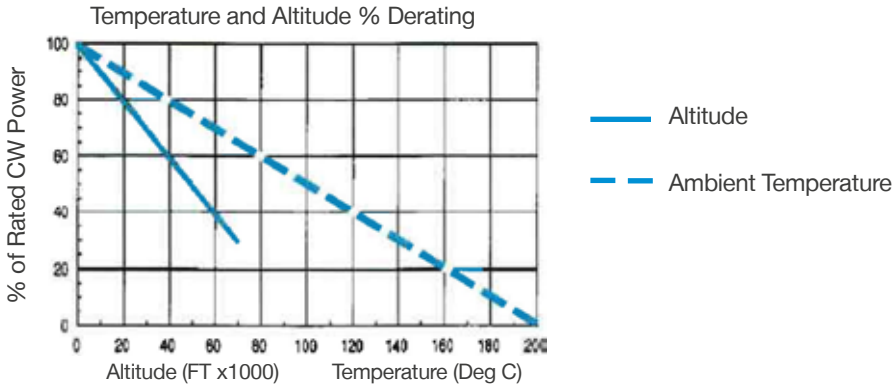
The ability of a cable assembly to transmit power in a system is primarily a function of temperature. Heat generation is directly related to the resistive losses caused by the center conductor resistance and the VSWR resulting from discontinuities and impedance mismatches. In most cases the limiting factor is the connectors being used and the integrity of the interface between connector and cable, and not the cable itself. When determining the power performance of a cable assembly, the connector should be a key item that should be examined carefully for power performance characteristics.



Temperature = 25 degrees at sea level
Max Load VSWR = 1.25:1

Temperature and Altitude

The graph shown above describes the approximate power rating of two of the low loss cables, at 25°C ambient at sea level and an assumed maximum load VSWR of 1.25:1. As temperature and altitude increase, a percentage derating factors must be applied. The graphical illustration shown below provides approximate percentage derating factors that can be applied for other temperatures and altitudes.



Humidity and Moisture Resistance

Microwave coaxial cable assemblies must be capable of withstanding exposure to moisture and humidity. Moisture absorbtion due to variations in temperature can affect VSWR, insertion loss, insulation resistance, and dielectric withstanding voltage. Testing to MIL-STD-202 and MIL-STD-810 will assure that the assemblies are capable of meeting the required environmental specifications.

Weight

System weight is always a factor that must be considered, especially in an airborne microwave system. Low dielectric constant cable can improve the loss performance by 6 to 10% over larger and heavier cable and will simultaneously provide as much as a 50% weight savings.

Ruggedization

There are many different environmental situations that flexible cable assemblies must be able to cope with in the wide variety of microwave systems that they are used in. Some of them require more physical protection than others. Surprisingly the laboratory environment is almost as hostile as an airport ramp because when used in test systems the cable assemblies are engaged and disengaged many times over and are bent, stretched and crushed as much or more than they would be in most systems. There are four basic types of ruggedization that are provided to protect the cable assemblies from external damage during use; the first is the “Standard” type that simply provides a thick extruded FEP jacket over the outer braid that suffices for most applications and it is what normally is supplied; an optional additional protective polyolefin jacket over the FEP jacket falls within this level of protection and is called “J” type; another is called “A” type for “Armored” which provides an additional stainless steel conduit type jacket assembled over the FEP jacket to further protect the cable from pinching and crushing when used in extremely hostile field applications; another is called “B” type that uses a ‘’Thermoflex” sheath over the FEP jacket for situations that call for severe abrasion protection where possible continual rubbing against other objects is likely; the fourth type is called “C” type for “Crushproof” and in this case a stainless steel spring is provided over the FEP jacket covered by polyolefin shrink sleeving and offers moderate crush protection.

Electrically Matched Cable Assembly Sets

Cable assemblies are sometimes required to be matched electrically. Matching can also be required in more than just one characteristic. They can be matched for either phase, insertion loss, or time delay and in some instances they can be matched in any combination of all three characteristics. In addition cable assemblies can be “Relatively” matched to each other using one of the assemblies as a comparitive standard or “Absolutely” matched to a specific specification with specific controlling tolerances for each characteristic. In all cases the cable assemblies must use the same type cable and the exact same connectors in order to conform.

General Specifications

General

To define and specify the cable assembly required to meet a particular specification and to allow it to be manufactured efficiently and economically, the user and the manufacturer must be in agreement with each other on exactly what the parameters of the specification are and what limitations exist such that the resulting product will satisfy the requirements of the user and the product will in fact be able to be produced efficiently and economically. Cinch maintains an experienced staff of microwave engineers that are ready and willing to assist in this process.

Cable Type

In selecting the type of cable to be used on a cable assembly, the user should carefully evaluate the requirements of the system that the assemblies are going to be used in. Operating frequency, insertion loss, VSWR, phase, power, connector type, physical space and weight, and all environmental exposures should be considered. Midwest Microwave offers a wide variety of cable types and ruggedization options that were designed to fit the needs of most microwave systems. The section on cable specifications describe in detail the different cable choices available.

Length Measurement and Tolerances

The overall length of a cable assembly is measured from connector end to connector end, however phase length measurements are usually from connector interface reference plane to connector interface reference plane in the case of straight connectors and in the case where a right angle connector is used, the connector center pin centerline is the measurement point. Standard length tolerances are as listed below:

Nominal Length	Up to 10 feet	10 to 20 feet	20 to 30 feet	30 to 40 feet	40 to 50 feet	>50 feet
Tolerance	±0.250in	±0.500in	±1.0in	±1.5in	±2.0in	Consult factory

Note: Tighter tolerances are available for an additional cost. Please contact customer services for details

Connector Selection

The connectors selected should be compatible with the cable size selected so that the resulting performance of the assembly will be acceptable and will not degrade system performance. The connectors selected are most often controlled by the compatibility requirements of the system and the components used in it, however this should be kept in mind when selecting cable so that the resulting performance/ cost ratio is reasonable.

Connector Orientation

For semi-rigid cable assemblies and flexible cable assemblies where “D” hole mounting connectors (and or right angle connectors) are used, the relative angular orientation must be specified such that the resulting assembly will mount and mate satisfactorily in the system. Standard tolerance for angular orientation is ± 20° for flexible assemblies and ± 5° for semi-rigid assemblies.

Cable Assembly Insertion Loss

The insertion loss of the total assembly including the connectors is an important consideration when specifying a cable assembly and it must take into consideration the operating frequency, cable size and loss characteristics, length of the cable assembly and the type and configuration of the connectors to be used. The insertion loss curves for each type of cable available are shown in the respective cable specification section. To determine the anticipated insertion loss of a cable assembly, add the loss for the length of cable used, (per the charts in the cable specification section), to the estimated loss for each connector per the table below and then add the loss attributable to VSWR (mismatch loss) as shown in table below.

Typical Connector Insertion Loss

Frequency Range (GHz)	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	24.0	26.5
SMA Straight Connector	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16
SMA Right Angle Connector	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Type N, TNC & 7mm Connectors	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Insertion Loss is for each connector

Typical Mismatch Insertion Loss

VSWR	1.20 : 1	1.25 : 1	1.30 : 1	1.35 : 1	1.40 : 1	1.45 : 1	1.50 : 1
Insertion Loss	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.50	0.18

Note: Typical VSWR shown is for SMA connectors only

Cable Assembly VSWR

The VSWR of a cable assembly depends on the cable, connectors, signal frequency, assembly length, the termination used, and the test method and equipment used to measure it. The following table may be used as a guide in specifying VSWR:

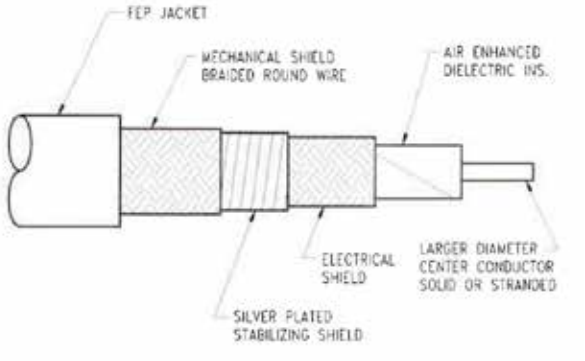
Typical Connector Assembly VSWR

Frequency Range (GHz)	DC - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 12	12 - 16	16 - 18	18 - 26
Cable Assy with Straight Connector	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.35
Cable Assy with Two Angle Connector	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.50	n/a
Cable Assy with Mixed Connectors	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.45	n/a

Low Loss Cable Construction

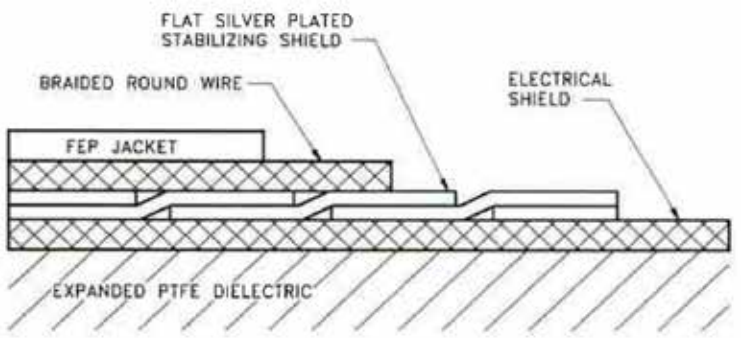
Low Loss Cable Design

Midwest Microwave Low Loss Cable is designed to take advantage of air-enhanced PTFE dielectrics that lower the dielectric constant and allow a flexible, phase and temperature stable high performance coaxial cable to be made available to produce high quality cable assemblies with excellent performance characteristics. In addition substantial size and weight savings are also realized because of the use of the lower dielectric constant material. Center conductors are available in both solid or stranded form depending on whether loss or flexibility is of primary concern.



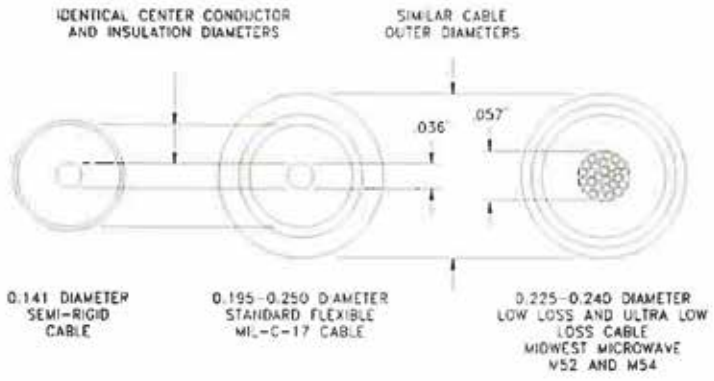
Shielding Technique

The unique and efficient shield construction technique used in Midwest Microwave cable is a key reason for the excellent phase and temperature stability that it is able to attain. This is accomplished by providing a unique flat shield over the dielectric which is then further stabilized by another sheath which not only provides additional leakage protection but adds considerably to the mechanical and electrical stability characteristics of the cable. Following this, another layer of round braided shield is provided adding strength and further leakage protection. The final cover is the FEP jacket which provides resiliency as well as moisture protection.



Center Conductor Size

The largest and single most effective deterrent to cable loss is the introduction of a larger diameter for the center conductor. The more surface area per unit length that a center conductor can provide, the lower the loss of the coaxial cable. In order to use a larger center conductor, but still retain the outer diameter, lower dielectric contsant insulation must be used. Flexibility and temperature stability is enhanced by the use of the lower density dielectric. Ultra low loss is attained by using a larger diameter solid center conductor while low loss with improved flexibility is accomplished by using a larger diameter stranded center conductor.



Ruggedization for Extreme Environments

Features

- Standard tough FEP jacket
- Crush proof protection
- Abrasion proof protection
- Armored protection

The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions offers three types of additional ruggedization that can be added over the standard FEP cable jacket. Each type is designed to provide the maximum protection for the environmental situation that may be encountered. There is no degradation in performance when ruggedization of any level is selected and strain relief boots are provided on all assemblies.

Type S = Standard FEP Jacket
Type J = Added Polyolefin Jacket over Standard FEP Jacket

The tough, resilient extruded FEP jacket is standard on all Midwest Microwave cable assemblies. It provides an excellent moisture seal and stands up to most environments. It is resistant to abrasion and most solvents. It provides the primary covering of the mechanical shield under all of the additional ruggedization schemes.

The Type J ruggedization is the provision of an additional polyolefin shrink jacket over the standard FEP jacket for additional protection from wear and abrasion.

Type A = Armored Ruggedization

Cable assembly armor consists of stainless steel conduit placed over the standard FEP jacket that protects the assembly from severe pinching and crushing of up to 300lbs per linear inch. A polyolefin heat shrink jacket is provided covering the armor. This type of harsh environmental protection is often required on flight lines and on board naval ships where the assemblies are very exposed and are apt to have vehicles ride over them.

Type B = Thermoflex Abrasion Ruggedization

This very tough abrasion proof outer covering provides extremely good protection to cable assemblies that are exposed to constant abrasion from rubbing repeatedly against other objects or moving or translating mechanisms. It consists of a Thermoflex sheath placed over the standard FEP jacket with standard strain-relief boots. Thermoflex is a high temperature (650°C) abrasion proof material.

Type C = Crushproof Ruggedization

Cable assemblies are often subjected to moderately severe treatment, even in the laboratory where reliability and repeatability is crucial. This crushproof type of ruggedization consists of a stainless steel spring placed over the standard FEP jacket and covered with a polyolefin shrink jacket. Strain relief boots are also applied and this combination will withstand 100 lbs. per linear inch of abuse.

Defining Low Loss and Other Cable Assemblies

Features

- Thirteen low loss cable options
- Wide connector selection
- Phase matching available
- Crush proof armored protection options

The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions offers thirteen types of low loss and ultra low loss cables as well as improved MIL-C-17 flexible cable and several types of conformable and semi-rigid cable. Solid center conductor types offering the lowest loss capability and stranded center conductor types offering a well balanced combination of low loss and flexibility. Most of the choices allow additional ruggedization that can be added over the standard cable jacket.

Ordering Information

CSY - SM SM - 52 - 001 - M S

Product Line Prefix

CSY = Cable Assembly

Connector - J1

SA = SMA right angle male - cube type
SS = SMA right angle male - swept type
MF = BMA Blind Mate female plug
TP = TNC panel mounted female
CM = S C male plug
BM = BNC male plug

See Connector Selection pages for complete designation list

Connector - J2

SM = SMA male
SP = SMA panel mount female
3M = 3.5 mm male
TF = TNC female
NM = Type N male plug
7M = 7mm connector

Cable Type

36, 44, 52, 60, 80, 90 or 100
Low Loss Type for stranded center conductor
38, 46, 54, 62, 82 or 92
Ultra-Low Loss Type for solid center conductor
TST
Test Cable

Length of Cable Assembly

Alpha-numeric coded for formed and special requirements

Unit of Measure

I = Inches
F = Feet
M = Meters
P = Phase Matched Assembly
S = Special Requirements Apply (see customer drawing)
H = Add 0.5inches to length*
W = Millimeters

Connector Shell Material

S = Standard Cable Jacket
A = Armored
B = Thermoflex Abrasion Proof
C = Crushproof
M = Special Cable Markers required
H = Hybrid combination of ruggedization types
J = Added polyolefin shrink jacket over standard jacket

* Length must be given in inches only

Low Loss Cable Specifications

Low Loss Cable Assembly Performance Specifications

Insertion Loss vs Flexure	< ± 0.1 dB/Ft
Insertion Loss vs Temperature	10.5% per °C
Insertion Loss Matching	± 0.2 dB @ 18 GHz
Insertion Loss Fine Grain Variation	< 0.1 dB per 50 MHz
Phase Matching	± 1.0 o per GHz
Phase Tracking	± 0.1 o per GHz
Phase Stability vs Flexure	< ± 0.1% per GHz per Ft
Phase Stability vs Temperature	< 25 ppm per °C

Cable Insertion Loss per Foot Electrical

Frequency	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0
M-36	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.33	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.66	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.78	0.81	0.84	0.87	0.90
M-38	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.28	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.78
M-44	0.09	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61
M-46	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.59
M-52	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.43
M-54	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.40
M-60	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32
M-62	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29
M-80	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	
M-82	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	
M-90	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25			
M-92	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16							
M-100	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14									

Frequency	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0
M-36	0.92	0.95	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.23	1..25	1.27	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.35
M-38	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.13	1.14	1.16	1.18
M-44	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92
M-46	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88
M-52	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.54											
M-54	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.50											

Frequency	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0	44.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	49.0	50.0
M-36	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.49	1.51	1.53	1.54	1.56
M-38	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.37
M-44	0.93										
M-46	0.90										

Maximum Performance Selection

- Match size and loss requirements
- DC - 50 GHz frequency performance
- Select ruggedization option
- SMA, BMA, 3.5mm,7mm, N, TNC, BNC

The unique construction characteristics of this product line of Midwest Microwave low loss and ultra-low loss cables provides the highest stability available for loss, phase, VSWR, and time delay over temperature and flexure exposure. The high degree of performance linearity over the frequency spectrum makes them especially suited for cable assemblies with high reliability performance requiring phase, VSWR, and time delay matching. Cable with stranded center conductors are slightly more flexible than those with solid center conductors, however as can be seen from the specifications, the solid center conductor cables are slightly better in loss characteristics.

Ultra Low Loss Cable Specifications

	M-38	M-46	M-54	M-62	M-82	M-92
Impedance (Ohms)	50	50	50	50	50	50
Center Conductor Type	Solid	Solid	Solid	Solid	Solid	Solid
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.125 (3.2)	0.160 (4.1)	0.205 (5.2)	0.290 (7.4)	0.305(7.8)	0.450 (11.4)
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	55	40	28	19	18	12
Insertion Loss (dB)	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	0.13	0.25	0.85	1.85	1.85	3.15
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	27	27	27	27	27	27
Velocity of Propogation (%)	75	76	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.35	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Temperature Range (°C)	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200
Minimum Bend Radius (In.)	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.5
Weight (lbs./Ft.)	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.20

Low Loss Cable Specifications

	M-36	M-44	M-52	M-60	M-80	M-90	M-100
Impedance (Ohms)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Center Conductor Type	Stranded	Stranded	Stranded	Stranded	Stranded	Stranded	Stranded
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.125 (3.2)	0.160 (4.1)	0.205 (5.2)	0.290 (7.4)	0.305 (7.8)	0.350(8.9)	0.500(12.7)
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	55	40	28	19	18	16.4	10.4
Insertion Loss (dB)	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	0.13	0.25	0.85	1.85	1.85	3.15	5.75
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Velocity of Propogation (%)	75	76	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Temperature Range (°C)	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200	-65 to +200
Minimum Bend Radius (In.)	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.8
Weight (lbs./Ft.)	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.24

Materials and Finishes

Center Conductors	Silver-coated copper per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Electrical Shields	Silver-coated flat copper per IPC-FC-221 40 micro-inches thick min per MIL-C-17
Mechanical Shields	Silver-coated copper per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches thick min per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Air-Enhanced poytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tape wrapped per MIL-C-17
Jacket	Extruded fluorinated ethylene propoylene (FEP), per MIL-C-17, Type IX
Armor	Stainless Steel per ASTM-A-582 and ASTM-A-484

Low Loss Cable Characteristics

High Performance Cable Assemblies

- Ultra-low insertion loss
- DC - 26.5 GHz performance
- Phase and temperature stable
- Highly flexible

The unique construction characteristics of this product line of Midwest Microwave low loss and ultra-low loss cables provides the highest stability available for loss, phase, VSWR, and time delay over temperature and flexure exposure. The high degree of linearity over the frequency spectrum makes them especially suited for cable assemblies with high reliability performance requiring phase, VSWR, and time delay matching.

Ultra Low Loss Cables - Solid Center Conductor

M-38 (0.125 dia) M-46 (0.160 dia)

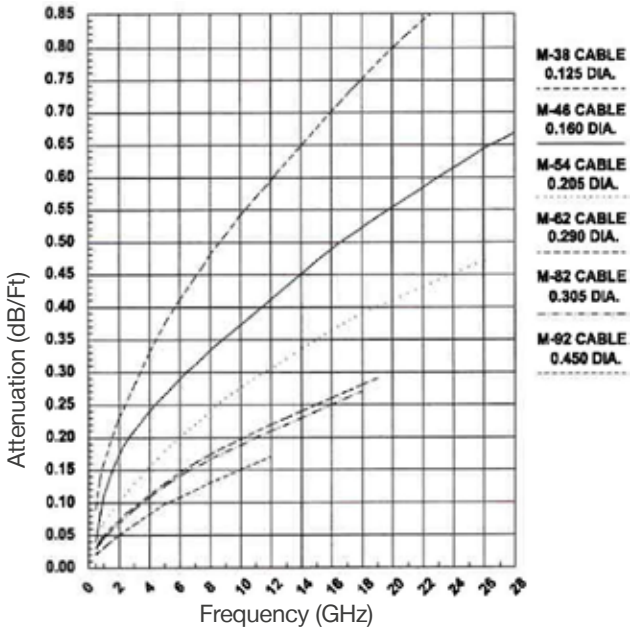
Designed to replace 0.141 semi-rigid cable. This cable is ideal for low loss applications where size, weight, and performance are critical criteria. These cable will operate up to 40 and 50 GHz respectively.

M-54 (0.205 dia) M-62 (0.290 dia)

Designed for low loss applications where low loss is critical and high signal frequency is desired. An excellent balance of loss and size.

M-82 (0.305 dia) M-92 (0.450 dia)

Designed for unsurpassed low loss with reasonable flexibility in a moderate diameter. These cables will operate to 12 and 18 GHz and exhibit extremely good phase stability characteristics.



Low Loss Cables - Stranded Center Conductor

M-36 (0.125 dia) M-44 (0.160 dia)

Designed for small size, light weight high frequency applications where small size and low loss is a priority and high frequency ability is necessary. These cables are ideal to replace 0.141 semi-rigid cable.

M-52 (0.205 dia) M-60 (0.290 dia)

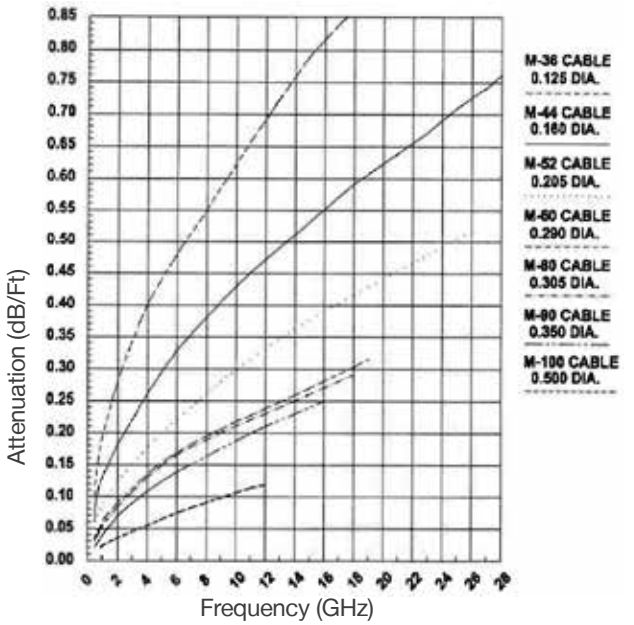
Designed for applications where low loss is a priority and flexibility and phase stability is necessary. This cable is the optimum choice for loss, size, and weight considerations.

M-80 (0.305 dia) M-90 (0.350 dia)

Designed for very low loss applications where a stable, relatively flexible cable is critical to the application.

M-100 (0.500 dia)

Designed for very low loss applications up to 10.4 GHz where high power is anticipated.



Note: For detailed cable specifications refer to page 11

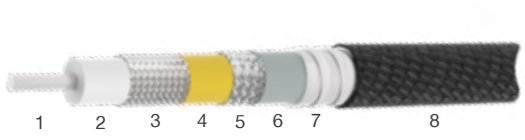
TST Series Cable Assemblies

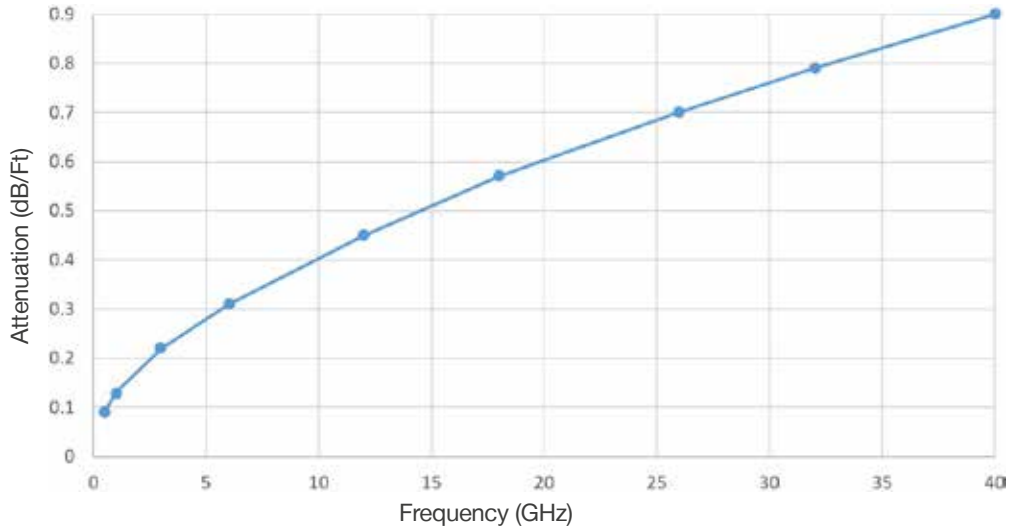
Features

- Flexible
- Low weight design for crush resistance, 0.075 lbs/ft
- Triple shielded for >90dB shielding effectiveness
- Low VSWR of 1.20:1
- Stable electrical performance during flexure, shake, or bend
- Operating frequency up to 40 GHz
- Crush resistance, 300lbs per linear inch
- Available in standard lengths (imperial and metric) with 2.9/3.5/SMA connectors for applications up to 40GHz
- Can be phase matched to 1° per GHz

The Midwest Series TST has been designed for the test and measurement market offering high performance, flexibility, and a range of precision connectors for applications up to 40 GHz. The cables being ruggedized and cost effective can also be aimed at the military markets as the interconnect cable of choice in ground and sea systems. The triple shield cable construction and armoured termination method provide connector attachments that exceed 100lbs of pull off force an excellent resistance to Radiall movement. These assemblies use precision stainless steel connectors with a machined stainless steel housing system and are designed to meet both MIL-C-39012 and MIL-STD-348a

1) Solid silver plated copper
2) Low density microporous PTFE
3) Silver plated copper flat braid
4) Metalized foil silver plated copper round
5) Silver Plated Copper Round Braid
6) Extruded FEP jacket
7) Stainless steel conduit
8) Halogen free flexo PET





Improved MIL-C-17 Cable Characteristics

Improved MIL-C-17 Performance Cable

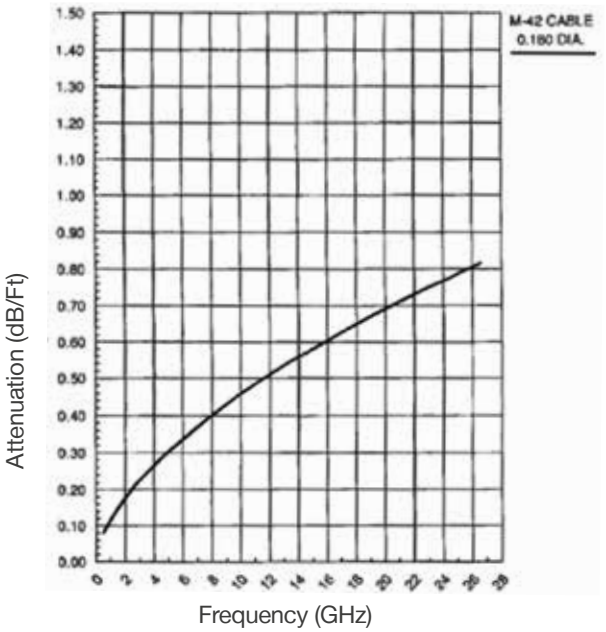
- Lower loss MIL-C-17 cable assemblies
- Improved VSWR performance
- Improved phase and temperature stability
- Excellent cost / performance ratio

The Midwest Microwave line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions, offers these improved versions of the more popular sizes of MIL-C-17 cables in the form of improved performance cable assemblies. By improving the quality of the basic construction of these extruded dielectric cables and carefully designing connectors that are closely compatible to them, a very high cost / performance ratio cable assembly has been achieved. Useable on many applications where the standard cables were not acceptable, these new improved versions allow the performance criteria to be met for a much more reasonable price than other higher cost options.

Improved SF142

M-42 (0.180 dia)

Designed for moderate low loss applications where the cost/ performance ratio is critical and high signal frequency is desired. A well balanced cable of loss vs size it is an improved version of SF142, a very popular cable in all types of systems both military and commercial.



Improved MIL-C-17 Cable Specifications

Improved Performance

- Relative low loss for low cost
- Improved stability
- DC - 26.5 GHz frequency performance
- SMA, BMA, 3.5mm,7mm, N, TNC, BNC

The unique construction characteristics of this line of Midwest Microwave improved MIL-C-17 cables provide the highest stability available for this category of cable for loss, phase, VSWR, performance over temperature and flexure exposure. The high degree of performance over the frequency spectrum makes them particularly suited for lower cost cable assemblies with high reliability performance requiring phase and VSWR performance.

Improved MIL-C-17 Cable Specifications

	SF142
Impedance (Ohms)	50 ±2 Ohms
Center Conductor Type	Solid
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.180 (4.6)
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	26.0
Insertion Loss (dB)	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	400
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29
Velocity of Propogation (%)	70
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.45
Temperature Range (°C)	-55 to +200

Midwest Cable No.	M42
Jacket Material	FEP
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.180 (4.6)
Dia over Mechanical Shield - inches (mm)	0.156 (4.0)
Dia over Stabalizing Shield - inches (mm)	0.140 (3.6)
Dia over Electrical Shield - inches (mm)	0.130 (3.3)
Dielectric Dia - inches (mm)	0.118 (3.0)
Center Conductor Dia - inches (mm)	0.36 (9.1)
Min Bend Radius - inches (mm)	1.4 (35.6)
Weight (oz per ft)	0.75

Materials and Finishes

Center Conductors	Silver-coated copper clad steel per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Electrical Shields	Silver-coated flat copper per IPC-FC-221 40 micro-inches thick min per MIL-C-17
Mechanical Shields	Silver-coated copper per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches thick min per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Extruded poytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), per MIL-C-17
Jacket	Extruded fluorinated ethylene propoylene (FEP), per MIL-C-17, Type IX
Armor	Stainless Steel per ASTM-A-582 and ASTM-A-484

Conformable Cable Specifications

Improved Hand Formable/Reformable

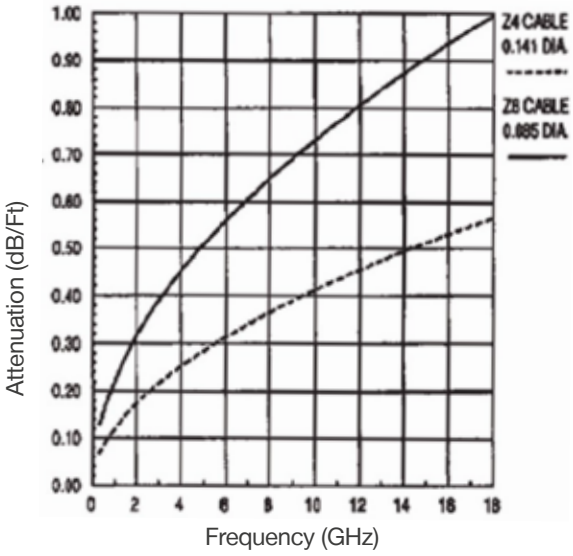
- 100% effective shielding
- Avoid expensive bending tolerances
- Low VSWR and loss performance
- Excellent cost / performance ratio
- SMA, BMA, 3.5mm,7mm, N, TNC, BNC

The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions, offers improved versions of Conformable Cable Assemblies that are low in cost and use standard connectors. By improving the flexibility of the outer conductor construction of these conformable cables a very high level of conformability has been achieved. Because it uses standard off the shelf connectors, a very good cost / performance ratio cable assembly can be accomplished. Useable on many applications where standard bent semi-rigid cables (RG402/U and RG405/U) were not acceptable, these new conformable versions allow the performance criteria to be met for a much more reasonable price than other higher cost options.

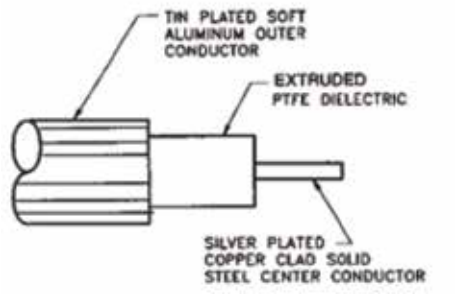
Conformable Cable Specifications

	Z4	Z8
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Impedance (Ohms)	50 ± 1 Ohms	50 ± 1.5 Ohms
Center Conductor Type	Solid	Solid
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	36.0	40.0
Insertion Loss (dB)	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	120	35
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29	29
Velocity of Propogation (%)	69.5	69.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.43	1.43
Temperature Range (°C)	-40 to +125	-40 to +125

Note: Select desired Cable designation and substitute in Cable Assembly Model No. designation as shown on page 11



Midwest Cable No.	Z4	Z8
Jacket Material	Al / Sn	Al / Sn
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Dielectric Dia - inches (mm)	0.1175 (3.0)	0.066 (1.7)
Center Conductor Dia - inches (mm)	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0201 (0.51)
Min Bend Radius - inches (mm)	0.125 (3.2)	0.07 (1.8)
Weight (oz per ft)	0.32	0.128



Materials and Finishes

Center Conductor	Silver-coated copper clad steel per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Extruded Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), per MIL-C-17
Outer Jacket	Aluminum-Tin Composite

Improved Conformable Cable

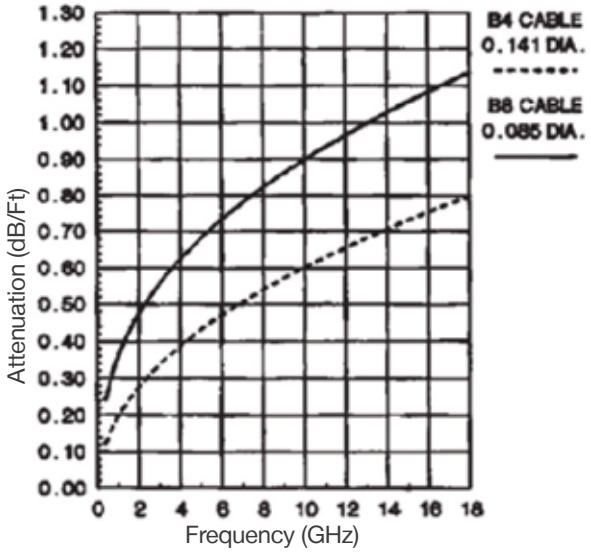
- Hand formable-reformable
- Low cost-high performance
- Avoid expensive bending tolerances
- Excellent cost / performance ratio
- SMA, BMA, 3.5mm, 7mm, N, TNC, BNC

The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions, offers improved versions of conformable cable assemblies that are low in cost and use standard connectors. The copper-tin composite outer conductor of these conformable cables provides the same 100% shielding as solid-jacketed semi-rigid, but is easily formed by hand. Combined with the use of standard connectors, a very high cost / performance ratio cable assembly has been achieved. Useable on many applications where standard bent semi-rigid cables were not acceptable, these new conformable versions allow the performance criteria to be met for a much more reasonable price than other higher cost options.

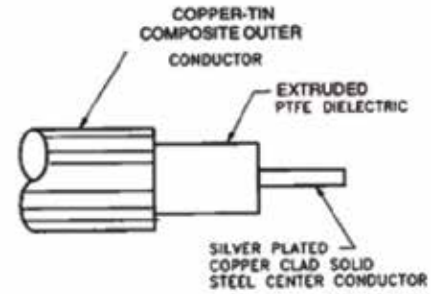
Conformable Cable Specifications

	B4	B8
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Impedance (Ohms)	50 ± 2 Ohms	50 ± 2 Ohms
Center Conductor Type	Solid	Solid
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	36.0	40.0
Insertion Loss (dB)	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	120	35
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29	29
Velocity of Propogation (%)	69.5	69.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.43	1.43
Temperature Range (°C)	-40 to +200	-40 to +200

Note: Select desired Cable designation and substitute in Cable Assembly Model No. designation as shown on page 11.



Midwest Cable No.	B4	B8
Jacket Material	Cu / Sn	Cu / Sn
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Dielectric Dia - inches (mm)	0.1175 (3.0)	0.066 (1.7)
Center Conductor Dia - inches (mm)	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0201 (0.51)
Min Bend Radius - inches (mm)	0.100 (2.5)	0.50 (1.3)
Weight (oz per ft)	0.5	0.16



Materials and Finishes

Center Conductor	Silver-coated copper clad steel per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Extruded Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), per MIL-C-17
Outer Jacket	Copper-Tin Composite

Flexiform Hand Formable Cable Specifications

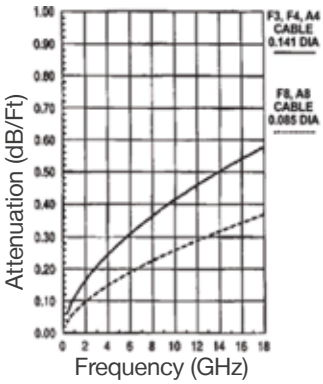
Hand Formable / Reformable Cable

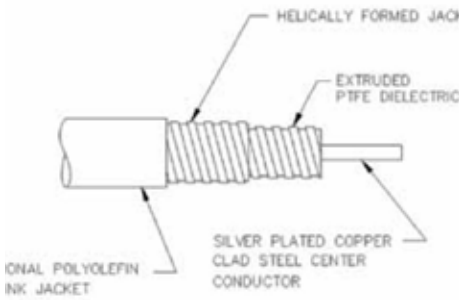
- Helically formed copper, stainless steel or aluminum jacket
- Replaces semi-rigid cable
- Phase and temperature stable
- Excellent cost / performance ratio
- Fits standard connectors

The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions, offers these hand formable and reformable semi-flexible cables in diameters of .141 and .086. It can be hand formed to almost any shape required and be re-formed, if necessary, eliminating the need for complex drawings and costly dimensional inspections. The special construction of Flexiform cable provides superior phase amplitude stability, high impact strength, and excellent stability over temperature.

F3, F4, F8, A4, A8 Cable Specifications

	F3	F4	F8	A4	A8
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.141 (3.6)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Jacket Material	Tin Plated Copper Coated Stainless Steel	Copper	Copper	Tin Plated Aluminum	Tin Plated Aluminum
Dielectric Diameter	0.1175 (2.3)	0.1175 (2.3)	0.066 (1.7)	0.1175 (2.3)	0.066 (1.7)
Dielectric Material	Solid PTFE	Solid PTFE	Solid PTFE	Solid PTFE	Solid PTFE
Center Conductor Diameter	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0201 (0.51)	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0201 (0.51)
Center Conductor Material	Silver Coated Copper Clad Steel	Silver Coated Copper Clad Steel	Silver Coated Copper Clad Steel	Silver Coated Copper Clad Steel	Silver Coated Copper Clad Steel
Impedance (Ohms)	50 ±2	50 ±2	50 ±2	50 ±2	50 ±2
Frequency Cut off (GHz)	36	36	40	36	40
Attenuation (dB/ft)	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (Watts) @5 GHz	90	120	35	95	27
RF Leakage (dB) @5GHz	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29	29	29	29	29
Velocity of Propogation (%)	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
Temperature Range (˚C)	-40 to +125	-40 to +125	-40 to +125	-40 to +125	-40 to +125





Materials and Finishes

Center Conductor	Silver-coated copper clad steel per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Extruded Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), per MIL-C-17
Outer Jacket	F4 & F8 - Helically Formed Copper. F3 - Helically Formed Tin Plate with Copper Coated Stainless Steel. A4 & A8 - Helically Formed Tin Plated Aluminum

0.250, 0.141 and 0.085 Semi-Rigid Cable Specifications

Custom Precision Bent Cable Assemblies

- 0.085, 0.141, and 0.250 dia semi-rigid cable
- Custom bent cofigurations
- Electrically tested
- SMA, BMA, 3.5mm, N, TNC, and SC connectors

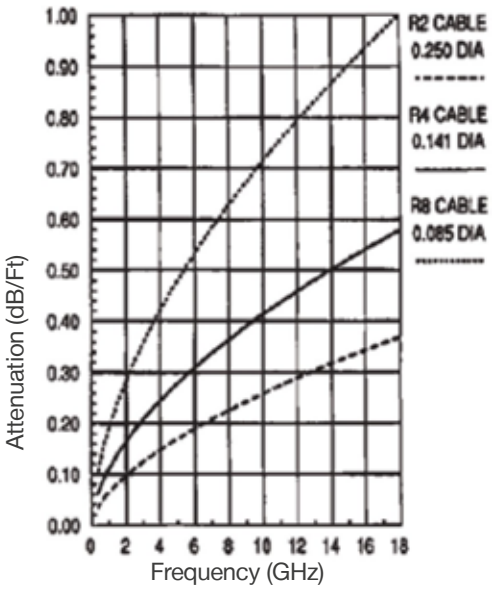
The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions, offers a complete assortment of custom bent precision formed semi-rigid cable assemblies to fit your system requirements. They are available in a wide choice of compatible connector interface types and are custom formed to user specifications. They can be supplied in a number of finishes with custom identification markers. Phase matched and time delay assemblies can also be supplied to specific specifications upon request.

Semi-Rigid Cable Specifications

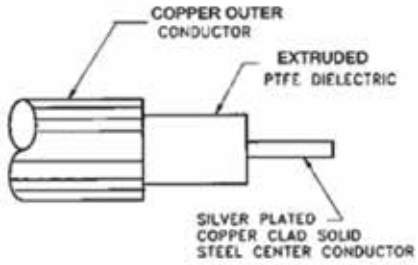
	R2	R4	R8
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.250 (6.4)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Impedance (Ohms)	50 ± 1 Ohms	50 ± 1 Ohms	50 ± 1 Ohms
Center Conductor Type	Solid	Solid	Solid
Frequency Cutoff (GHz)	19.0	36.0	40.0
Attenuation (dB/ft)	See Chart	See Chart	See Chart
CW Power (kW) @ 5 GHz	300	120	35
RF Leakage (dB) @ 5 GHz	-90	-90	-90
Capacitance (pF/ft)	29	29	29
Velocity of Propogation (%)	69.5	69.5	69.5
Time Delay (nS/ft)	1.43	1.43	1.43
Temperature Range (°C)	-40 to +125	-40 to +125	-40 to +125

Note: Tin or Silver plating of outer jacket can be designated by substituting “T2”, “T4”, or “T8” for tin plating or “S2”, “S4”, or “S8” for silver plating when defining the Cable Assembly Model No. (see page 11).

A polyolefin shrink jacket to protect the outer conductor can be designated by indicating a “J” for Ruggedization selection in the Model No. (see page 11).



Midwest Cable No.	R2	R4	R8
Jacket Material	Copper	Copper	Copper
Outside Diameter - inches (mm)	0.250 (6.4)	0.141 (3.6)	0.085 (2.2)
Dielectric Dia - inches (mm)	0.209 (5.3)	0.1175 (2.3)	0.066 (1.7)
Center Conductor Dia - inches (mm)	0.0641 (1.6)	0.0362 (0.92)	0.0201 (0.51)
Min Bend Radius - inches (mm)	0.375 (9.5)	0.250 (6.4)	0.50 (1.3)
Weight (oz per ft)	1.6	0.61	0.24



Materials and Finishes

Center Conductor	Silver-coated copper clad steel per ASTM-B-298 40 micro-inches min thick per MIL-C-17
Dielectric Core	Extruded Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), per MIL-C-17
Outer Jacket	Copper

Semi-Rigid Cable Automated Bending

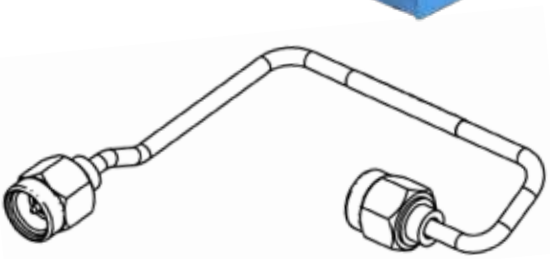
Custom Precision Bent Semi-Rigid Cables

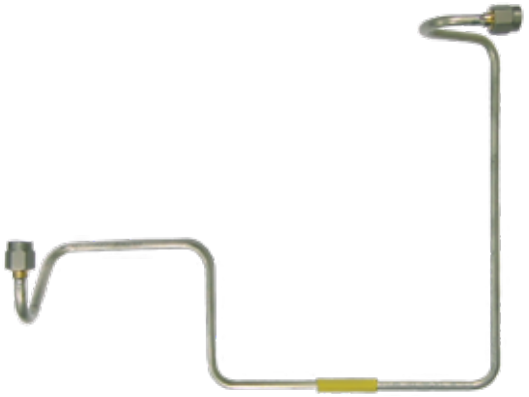
The new automated bend capability at our Chelmsford facility enables Cinch Connectivity Solutions to quickly produce more accurate, lower cost items designed specifically for you.

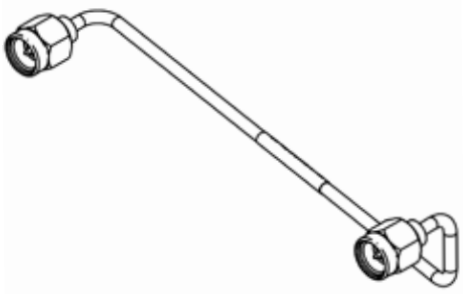
As one of only a limited number of suppliers to have this facility in-house, our engineers will work with you to create a design, or even re-design an existing system, to incorporate this technology into your application.

Why is automated bending better than manual bending?

- Improved accuracy
- Increased bend consistency
- Lower cost
- Reduced lead time
- Minimal cable stress when bending, for reduced VSWR
- Bend capabilities up to 0.250” OD semi-rigid coaxial cable



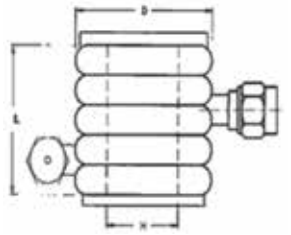




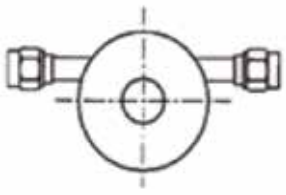
Custom Delay Line Assemblies

- 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 nanosecond delay
- Calibration standards
- Spooled, encapsulated or packaged
- N, TNC, and SMA Connectors

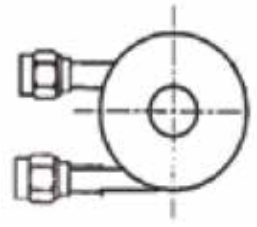
The Midwest Microwave product line from Cinch Connectivity Solutions offers standard as well as custom coaxial delay lines that are a very reliable way of providing short interval delays for a wide variety of applications. These coaxial delay line assemblies are ideal for use in the laboratory or the microwave system. They can be supplied in open coil form or epoxy encapsulated and housed in an enclosure that can be rack mounted in a system or test instrumentation.



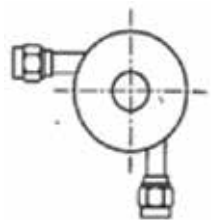
L = In-Line Outputs



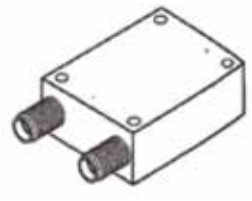
P = Parallel Outputs



A = Right Angle Outputs



H = Housing Enclosure



Ordering Information

DLY - SM SM - R8 - 010 - L S

Product Line Prefix
DLY = Delay Line

Connector - J1

Connector - J2

Cable Type

Delay Formulas

Delay = $T = 1.016\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ = nS/ft

Length = cable = $\frac{0.984T}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$

Y = Enclosure Option
S = Standard Spool
H = Housing Enclosure
E = Epoxy Encapsulated
C = Custom Enclosure

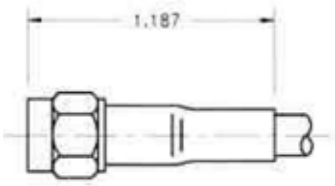
X = Output Configuration
L = In-Line outputs
P = Paralell Outputs
A = Right Angle Outputs
E = Outputs at one end
B = Outputs at both ends

Delay (nS)

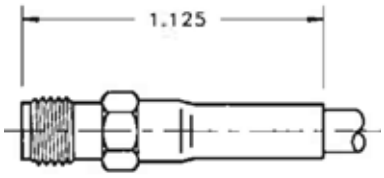
Delay Line Type	Delay (nS)	Model No.	Dimensions (mm) L	D	H	Weight oz (gr)	Cable Length ft (m)
Subminiature 0.085 Diameter Cable	5	DLY-J1J2-R8-005-XY	1.25 (31.8)	1.75 (44.5)	1.00 (25.4)	2.5 (70.9)	3.5 (1.06)
	10	DLY-J1J2-R8-010-XY	1.25 (31.8)	1.75 (44.5)	1.00 (25.4)	3.5 (99.2)	7.0 (2.13)
	25	DLY-J1J2-R8-025-XY	2.25 (57.2)	1.75 (44.5)	1.00 (25.4)	7.0 (198.5)	17.5 (5.334)
	50	DLY-J1J2-R8-050-XY	2.25 (57.2)	2.25 (57.2)	1.00 (25.4)	14.0 (396.9)	35.0 (10.67)
Miniature 0.141 Diameter Cable	5	DLY-J1J2-R4-005-XY	1.75 (44.5)	2.25 (57.2)	1.50 (38.1)	4.0 (113.4)	3.5 (1.06)
	10	DLY-J1J2-R4-010-XY	3.00 (76.2)	2.25 (57.2)	1.50 (38.1)	8.0 (226.8)	7.0 (2.13)
	25	DLY-J1J2-R4-025-XY	4.75 (120.7)	2.50 (63.5)	1.50 (38.1)	14.0 (396.9)	17.5 (5.334)
	50	DLY-J1J2-R4-050-XY	5.00 (127.0)	3.00 (76.2)	1.50 (38.1)	20.0 (567.0)	35.0 (10.67)
	100	DLY-J1J2-R4-100-XY	6.25 (158.8)	3.00 (76.2)	1.50 (38.1)	35.0 (992.3)	70.0 (21.34)
Miniature 0.141 Diameter Cable	5	DLY-J1J2-R2-005-XY	2.00 (50.8)	5.50 (139.7)	4.00 (101.6)	8.0 (226.8)	3.5 (1.06)
	10	DLY-J1J2-R2-010-XY	3.00 (76.2)	5.50 (139.7)	4.00 (101.6)	14.0 (396.8)	7.0 (2.13)
	25	DLY-J1J2-R2-025-XY	3.50 (98.9)	5.50 (139.7)	4.00 (101.6)	32.0 (907.2)	17.5 (5.334)
	50	DLY-J1J2-R2-050-XY	5.00 (127.2)	5.50 (139.7)	4.00 (101.6)	60.0 (1701.0)	35.0 (10.67)
	100	DLY-J1J2-R2-100-XY	9.00 (228.6)	5.50 (139.7)	4.00 (101.6)	125 (3543.8)	70.0 (21.34)

Connector Selection Flexible Cable Assemblies

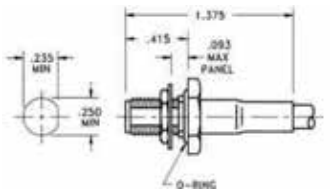
SMA



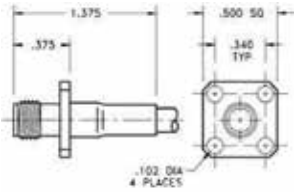
SM = Straight SMA Male Plug



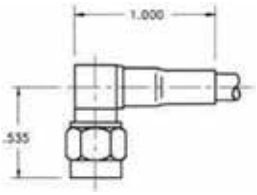
SF = Straight SMA Female Jack



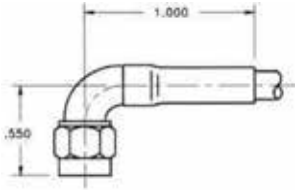
SB = Straight SMA Bulkhead Female Jack



SP = Straight SMA Female Panel Jack

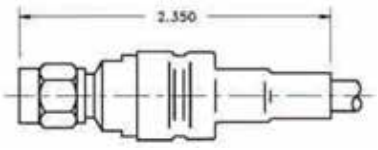


SA = Right Angle SMA Male Plug

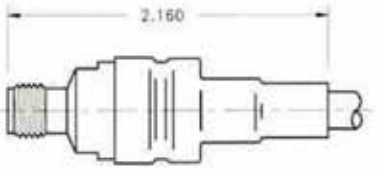


SS = Swept Right Angle SMA Male Plug

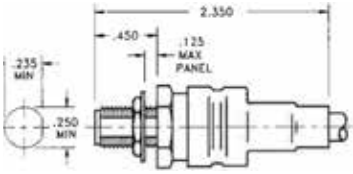
3.5mm



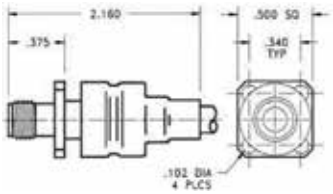
3M = Straight 3.5mm Male Plug



3F = Straight 3.5mm Female Jack

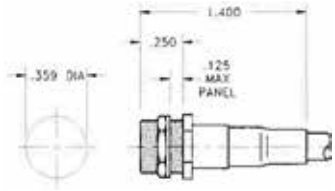


3B = Straight 3.5mm Female Bulkhead Jack

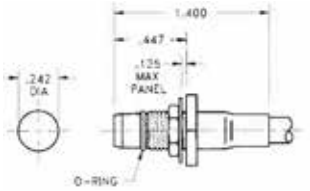


3P = Straight 3.5mm Female Panel Jack

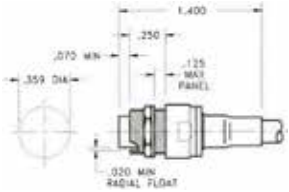
BMA



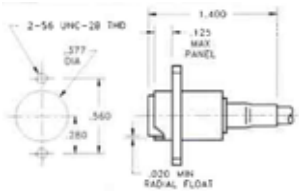
MF = Straight BMA Female Jack



MM = Straight BMA Male Plug



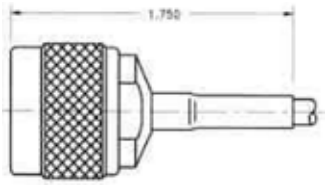
MB = Straight BMA Bulkhead Female Jack



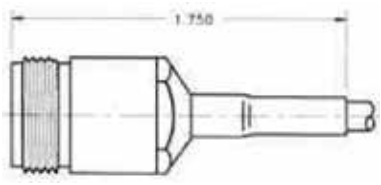
MP = Straight BMA Female Panel Jack

Note: Select desired Connectors and use the two letter designators in Model No. for J1 and J2 as shown on page 11.

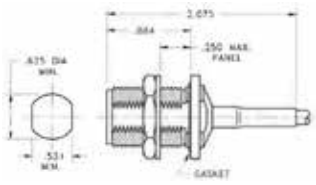
Type N



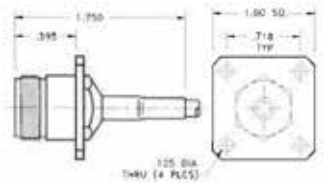
NM = Straight N Male Plug



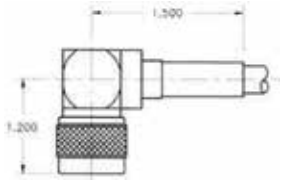
NF = Straight N Female Jack



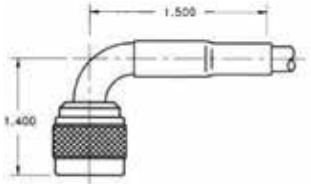
NB = Straight N Bulkhead Female Jack



NP = Straight N Female Panel Jack

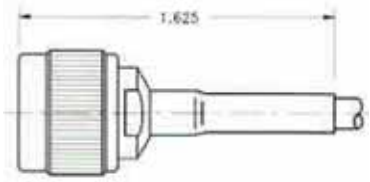


NA = Right Angle N Male Plug

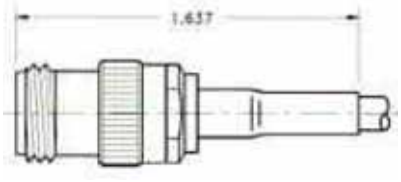


NS = Swept Right Angle N Male Plug

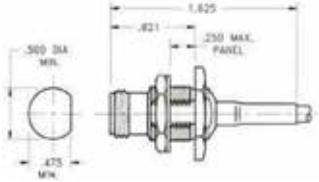
TNC



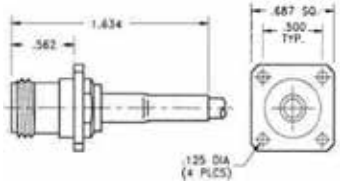
TM = Straight TNC Male Plug



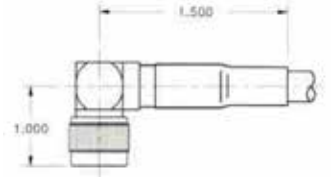
TF = Straight TNC Female Jack



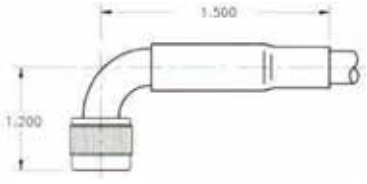
TB = Straight TNC Female Bulkhead Jack



TP = Straight TNC Female Panel Jack

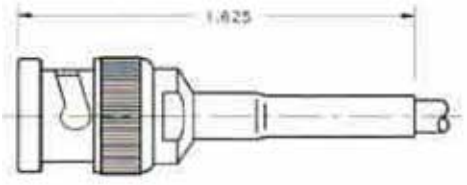


TA = Right Angle TNC Male Plug

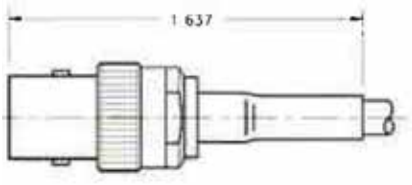


TS = Swept Right Angle TNC Male Plug

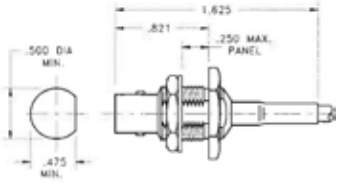
BNC



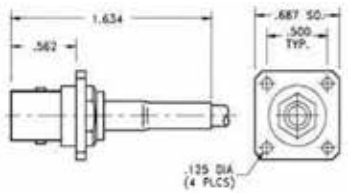
BM = Straight BNC Male Plug



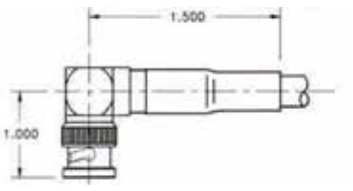
BF = Straight BNC Female Jack



BB = Straight BNC Bulkhead Female Jack



BP = Straight BNC Female Panel Jack

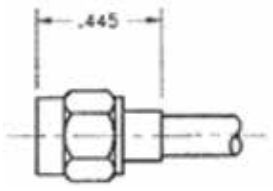


BA = Right Angle BNC Male Plug

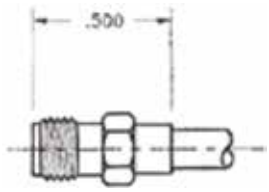
Note: 7mm, SC, and HN series and other connectors are also available, consult factory for designations and dimensions

Connector Selection Semi-Rigid and Formable Cable

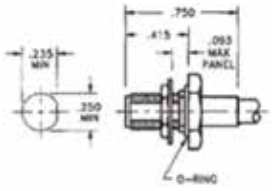
SMA



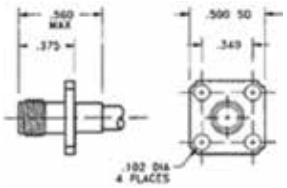
SM = Straight SMA Male Plug



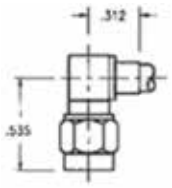
SF = Straight SMA Female Jack



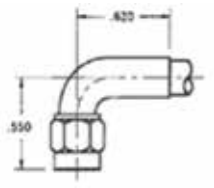
SB = Straight SMA Bulkhead Female Jack



SP = Straight SMA Female Panel Jack

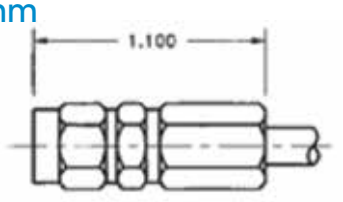


SA = Right Angle SMA Male Plug

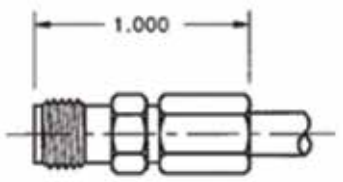


SS = Swept Right Angle SMA Male Plug

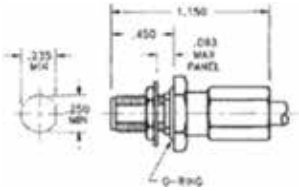
3.5mm



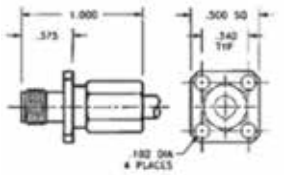
3M = Straight 3.5mm Male Plug



3F = Straight 3.5mm Female Jack

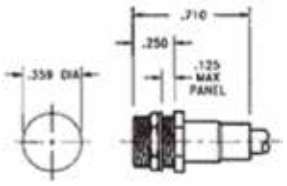


3B = Straight 3.5mm Female Bulkhead Jack

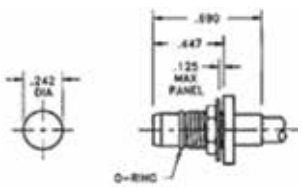


3P = Straight 3.5mm Female Panel Jack

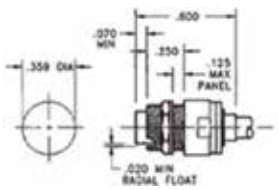
BMA



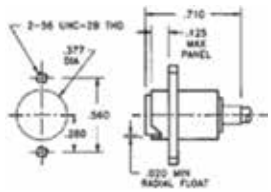
MF = Straight BMA Female Jack



MM = Straight BMA Male Plug



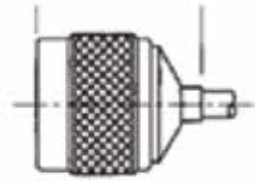
MB = Straight BMA Bulkhead Female Jack



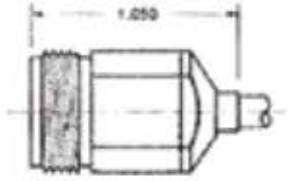
MP = Straight BMA Female Panel Jack

Note: Select Connector designation letters and substitute in Cable Assembly Model No. designation as shown on page 11

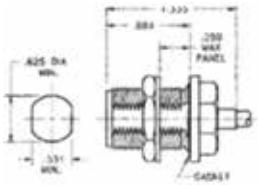
Type N



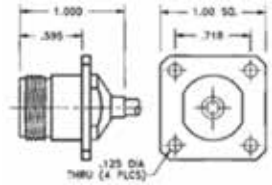
NM = Straight N Male Plug



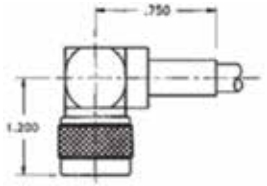
NF = Straight N Female Jack



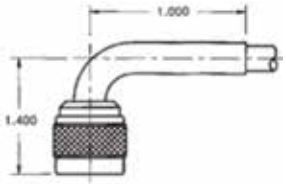
NB = Straight N Bulkhead Female Jack



NP = Straight N Female Panel Jack

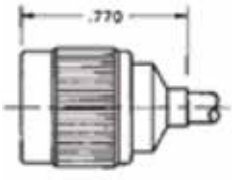


NA = Right Angle N Male Plug

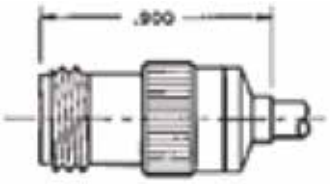


NS = Swept Right Angle N Male Plug

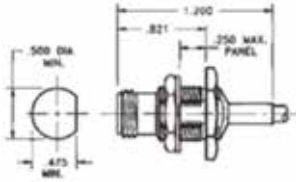
TNC



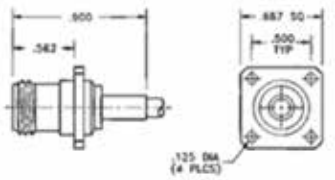
TM = Straight TNC Male Plug



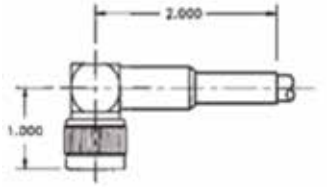
TF = Straight TNC Female Jack



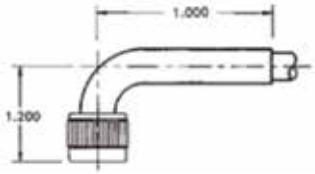
TB = Straight TNC Female Bulkhead Jack



TP = Straight TNC Female Panel Jack

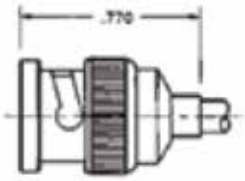


TA = Right Angle TNC Male Plug

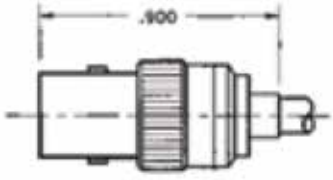


TS = Swept Right Angle TNC Male Plug

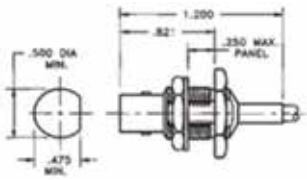
BNC



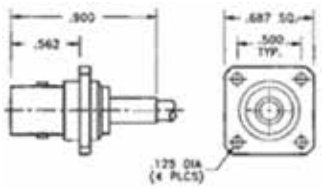
BM = Straight BNC Male Plug



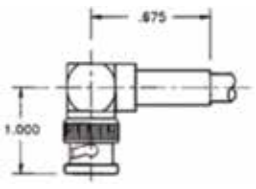
BF = Straight BNC Female Jack



BB = Straight BNC Bulkhead Female Jack



BP = Straight BNC Female Panel Jack



BA = Right Angle BNC Male Plug

Note: 7mm, SC, and HN series and other connectors are also available, consult factory for designations and dimensions

About Cinch Connectivity Solutions

In operation since 1917, Cinch supplies high quality, high performance connectors and cables globally to the Aerospace, Military/Defense, Commercial Transportation, Oil & Gas, High End Computer, and other markets. We provide custom solutions with our creative, hands on engineering and end to end approach.

Our diverse product offerings include: connectors, enclosures and cable assemblies utilizing multiple contact technologies including copper and fiber optics. Our product engineering and development activities employ cutting edge technologies for design and modeling, and our various technologies and expertise enable us to deliver custom solutions and products for our strategic partnerships.

cinch
CONNECTIVITY SOLUTIONS
a bel group

For more information, please contact us:

Europe, Middle East
+44 (0) 1245 342060
CinchConnectivity@eu.cinch.com

belfuse.com/cinch

ca-ccs-mwm-eu-cableassy-catalog-rev01-26112019