



Space product assurance

Crimping of high-reliability electrical connections

ECSS Secretariat
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Foreword

This Standard is one of the series of ECSS Standards intended to be applied together for the management, engineering and product assurance in space projects and applications. ECSS is a cooperative effort of the European Space Agency, national space agencies and European industry associations for the purpose of developing and maintaining common standards. Requirements in this Standard are defined in terms of what shall be accomplished, rather than in terms of how to organize and perform the necessary work. This allows existing organizational structures and methods to be applied where they are effective, and for the structures and methods to evolve as necessary without rewriting the standards.

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Change log

<p>ECSS-Q-70-26A 13 February 2001</p>	<p>First issue Transforming ESA PSS-01-726 into an ECSS Standard</p>
<p>ECSS-Q-70-26B</p>	<p>Never issued</p>
<p>ECSS-Q-ST-70-26C 31 July 2008</p>	<p>Second issue Changes to ECSS-Q-70-26A are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redrafting of ECSS-Q-70-26A in conformance with ECSS drafting rules and new template. • The requirements of the original clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 were moved to the clause 5. • New clause 5.6 “Document requirements”. • Informative material moved to clause 4 and informative Annex A “Crimp configurations and tools”.
<p>ECSS-Q-ST-70-26C Rev.1 15 March 2017</p>	<p>Second issue, Revision 1 Changes with respect to the previous version are identified with revision tracking.</p> <p>Main changes are::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Change requests • Several Figures replaced by new ones • Clause 3 "Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms" updated • Nomenclature added as clause 3.4 • Titles of clauses 5.1.2.3, 5.2, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.3, 5.3.2, 5.4.3.2, 5.4.3.3 changed • Several changes in the Clause 5.3 “Requirements for crimp configuration qualification” • Several changes in clause 5.4 “Test methods” • Clause 5.5.2 “Personnel training and certification” updated • Clause 5.5.4 “Visual inspection “updated • Several changes in clause 5.5.5 “Shift performance inspection and test for harness manufacturing” • Clause 5.5.9 "Special crimping activities at spacecraft level, modifications and repairs" added • All Figures from Issue C replaced • Annex A "Crimp configurations and tools" updated • Annex B "Examples of typical ultimate axial strength" added

	<p><u>Added requirements:</u> 5.1.2.1i; 5.1.2.2f; 5.2.1k; 5.2.4g-h; 5.2.5g-i; 5.2.6d-f (where f was moved from 5.2.6c); 5.2.7i-j; 5.3.1d-g; 5.3.2d-e; 5.3.4.1a; 5.3.4.2a-c; 5.4.3.1e; 5.4.3.2c-e; 5.4.3.3b; 5.4.3.4a-e; 5.4.3.5a-c; 5.4.4j; 5.5.2.2e; 5.5.4.3a-c; 5.5.5k-o; 5.5.9a-l.</p> <p><u>Modified requirements:</u> 5.1.1.2a-c and e; 5.1.1.4b and c; 5.1.2.1a-d and f-g; Figure 5-1 called from added Note in 5.1.2.1a added; 5.1.2.2b; 5.1.2.3b and e; 5.1.2.4a; Table 5-1; 5.2.1a-c, e and h; 5.2.2a-b, d-g; 5.2.3a-c; 5.2.4a, c-f; 5.2.5a; 5.2.5c Note deleted; 5.2.5d Note modified; 5.2.5e-f; 5.2.6a-b; 5.2.7a,b, d-f, h (Note modified); 5.3.1a-b; 5.3.2a-c; 5.4.1a; 5.4.3.1d; 5.4.3.2a; 5.4.3.3a; 5.4.4a and i; 5.5.2.1a; 5.5.3d; 5.5.4.1a and d; 5.5.4.2a-c; 5.5.6.1a; 5.5.6.2c and d; 5.5.6.3c; 5.5.7c; 5.5.8a; 5.6a.</p> <p><u>Deleted requirements:</u> 5.1.2.3d; 5.2.1j; 5.2.6c (moved to 5.2.6f); 5.2.7g; 5.3.1c; 5.4.2a-c; 5.4.3.2b; 5.2.2a; 5.5.5a-j.</p>
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1 Scope

This Standard specifies:

- Requirements for the following crimping wire **connections** intended for high reliability electrical connections for use on spacecraft and associated equipment operating under high vacuum, thermal cycling and launch vibration:

- removable contacts, single wire
- removable contacts, multiple wires
- coaxial **contacts**, ferrules
- lugs and splices.

NOTE These are the most commonly used crimping wire **connections** and are represented in Figure 1-1.

- The general conditions to be met for the approval of **connections** other than the above mentioned ones.

NOTE Additional forms of crimps, not covered in this standard, are listed (not exhaustively) in the informative Annex A.

- Product assurance provisions for both the specific and the generic **connections** mentioned above.
- Training and certification requirements for operators and inspectors (clause 5.5.2), additional to those specified in ECSS-Q-ST-20.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project, in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.



Normal socket



Normal male



Enlarged socket



Enlarged male



MDM socket



MDM male



Coax socket



Coax male



Power socket



Power male



Butt splice



Parallel splice



Lug

Figure 1-1: Example of interconnections described in this Standard

2

Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this ECSS Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ECSS-S-ST-00-01	ECSS system - Glossary of terms
ECSS-Q-ST-10-09	Space product assurance - Nonconformance control system
ECSS-Q-ST-20	Space product assurance - Quality assurance
ECSS-Q-ST-60	Space product assurance - Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) components
ECSS-Q-ST-60-05	Space product assurance – General requirements for hybrids
ECSS-Q-ST-70	Space product assurance - Materials, mechanical parts and processes
ECSS-Q-ST-70-08	Space product assurance - Manual soldering of high-reliability electrical connections
ECSS-Q-ST-70-38	Space product assurance - High-reliability soldering for surface-mount and mixed technology
ECSS-Q-ST-70-71	Space product assurance - Data for selection of space materials and processes
SAE-AS-22520, 24 October 2011	Crimping tools, , wire termination, General specification for
SAE-AS-7928B 10 March 2011	Terminals, lugs, splices, conductor, crimp style, copper, general specification for
ISO 7500-1:2004	Metallic materials - Verification of static uniaxial testing machines - Part 1: tension/compression testing machines - Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system
ESCC 3901, Issue 2 May 2013	ESCC generic specification No. 3901 Wires and cables, electrical, 600V, low frequency

3

Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms defined in other standards

- a. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 apply, in particular for the following terms:
 1. acceptance
 2. analysis
 3. batch
 4. component
 5. conformance
 6. contaminant
- b. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-Q-ST-60-05 apply, in particular for the following terms:
 1. process identification document (PID)
- c. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-Q-ST-70-08 apply, in particular for the following terms:
 1. electrical connection

3.2 Terms specific to the present standard

3.2.1 adjustable indenter tool

crimping **ratcheting** tool which has an adjustable part (setting variable) that indents or compresses the conductor barrel or ferrule

3.2.2 crimping configuration

combination of crimping tool, crimp item and number and type of wires defined by the procurement specification

NOTE 1 Example of crimp item include lug, splice and contact, ferrule.

NOTE 2 Type of wires include material, size, finish and batch if not ESCC qualified wire.

NOTE 3 Crimping tool based on the combination of tool reference, setting and locator (when necessary).

3.2.3 crimping tool

mechanical [ratcheting](#) tool used for permanently attaching a wire [connection](#) device to a conductor by pressure deformation or by reshaping the barrel around the conductor to establish good electrical and mechanical contact

3.2.4 ferrule

short metal tube used to make crimp connections to the outer conductor of shielded or coaxial cables

3.2.5 intrinsic wire strength

tensile strength of a wire used in a crimped assembly, determined by a specific pull test

3.2.6 lug

metallic tube with drilled flange projection for fixing to a [connection point](#)

3.2.7 splice

[metallic tube](#) for joining two or more conductors to each other

3.2.8 terminal

metallic device that is used [to make an](#) electrical connection

3.3 Abbreviated terms

For the purpose of this Standard, the abbreviated terms from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 and the following apply:

Abbreviation	Meaning
AWG	American wire gauge
DRD	document requirement definition
IPA	iso-propyl alcohol
KIP	key inspection point
MIP	mandatory inspection point
NCR	nonconformance report
PID	process identification document
QA	quality assurance
RFA	request for approval
RFW	request for waiver
RH	relative humidity

3.4 Nomenclature

The following nomenclature applies throughout this document:

- a. The word “shall” is used in this Standard to express requirements. All the requirements are expressed with the word “shall”.
- b. The word “should” is used in this Standard to express recommendations. All the recommendations are expressed with the word “should”.

NOTE It is expected that, during tailoring, recommendations in this document are either converted into requirements or tailored out.

- c. The words “may” and “need not” are used in this Standard to express positive and negative permissions, respectively. All the positive permissions are expressed with the word “may”. All the negative permissions are expressed with the words “need not”.
- d. The word “can” is used in this Standard to express capabilities or possibilities, and therefore, if not accompanied by one of the previous words, it implies descriptive text.

NOTE In ECSS “may” and “can” have completely different meanings: “may” is normative (permission), and “can” is descriptive.

- e. The present and past tenses are used in this Standard to express statements of fact, and therefore they imply descriptive text.

4 Principles

This Standard is structured such that the necessary level of quality is achieved, consistently maintained and high reliability of the end product assured. The following principles are covered:

- Preparatory conditions to determine the availability of facilities, tools and equipment, along with obligatory hazard and health precautions.
- Specific interconnections, as identified in the Scope above, are then covered in detail including
 - Material selection,
 - Process identification and documentation.
- New crimp combinations beyond those identified in the Scope.
- Test methods and acceptance criteria for both specific and generic types of interconnections are specified.
- Quality assurance measures for both the operator and the inspector are prescribed:
 - Training and certification of personnel,
 - Calibration of tools and equipment,
 - Workmanship standards and acceptance criteria,
 - Inspection criteria and sequence,
 - Records from material incoming inspection through delivery of the end product, including KIP, MIP, travellers, follow-up sheets, log books, traceability samples and the handling of deviations by RFA or NCR.

It is important to perform the work taking into account health and safety regulations, and in particular the national standards on this subject.

5 Requirements

5.1 Preparatory conditions

5.1.1 Facilities

5.1.1.1 Overview

The requirements in this clause can generally be met by using cleanrooms. It is not, however, mandatory to use a cleanroom.

NOTE Depending on supplier and customer business agreement.

5.1.1.2 Facility cleanliness

- a. The supplier shall provide cleaning services for production facilities where high reliability crimping is performed.
- b. Production facilities where high reliability crimping is performed shall be maintained in a clean and tidy condition.
- c. Loose material that can cause contamination of the crimped connection shall be removed.

NOTE For example: Dirt, dust, oils and cut wire strands.

- d. Furniture shall be kept to a minimum in the work areas and be arranged to allow easy and thorough cleaning of the floor.
- e. Working surfaces shall be covered with an easily cleaned hard top, antistatic mat or have a replaceable surface of clean, non-contaminating silicone-free paper.

5.1.1.3 Environmental conditions

- a. The crimping area shall have a controlled environment, which limits entry of contamination.
- b. The area shall be continuously controlled as follows:
 1. room temperature: $(22 \pm 3) \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$;
 2. relative humidity: $(55 \pm 10) \%$.

- c. The workstations shall not be exposed to draughts.
- d. Fresh air shall be supplied to the room through a filtering system with positive pressure difference with regard to adjacent rooms.
- e. The exhaust air shall be suitably restricted.

5.1.1.4 Lighting requirements

- a. The supplier shall ensure adequate illumination conditions of the crimp workstations.
- b. The **minimum** light intensity shall be 1 080 lux on the work surface.
- c. **A minimum of** 90 % of the work area shall be shadow-less and without severe reflections.

5.1.2 Tools and equipment

5.1.2.1 Crimping tools

- a. The supplier shall provide the tooling necessary for continued high quality crimping.

NOTE Examples of crimping tools are shown in Figure 5-1.

- b. Tools used shall employ an integral **ratcheting** mechanism, which controls the crimping operation in conformance to **SAE-AS-22520**.

NOTE The mechanism ensures that, once the operation is started, the tool cannot be opened until the crimping cycle is complete.

- c. **Tools shall be sealed on one setting value in case of variable settings tools.**
- d. Tool calibration shall be verified in conformance with the clause 5.5.6 requirements.
- e. Proper operation of the integral ratcheting mechanism or the positive stops on pneumatic tools shall be verified as defined in clause 5.5.6.
- f. Before starting a crimping process on a new terminal size and wire type, **the** tool used for crimping of the previous wire type shall be returned to the tool **storage**.
- g. If the tool settings seals are **found removed or** broken, the tool shall be **removed from the work place and** returned immediately for recalibration.
- h. Tools used in the crimping operation shall be clean; excess lubricants shall be removed before crimping starts.
- i. **Tools shall be individually labelled.**

NOTE This identification is recorded in the manufacturing connector follow up sheet.



Contact crimping tool



Splice-lug crimping tool

Figure 5-1: Example of crimping tools

5.1.2.2 Insulation strippers

- a. The supplier shall provide the tooling necessary to avoid damage to the conductor.
- b. The selection of thermal or precision cutting devices, manual or automatic power-driven, shall ensure integrity of the conductor strands.
- c. Wire stretching by use of mechanical strippers shall be avoided.
- d. The conductor shall not be twisted, ringed, nicked, cut or scored by stripping operation.
- e. Both thermal and mechanical stripping tools shall be calibrated periodically on sample evaluation during a production run.
- f. For coated wires the exposure of underlined base metal shall be a cause for rejection.

5.1.2.3 Cutting pliers

- a. The supplier shall provide the tooling necessary for precision wire trimming and cutting.
- b. The cutter used for trimming conductor wire shall shear sharply and consistently to produce a clean, flat, smooth-cut surface along the entire cut edge.
- c. Twisting action during cutting operation shall be avoided.
- d. <<deleted>>
- e. The cutting edges shall be regularly checked for damage and maintained in a sharp condition.

5.1.2.4 Test and monitoring equipment

- a. The supplier shall provide the equipment specified in Table 5-1 necessary for verification activities specified in clause 5.4.3.

Table 5-1: Equipment for verification process

Performance tests activity	Equipment characteristic
<<deleted>>	<<deleted>>
Tensile strength (in conformance with clause 5.4.3 requirements)	Tensile testing machine conforming to ISO 7500 class 1 or better. Axial load applied at a rate of (20 – 40) mm/min ±2 mm/min
Visual inspection	Magnification ×7 to ×40
Monitoring requirements of the process	
Temperature	15 °C to 30 °C, accurate to ±1 °C
Relative humidity (RH)	40 % to 70 %, accurate to ±1 %

5.2 Crimping operations for different types of interconnections

5.2.1 General

- a. The supplier shall visually examine wires, terminals and connector contacts for cleanliness, absence of oil films and freedom from tarnish or corrosion before assembly.
- b. The supplier shall perform cleaning of the work pieces using IPA.
- c. Further cleaning or other treatment shall not be carried out except the case when validation and qualification of a cleaning product was performed on all used materials.
- d. The supplier shall handle work pieces with clean lint free gloves or finger cots.
- e. Before a crimping activity, tools at the operator's station shall be verified to conform to those selected in accordance with the applicable PID or procedures.

- f. All conductor strands shall be inserted cleanly into the barrel without any buckling.
- g. Strands shall not be left outside or cut back to reduce the conductor diameter to fit an undersized barrel.
- h. The supplier shall use tools as specified in SAE-AS-22520 for the crimp contact configuration.
 - NOTE Examples of crimping parameters are given in Table A-1 to Table A-6
- i. The supplier shall take provisions to avoid degradation of the silver plated wire caused by tarnish during storage.
- j. <<deleted>>
- k. The crimping of single solid wires shall not be used.

5.2.2 Material selection

- a. The supplier shall use silver plated copper multi stranded wire and braided shield cable procured in conformance with the requirements from ESCC generic specification 3901.
- b. In cases where other types of wire and wire finishes are used a request for approval (RFA) in conformance with DRD from Annex D from ECSS-Q-ST-70 shall be provided to the customer for approval.
 - NOTE Examples of wire and wire finishes needing RFA include nickel- or fused tin-plated wires, stainless steel, phosphor bronze, copper, constantan, and nickel alloys.
- c. The supplier shall use high strength copper alloy wire for 24 AWG, 26 AWG and 28 AWG crimped joints.
 - NOTE Soft or annealed copper wire are not acceptable for crimped joints of 24 AWG, 26 AWG and 28 AWG size.
- d. The supplier shall use space-qualified components having gold plated finishes in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-60.
- e. Specific items such as ferrules, splices, contacts and lugs shall be purchased to SAE-AS-7928 specification.
- f. When gold plating is not available the finish shall be in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-71.
 - NOTE Ferrules, splice, contacts and lugs supporting an external nickel layer can be used in case there is no alternative finish, although tool wear is accelerated.
- g. Cadmium, chromate-coated cadmium, tin-lead and non-fused tin-plating shall not be used.
 - NOTE Tin-lead finish is not acceptable for crimp connection due to creep.

5.2.3 Process review and documentation

- a. The supplier shall perform a review of all the materials, tools and techniques planned to be used to ensure conformance to requirements of this standard and as a means of identifying potential problems.

NOTE Type of wire includes [base material](#), number of strands, plating metal, type and thickness of insulation.

- b. Dies, setting of controls for the length of strip in automatic stripping machines and the selection of specific locators or positioners [for crimping tools](#), shall be selected to meet process requirements.

NOTE The requirement is valid for power driven and manual crimping processes as well as for size and tolerance for crimping tools.

- c. The results of the review shall be documented in a [specific internal procedure](#).

5.2.4 Contact barrel and single wire crimping

- a. The supplier shall give preference to the selection of single [multistranded](#) wire interconnections.
- b. The supplier shall not use strands of wire doubled backed to increase the conductor diameter.
- c. The supplier shall use [a specific contact to be compatible with the cross-sectional area of the wire](#).

NOTE Examples of a specific contact include [reduced, normal or enlarged barrel](#).

- d. For 28 AWG up to 16 AWG wire sizes, the insulation clearance shall be [maintained between 0,3 mm and 1,0 mm](#).
- e. For wire size bigger than 16 AWG the insulation clearance shall be [maintained between 0,3 mm and 2 mm](#).
- f. On D-sub contacts, a transparent shrink fit insulation sleeve shall be applied over the rear of the contact and the wire insulation both to cover the insulation clearance and to prevent any risk of a short circuit.

NOTE Examples of crimping parameters are given in Table A-1. An example of a typical contact barrel and [an example of single wire crimping](#) is shown in Figure 5-2.

- g. Multistranded type of wire shall be used in case the filler wire is used to increase the conductors diameter.
- h. The use of potting, to ensure insulation at the rear of connectors with removable contacts, shall not be used except when authorized by the customer through RFA.

NOTE The use of potting on these types of connectors can violate specification from manufacturer and can invalidate the qualification status of the connector itself.



Figure 5-2: Example of a typical connector barrel and single wire crimping

5.2.5 Contact barrel and multiple wire crimping

- a. Requirements of this clause shall be applied when single **multistranded** wire crimping cannot be used.
- b. The maximum number of wires in one crimp barrel shall be two.
- c. The sum of the two nominal conductor sections shall be compatible with the crimp barrel used
- d. Both conductors shall be of the same material and support the same plating finish.

NOTE 1 For example: both are silver **plated** and not a combination of silver and nickel **plated**, both are **high-strength copper alloy** and not a combination of pure copper and high-strength copper alloy.

NOTE 2 **Strand wires or conductors can be inserted straight into the barrel or twisted together to obtain a "single" conductor.**

- e. Axial strength measurements shall be performed **in compliance with requirements in clause 5.4.3.2.**

NOTE Examples of crimping parameters are given in Table A-2 and an example of a typical contact

barrel and multi-wire crimping is shown in Figure 5-3.

- f. For separate conductors introduced **straight** into the barrel the following shall apply:
1. the actual strength measurement is performed on one of the wires (the smaller, if two different sizes are used);
 2. the axial strength requirement is **determined as specified in requirements of clause 5.4.3.2** for the actual size of wire pulled, assuming a barrel size equal to that wire's gauge.

NOTE Examples of crimping parameters are given in Table A-3 and an example of a typical connector barrel and multi-wire crimping is shown in Figure 5-3.

- g. **The conductor diameter shall not be increased by the use of individual strands of wire or double back wire.**
- h. **Multistranded type of wire shall be used in case the filler wire is used to increase the conductors diameter.**
- i. **For 28 AWG up to 16 AWG wire sizes the maximum insulation clearance shall be maintained between 0,3 mm and 1,0 mm.**



Figure 5-3: Example of a typical connector barrel and multi-wire crimping

5.2.6 Ferrule shield crimping

- a. The shielding on coaxial cables shall be ensured by braided strands.
- b. Axial strength measurements shall be performed in compliance with requirements from clause 5.4.3.3.
- c. <<deleted, moved to 5.2.6f>>
- d. Only one braided shield shall be crimped in one ferrule connection.
- e. The braid end shall only be located at the ferrule crimp level in order to prevent any risk of short circuit between central pin and braid strands.
- f. Following crimping, the assembly shall be protected by shrink tubing.

NOTE Examples of crimping parameters are given in Table A-6 and an example of a typical ferrule shield crimping is shown in Figure 5-4.

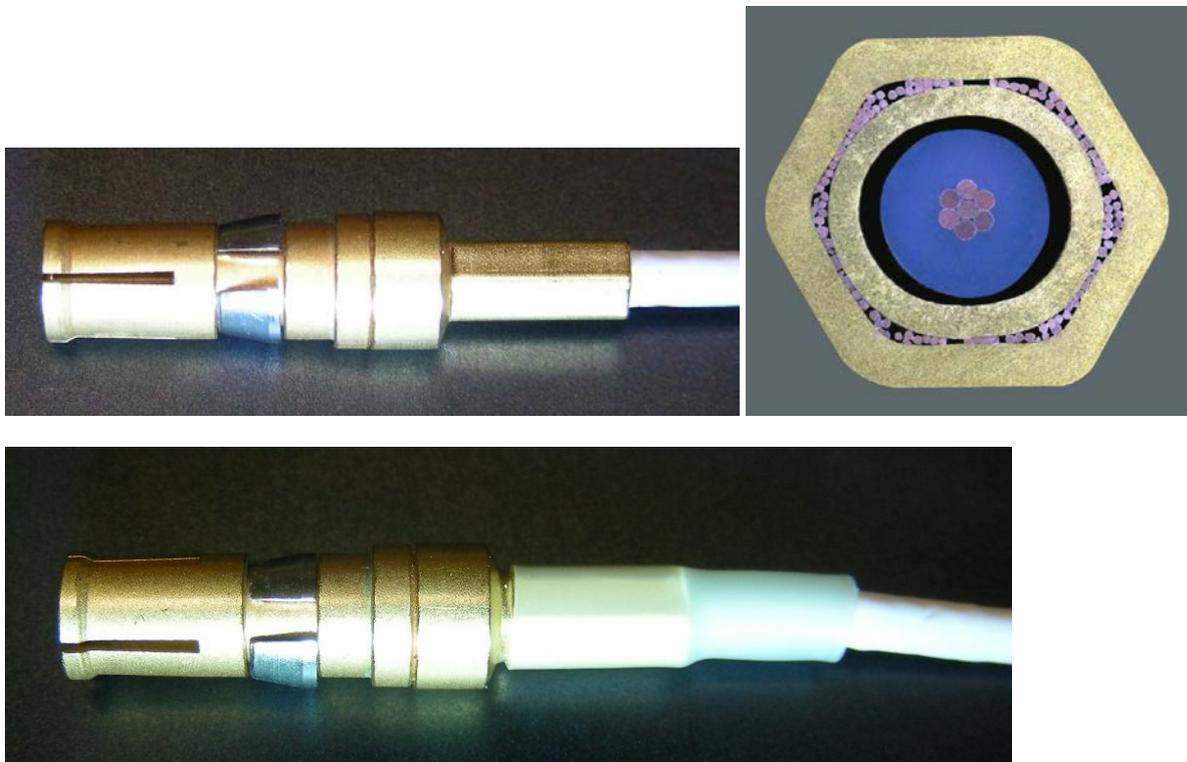


Figure 5-4: Example of a typical ferrule shield crimping

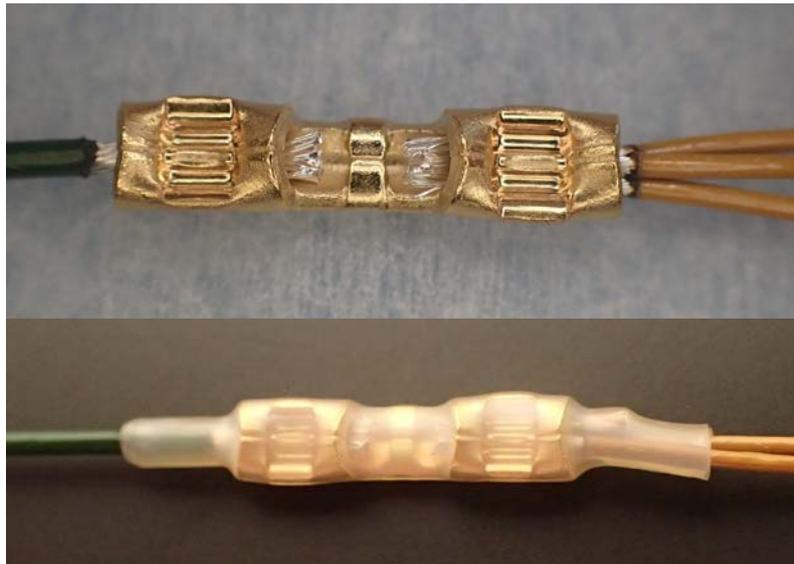
5.2.7 Lug and splice wire crimping

- a. Only tools specified by the manufacturer of the terminals shall be used.
- b. The maximum number of wires shall be ten on the same assembly.
- c. Seven wires maximum shall be on the same side.
- d. All conductors shall be of the same material and within a size range of 4 wire gauges including odd and even AWG sizes on the same side.
- e. If the number of conductors on the same side is more than two all conductors shall be positioned parallel in the terminal barrel before crimping.

- f. Axial strength measurements shall be performed in compliance with requirements from clause 5.4.3.3.
- g. <<deleted>>
- h. Figure A-6 Following crimping, the assembly shall be protected by shrink tubing.

NOTE Examples of typical lug and splice wire crimpings are shown in Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6.

- i. In case the number of conductors on the same side is limited to two then the conductors may be twisted together to form a single conductor.
- j. For 28 AWG up to 16 AWG wire sizes the maximum insulation clearance shall be maintained between 0,3 mm and 1,0 mm.



Butt splice crimping

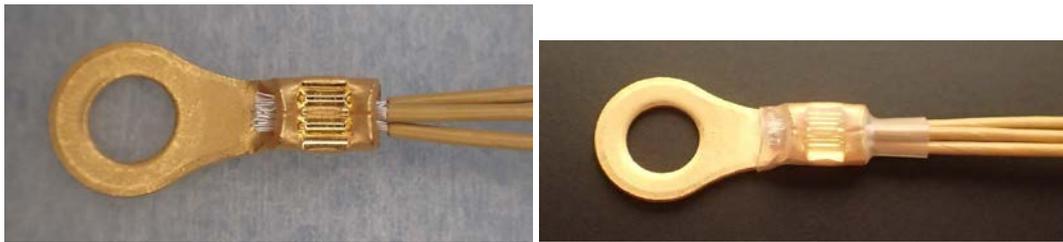


Two sided parallel splice crimping



One side parallel splice crimping

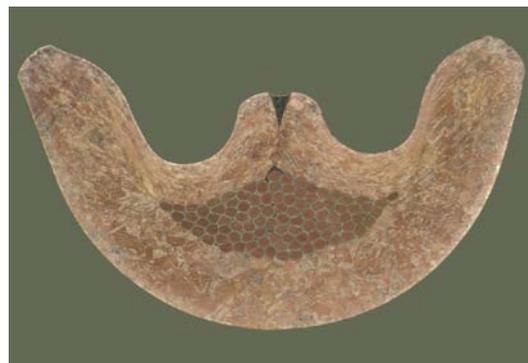
Figure 5-5: Examples of typical lug and splice wire crimping (1 of 2)



Crimping of lug



Crimping of lug with filler wire



Micrograph of crimping of lug with filler wire

Figure 5-6: Examples of typical lug and splice wire crimping (2 of 2)

5.3 Requirements for crimp configuration qualification

5.3.1 General

- a. All crimp configurations shall be qualified in compliance with requirements from clause 5.3.2.
- b. The supplier shall document the data of successful process qualification in a specific internal procedure to ensure continued high quality of production performance.
- c. <<deleted>>
- d. Any change to an element of the qualified crimp configuration specified in requirement 5.3.1a shall be qualified.

- e. The supplier shall ensure that the selected materials are qualified for the mission environment.
- f. In case the mission environment exceeds the temperature range for which the materials are qualified, a qualification shall be performed and agreed with the customer

NOTE Examples of materials include cables and crimp items.

- g. In case qualification is needed, the supplier shall issue an RFA.

5.3.2 Qualification process test procedure

- a. The supplier shall perform tensile strength tests on samples prepared at a number of tool settings, in conformance with the requirements specified in clause 5.4 and in conformance with the following process:
 - 1. Ten samples prepared at the point specified by the crimping tool manufacturer as a starting point for calibrating tools in conformance with Table A-1 to Table A-6.
 - 2. For connector contacts the tool indenter opening is then adjusted in convenient increments above and below this point, and ten samples pulled at each increment.
 - 3. For lugs, splices and ferrules, ten samples are prepared at each setting of the crimping tool and pulled.
 - 4. A plot is made with increments being close enough together to obtain a smooth curve.
 - 5. The maximum in tensile strength is then determined and evaluated.
 - 6. The optimum tool setting lies approximately in the middle of the flat top portion of the tensile-strength plot.
 - 7. In case of very close average tensile strength values, the microsectioning of the samples relevant to the concerned settings is performed to identify the best setting.
- b. The supplier shall validate satisfactory results achieved from the final tool setting at the operating point on a minimum of ten samples in conformance with the methods defined in clause 5.4 and according to the following process:
 - 1. Tensile strength tests are performed on five samples corresponding to the operating point.
 - 2. <<deleted>>
 - 3. Metallographic tests are performed on a minimum of three samples corresponding to the operating point.
 - 4. Not tested samples are retained for reference.
- c. Test data shall be recorded in a qualification report.
- d. The qualification report shall include the results of the search for the optimum tool setting specified in requirement 5.3.2a.

NOTE Figure 5-7 presents a flow chart of the Qualification process test procedure of clause 5.3.2.

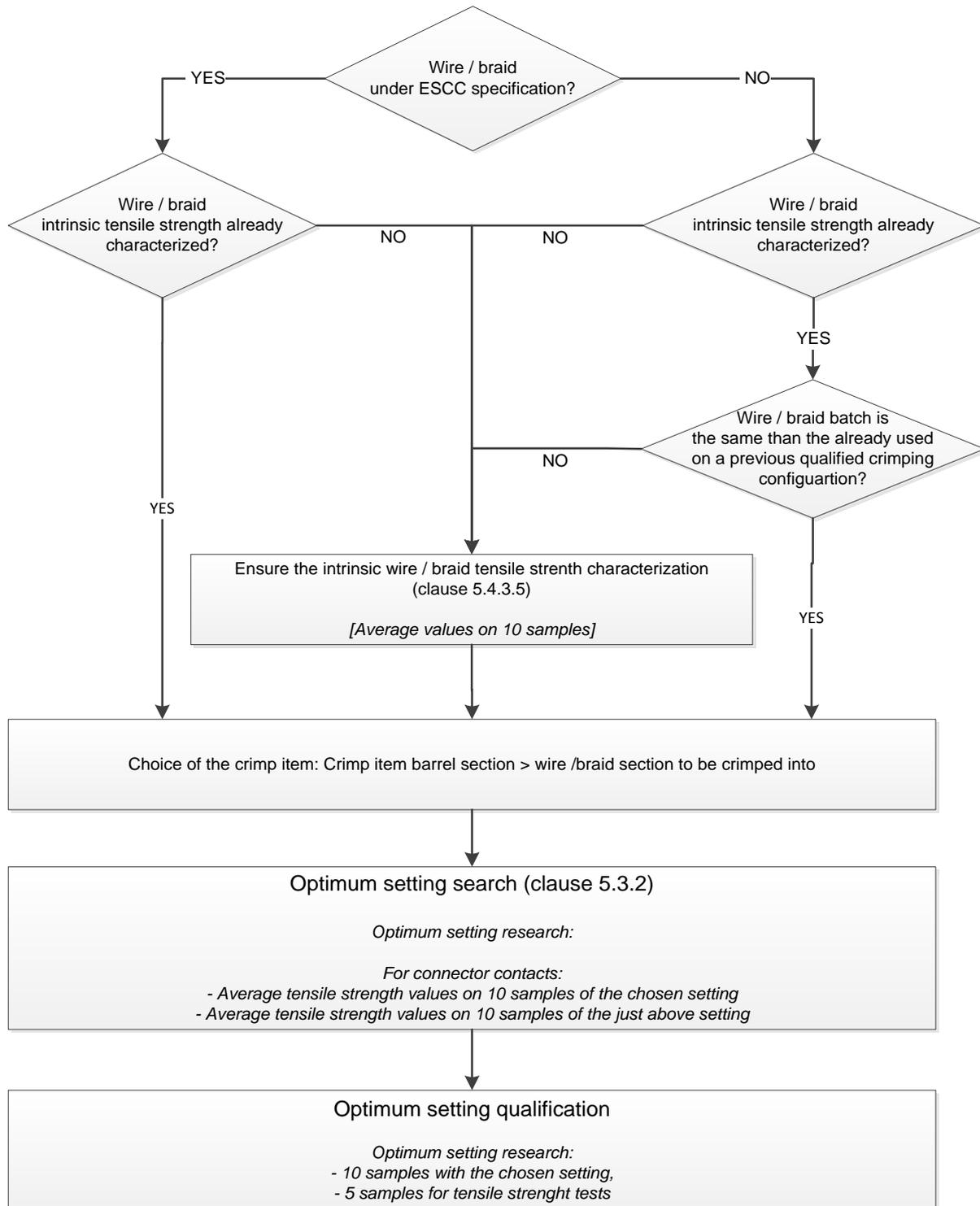


Figure 5-7: Qualification process test procedure flow chart

5.3.3 Sealing and marking

- a. The supplier shall seal and mark calibrated tools in conformance with clause 5.5.6.3 requirements.

5.3.4 Batch to batch variation

5.3.4.1 Wires qualified by ESCC

- a. For wires qualified by ESCC the qualified tool set-up may be used without additional validation when different batches of wires are used.

5.3.4.2 Wires not qualified by ESCC

- a. For wires not qualified by ESCC the qualified optimum set-up shall be confirmed for each new batch of wire in conformance with the following qualification process:
 1. tensile strength tests are performed on five samples corresponding to the operating point,
 2. a further five samples are produced at tool settings above and below the operating point and tensile tested.
- b. The average tensile strength at the operating point, as per 5.3.4.2a.1, shall be higher or equal to the result obtained in 5.3.4.2a.2 and in compliance with 5.4.3.
- c. In case the average result at the operating point is lower than the result obtained in 5.3.4.2a.2 the qualification process specified in the requirements from clause 5.3.2 shall be repeated.

5.4 Test methods

5.4.1 General

- a. The supplier shall submit samples to the tests specified in clauses 5.4.3 and 5.4.4.

NOTE The number of samples is dependent on the specific process requirement (in conformance with clauses 5.3.2 ,5.3.4, 5.5.5 and 5.5.6.2 requirements).

- b. Test samples shall meet the requirements of clause 5.5.4.1.
- c. Records of all results shall be tabulated in conformance with 5.5.7.

5.4.2 <<deleted>>

- a. <<deleted>>
- b. <<deleted>>
- c. <<deleted>>

5.4.3 Tensile strength

5.4.3.1 General

- a. The supplier shall use a tensile testing device with characteristics in conformance with Table 5-1.
- b. The connections shall be loaded until failure occurs.
- c. The value at failure shall be recorded, together with the information as to whether the failure was “pull-out”, “break in crimp” or “break in wire”.
- d. The required ultimate axial strengths for compactive and dispersive crimped joints shall be determined as specified in clauses 5.4.3.2 and 5.4.3.3.

NOTE A typical test fixture for testing ferrule lug, splice and contact crimps is shown in Figure A-6.

- e. The clamping of the free bare ends of wire or metallic braided shield directly in the clamping fixtures of the tensile machine shall not be used.

5.4.3.2 Contact barrel wire crimping

- a. The required axial strength of the crimped assembly shall be 75 % of the intrinsic wire strength as specified in clause 5.4.3.5.

NOTE Examples of typical values of intrinsic wire strength of ESCC qualified wires and the 75% requirement are detailed in Table B-1.

- b. <<deleted>>
- c. In case of two crimped wires, axial strength measurements shall be performed on one of the two inserted wires and the axial strength shall be 75 % of the intrinsic strength of the wire tested.
- d. If two different wire gauges are used then the test specified in 5.4.3.2c shall be performed on the smaller of the two.
- e. Only one tensile test per sample is performed and the test shall be continued until failure occurs.

5.4.3.3 Ferrule

- a. The required axial strength of the crimped assembly shall be 75 % of the intrinsic wire or braid strength as specified in clause 5.4.3.5.
- b. Axial strength measurements shall be performed only on the shield after removal of the core dielectric.

5.4.3.4 Lug and splice

- a. The required axial strength of the crimped assembly shall be 75 % of the intrinsic wire or braid strength as specified in clause 5.4.3.5.
- b. In the case of several equal wire sizes crimped into the same barrel axial strength measurements shall be performed on only one wire per sample.

- c. In the case of different wire sizes crimped into the same barrel axial strength measurements shall be performed on only one wire per sample from the smallest gauge
- d. In the case where opposed wires are tested a specifically designed test fixture shall be used.

NOTE A typical test fixture is shown in Figure A-6

- e. Only one tensile test per sample is performed and the test shall be continued until failure occurs.

5.4.3.5 Characterisation of intrinsic wire / braid strength

- a. Intrinsic strength of wire or metallic braided shields shall be determined as follows:
 - 1. A minimum of ten samples of 200 mm length from the wire batch to be used for the crimped assembly are prepared for testing by first stripping the insulation from both ends of the wire,
 - 2. For metallic braided shield axial strength measurements are performed only on the shield after removal of the core dielectric,
 - 3. To avoid wire or metallic braided shield strands damage in the clamping area, suitable end tabs, such as soldered splice are used,
 - 4. The samples are tested to failure at a rate of (20 – 50) mm/min,
 - 5. The maximum load achieved is recorded,
 - 6. In case of failure in the clamps the result is discarded,
 - 7. Intrinsic wire strength is calculated by averaging a minimum of ten valid tests.
- b. The intrinsic wire strength characterization shall be performed once for each batch of wire.
- c. For ESCC wires, the intrinsic wire strength characterization value obtained on a batch of wire to other batches of the same type and size of wire from the same manufacturer, may be applied.

5.4.4 Metallography

- a. The supplier shall employ a certified laboratory to perform the metallographic tests specified in the requirements 5.4.4c to 5.4.4i.
- b. The customer shall approve the certification status of the laboratory.
- c. The joint to be sectioned shall be mounted in a low exotherm resin capable of being moulded without the application of external pressure.
- d. The joint shall be oriented that the wire is perpendicular to the polishing surface.
- e. The specimen shall be ground with the aid of appropriate grades of silicon carbide papers, in order to expose the mid-section of the joint.

- f. This section shall then be polished with successively finer grades of diamond paste down to 1 μm .
- g. To aid microscopic examination, the polished section shall be very lightly etched with an accepted chemical reagent specific to the composition of the materials being crimped.
- h. The section shall be examined in both as-polished and etched states using a metallographic microscope at a magnification up to $\times 400$.
- i. The following acceptance criteria shall be met:
 1. Each micro section is free from contamination;
 2. The crimp barrel is evenly deformed;
 3. Voids occupy less than 10 % of the cross sectioned area of the wire volume;
 4. The wires and barrel appear as a gas-tight joint and conform to the workmanship sample prepared during qualification;
 5. All **strands** are deformed from their circular cross section;
 6. There are no indentations or fracturing of the deformed receptacle barrel or its plated finish.

NOTE For ferrule shield crimping the requirements of 5.4.4i.3. and 5. are not applicable.
- j. **The laboratory for the metallographic tests should be certified with ISO 17025.**

5.5 Quality assurance

5.5.1 General

- a. The supplier shall install a Quality Assurance (QA) function in conformance with the requirements as defined in ECSS-Q-ST-20.
- b. The quality control process shall be as specified in Figure 5-8.

5.5.2 Personnel training and certification

5.5.2.1 Training program

- a. The supplier shall employ trained and **certified** personnel for all **stripping and crimping operations implementing and maintaining a skill matrix.**
- b. The supplier shall develop, maintain and implement a training programme, in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

NOTE The aim of the training programme is to provide for excellence of workmanship and personnel skills, careful and safe operations, and improvement of the quality of crimped joints.

5.5.2.2 Certification

- a. <<deleted>>
- b. The certification of personnel shall be based upon objective evidence of crimp quality, resulting from test and inspection of the crimped joints.
- c. Operators or inspectors shall be re-certified in cases of repeatedly unacceptable quality levels and changes in crimping techniques, parameters or required skills.
- d. The supplier shall perform training and certification at a school authorized by the customer.
- e. Certification shall be valid for a period of two years.

5.5.2.3 Documentation

- a. The supplier shall maintain records of the training and certification status of crimping operators and inspection personnel.

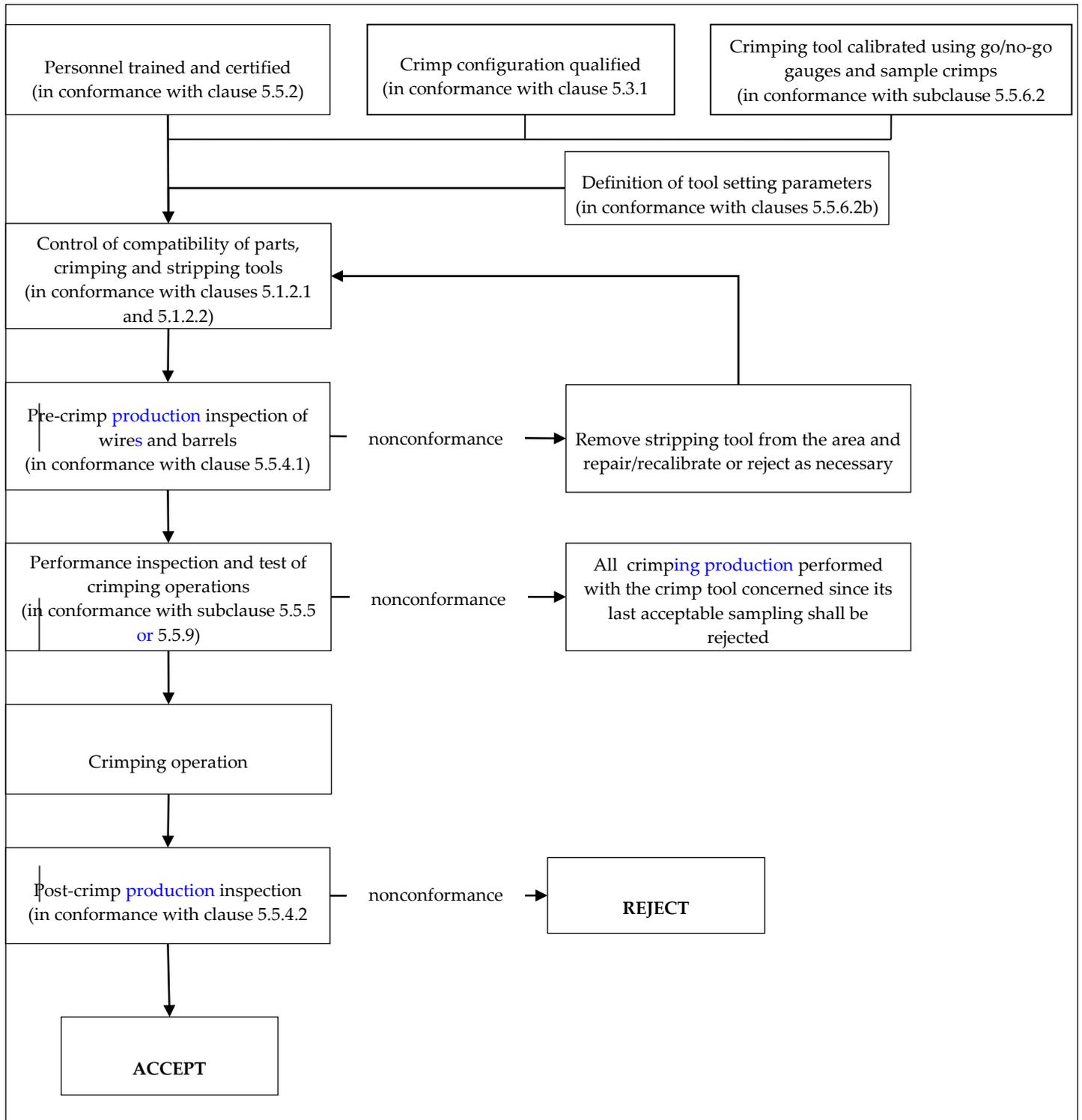
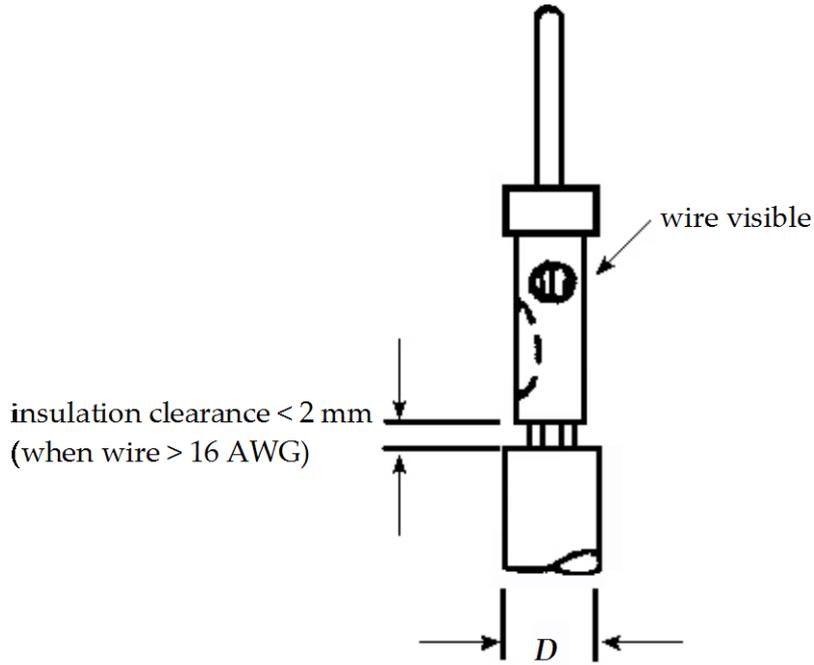


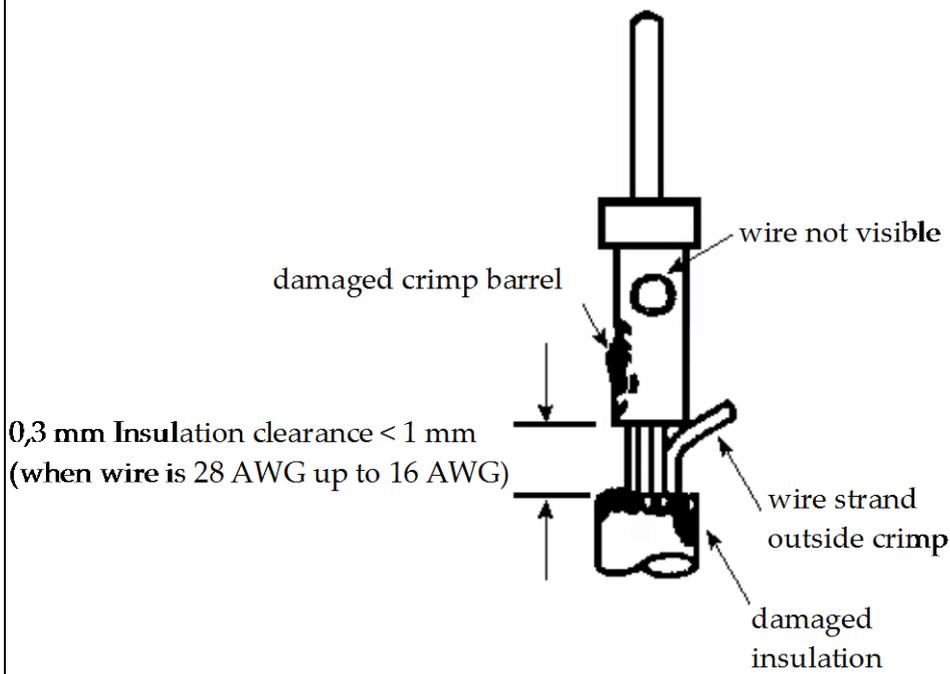
Figure 5-8: Quality control during crimping operation

5.5.3 Workmanship

- a. The supplier shall prepare standards consisting of satisfactory work samples (in conformance with the Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-10)
- b. The supplier shall have readily available visual aids, which clearly illustrate the quality characteristics of all crimped connections utilized.
- c. Defects such as those listed in clause 5.5.4.2 and shown in Figure 5-9 shall be included as examples.
- d. The operator shall discard production crimps which are defective.
- e. Defective test samples shall not be discarded.



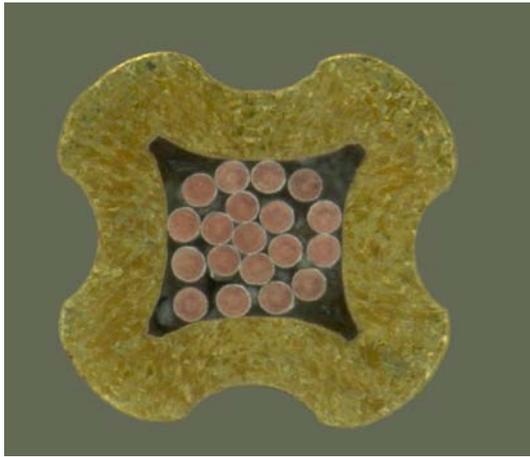
Acceptable



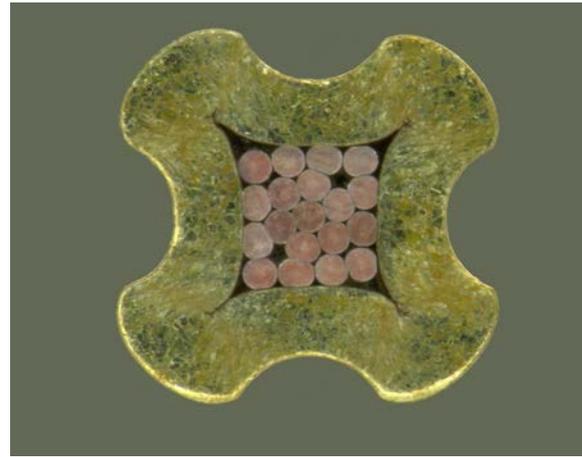
Not acceptable



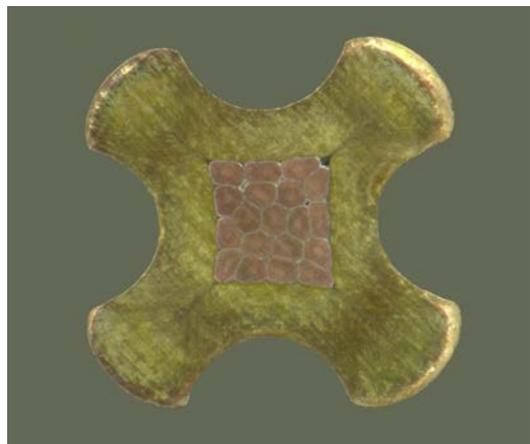
Figure 5-9: Visible workmanship standards



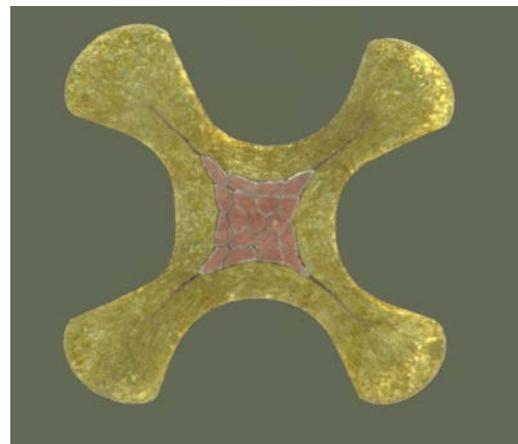
Unacceptable: undercrimp



Limit of acceptability: void 10 %



Acceptable: preferred



Not acceptable: overcrimp

Figure 5-10: Workmanship examples and crimp micro-sections

5.5.4 Visual inspection

5.5.4.1 Pre-crimp inspection (performed by the operator)

- a. The wire shall be examined for no evidence of nicks, rings, broken strands, untwisted lay or not-removed insulation in the area of the crimp before the stripped wire is inserted into the crimped item barrel.
- b. Damaged wires where the base material is exposed shall not be used.
- c. Contacts and terminal barrels that show evidence of the presence of tarnish, corrosion or physical damage, including bent contacts, shall not be used.
- d. Inspection shall check that the combination of wire size and type and crimp item are in accordance with the drawing or control document.

5.5.4.2 Post-crimp inspection (performed by quality assurance)

- a. The QA inspector shall carry out inspection with the use of a binocular microscope having a minimum linear magnification of $\times 7$.

NOTE Further examination of surface characteristics can be performed at higher magnifications.

- b. The inspector shall not physically disturb parts and conductor leads to help inspection.

- c. The following acceptance criteria shall be met;

1. Wire insulation is not damaged by the crimping operation;
 2. The conductor is visible in the inspection hole when an inspection hole is provided; in the case of lugs and splices the free end of the conductor is visible at the exit point;
 3. The crimp barrel has no unintentional sharp edges, peeled metal, burrs, cracked platings or cuts after crimping;
 4. All functional parts, including all retention clips or locking devices, are operational after the crimp has been made;
 5. No tarnished or corroded crimped item are present;
 6. No misplaced crimps, as determined by marks found on areas not designed to take crimping, are present
 7. No undercrimps or overcrimps are present;
 8. The detection of an under crimp or over crimp shall cause the stop of manufacturing as follows:
 - (a) operations at that work place ,
 - (b) rejection of all production crimps made since the last verification or pull test,
 - (c) investigation of tools, wire and crimp item to determine the cause of failure.
 9. No bent contacts are present.
 10. Wire strands are not damaged as a result of the crimping operation.
 11. The insulation clearance complies with the requirements 5.2.4d and 5.2.4e.
- d. Failure to meet the acceptance criteria of 5.5.4.2c shall be cause for rejection.

5.5.4.3 General

- a. 100 % visual inspection shall be performed by independent inspector.
- b. The independent inspector should be from Quality Assurance.
- c. Pre-crimp inspection may be performed by an operator who has successfully followed and passed an internal training scheme which has been implemented by QA as specified in 5.5.2.

5.5.5 Shift performance inspection and test for harness manufacturing

- a. <<deleted>>
- b. <<deleted>>
- c. <<deleted>>
- d. <<deleted>>
- e. <<deleted>>
- f. <<deleted>>
- g. <<deleted>>
- h. <<deleted>>
- i. <<deleted>>
- j. <<deleted>>
- k. Prior to the start of a new harness manufacturing the following shall be done:
 - 1. The tool settings are determined for each crimp combinations, wire and crimp item, that are planned to be used during the project,
 - 2. Crimping tools are dedicated to one crimping combination, wire and contact, and have individual identification,
 - 3. Crimping tools are validated at start of manufacture and traceability noted in its correspondent log book,
 - 4. Crimp configuration settings are locked on each contact crimping tool.
 - NOTE 1 Ideally, crimping tools are dedicated to one project.
 - NOTE 2 Shift performance test for crimping operation with small number of crimps as integration and repairs, are detailed in clause 5.5.9.
- l. At the start of harness manufacturing the following shall be done:
 - 1. Four samples of each of the different configurations are produced at the optimum setting for connector and ferrules,
 - 2. Four samples of the configuration with the minimum number of wires into the barrel and four samples of the configuration with maximum number of wires for lugs and splices,
 - 3. Three of the samples of each type from the four samples specified in the requirements 5.5.5l.1 and 5.5.5l.2 are pull tested,
 - 4. The fourth sample is retained as traceability witness,
 - 5. All results are recorded in the dedicated project logbook.
- m. Intermediate tool inspections of a harness manufacturing shall be done as follows:

1. At the start of each new shift cleanliness control of the active part of the tool and “go/no-go” checks are performed,
 2. Crimping tools which are used for less than 500 crimps per week shall be revalidated after each 500 crimp operations or 2 months whichever is earlier in conformance with requirements from the clause 5.5.6.2
 3. The results are recorded in the dedicated tool logbook in accordance with 5.5.6.2c.
- n. For manufacturing runs of more than 500 crimps per week with the same crimping tool the following shall be done:
1. Cleanliness control of the active part of the tool and “go/no-go” checks are performed,
 2. Tensile test on not less than four samples each 500 crimp operations are performed,
 3. Revalidation of the tools is performed each 1500 crimp operations or 2 months, whichever is earlier in conformance with requirements from the clause 5.5.6.2,
 4. The results are recorded in the dedicated tool logbook in accordance with 5.5.6.2c.
- o. At the end of the harness manufacturing the following shall be done:
1. Four samples of each of the different configurations are produced at the optimum setting for connector contacts and ferrules,
 2. Four samples of the configuration with the minimum number of wires into the barrel and four samples of the configuration with maximum number of wires for lugs and splices,
 3. Three samples from four samples specified in the requirements 5.5.5o.1 and 5.5.5o.2 are pull tested,
 4. The fourth sample is retained as traceability witness,
 5. All results are recorded in the dedicated project logbook.

5.5.6 Calibration of crimping tools

5.5.6.1 General

- a. The QA organization of the supplier shall ensure that each crimping tool and measuring equipment is calibrated as indicated in the subsequent sub clauses.
- b. The QA organization of the supplier shall record any suspected and actual equipment failure as a project nonconformance report

NOTE Based on past nonconformance reports previous results can be examined to ascertain whether or not re-inspection or retesting is required.

- c. The QA organization of the supplier shall notify the customer of the nonconformance details.
- d. The supplier's calibration procedure shall include the requirements specified in this clause for tool calibration.

5.5.6.2 Validation

- a. The QA organization of the supplier shall ensure that crimping tools, both manual and powered, are calibrated when initially set up for each specific wire size, connection size and type prior to first use.
- b. Calibration shall be verified in conformance with the following check-list:
 - 1. cleanliness control of the active part of the tool (e.g. indenters);
 - 2. set up with the aid of the "go/no-go" gauge in conformance with specified conditions;
 - 3. tests in conformance with the clause 5.4 requirements on not less than four samples.
- c. After satisfactory [verification of](#) calibration the tool status shall be documented in a "tool calibration sheet" to ensure tool traceability.
- d. This traceability shall be established by periodic analysis of the corresponding data from the performance inspection and tests (in conformance with clause 5.5.5 requirements),
- e. A significant drift in test results shall result in tool rejection.

NOTE Such a tool is generally labelled "out-of-calibration tool" (in conformance with clause 5.5.6.4 requirements).

5.5.6.3 Sealing and marking

- a. The supplier shall provide sealing for calibrated crimping tools to ensure against unauthorized alteration of adjustment settings.
- b. A wire and lead seal method shall be used if the tool has provisions for it;
- c. [In case requirement 5.5.6.3b cannot be implemented](#), the tool shall be sealed by a non-reusable decal seal, which, if the calibrated setting is altered, is visibly damaged.
- d. Seals shall be placed on all external adjustment points of the tool.

5.5.6.4 Out-of-calibration tools

- a. Tools that are out of calibration shall be returned to the tool facility for readjustment and calibration.
- b. Tools that are worn or damaged shall be identified as rejected and removed from the fabrication area.

5.5.7 Records

- a. The supplier shall maintain traceability throughout the process from incoming inspection to final test, including details of test equipment, tools and personnel employed in performing the task.
- b. Quality records and logbooks shall be retained for at least ten years

- c. Quality records and logbooks shall contain the following information:
 - 1. the as-built and test configuration list (waiver and deviation summary);
 - 2. nonconformance reports and corrective actions;
 - 3. copy of the visual inspection and performance test results with reference to the relevant procedure, personnel and tools used;
 - 4. records of the training, testing and certification status of crimping operators in conformance with clause 5.5.3 requirements.

5.5.8 Nonconformance

- a. The QA organization of the supplier shall disposition any nonconformance which is observed in respect of the process in conformance with the quality assurance requirements, in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-09.
- b. Failure of a crimping tool to pass any requirement specified in clause 5.1.2.1 shall require rejection of all crimps made by that tool since it was last tested successfully for acceptance.

5.5.9 Special crimping activities at spacecraft level, modifications and repairs

- a. Crimping tools shall have individual identification.
- b. Crimping tools shall be validated every 12 months or every 1500 crimps whichever is earlier in compliance with requirements from clause 5.5.6.2.
- c. Results of validation specified in the requirement 5.5.9b shall be recorded in its dedicated logbook.
- d. The supplier shall keep a logbook for each tool.
- e. The logbook shall show the quantity of parts crimped since each calibration and since each “go/no-go” operation.
- f. The in-process controls shall be in compliance with requirements 5.5.9g or 5.5.9h.
- g. After every 250 crimping operations four samples shall be crimped of which:
 - 1. three samples are submitted to the tensile strength test as specified in the requirements from the clause 5.4.3,
 - 2. the fourth sample is retained for reference and traceability purposes in conformance with requirements from clause 5.5.6.2, and
 - 3. a “go/no-go” check of the tool is performed at the beginning of each shift and recorded in the logbook.
- h. In case the supplier does not maintain a logbook of the crimping operation, detailed in 5.5.9g, the following shall be performed by each operator:

1. prepare four samples at the beginning of a shift or before a series of crimping operations of which:
 - (a) three samples are submitted to the tensile strength test as specified in the requirements from the clause 5.4.3, and
 - (b) the fourth sample is retained for reference and traceability purposes in conformance with requirements from clause 5.5.6.2.
2. at the end of the shift or after 250 crimping operations, whichever is reached first, four samples are crimped of which:
 - (a) three samples are submitted to the tensile strength test as specified in the requirements from the clause 5.4.3, and
 - (b) the fourth sample is retained for reference and traceability purposes in conformance with requirements from clause 5.5.6.2.
- i. A crimping tool shall be changed whenever a wire size or contact size is changed.
- j. After a change of a crimping tool, as specified in the requirement 5.5.9i, the operator shall, unless the tool has a current validation, prepare four samples at the start of the operation, of which:
 1. three samples are submitted to the tensile strength test as specified in the requirements from the clause 5.4.3, and
 2. the fourth sample is retained for reference and traceability purposes in conformance with requirements from clause 5.5.6.2.
- k. The supplier shall perform an analysis of shift performance test results, in comparison with initial tool calibration results, to determine any drift in tool performance.

NOTE Figure 5-11 illustrates the shift performance test flow.

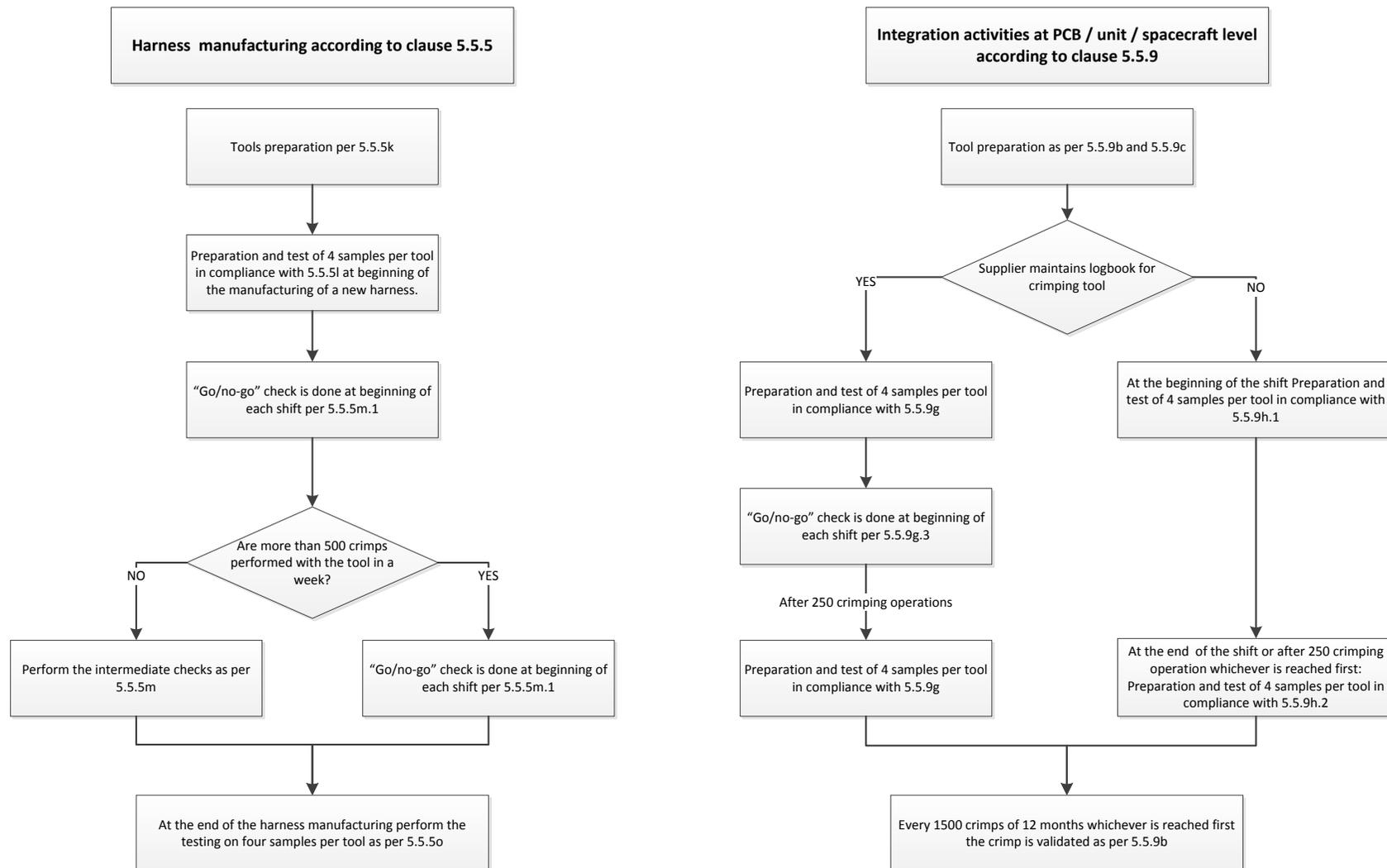


Figure 5-11: Shift performance test flowchart

5.6 Document requirements

- a. The supplier shall produce documentation for:
 - 1. Process identification, [in a PID](#) or [a specific internal procedure](#) and RFA,
 - 2. Inspection,
 - 3. Traceability,
 - 4. Testing, both procedures and records,
 - 5. Logbooks, and
 - 6. Calibration.
- b. The format of the documents shall be in accordance with the deliverables item list defined in the business agreement.

NOTE No specific DRD requirements emerge from this Standard.

Annex A (informative)

Crimp configurations and tools

A.1 Overview of crimp configurations

Many crimp interconnection technologies are currently available for space applications. Confined or compactive crimps are made by a tool, which exerts an even pressure around the receptacle barrel circumference such that even deformation is applied on all sides; the only means of stress relief is by elongation of the barrel and wire (in conformance with Table A-1 to Table A-6).

Non-confined or dispersive crimps result from compression of the receptacle barrel with an indenter die having one or two indents or, alternatively, by two or four radially opposed indenter dies (in conformance with Figure A-4 and Figure A-5).

The achievement of [an acceptable](#) crimped joint is controlled by the tools and materials used, but workmanship - the manner in which they are employed - is also important. Items that constitute workmanship are those under the control of the operator. They include careful butting of the wire against the stop in the stripping operation to ensure correct insulation gap, loading of a connector pin in the positioner to the full distance, inserting the stripped wire into the connector pin barrel [or terminal](#) until it shows in the inspection hole [or through the contact in the case of crimp lugs](#) and re-twisting the strands not more than the natural lay, if disturbed during the stripping operation.

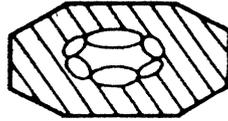


Figure A-1: Confined irregular-octagon crimp (compactive)

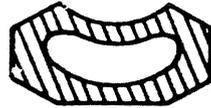


Figure A-2: Dimpled confined octagon crimp (compactive)

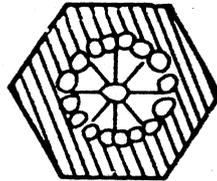


Figure A-3: Regular-hexagon crimp (compactive)



Figure A-4: Semicircular one- or two-indent crimp (dispersive)

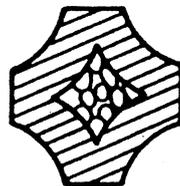


Figure A-5: Four-indent crimp (dispersive)

A.2 Typical settings of crimping tools

For the type of crimping covered in this Standard typical tool selector settings are applicable. Those are, however, only indicative and require effective calibration or validation before use for production of high-reliability crimps, in conformance with clause 5.5.6

Tables for the different types of crimp configuration are shown below. They include reference to the tooling and selector settings by wire and barrel sizes.

For the specific case of lug and splice configurations where opposed wires are tested (in conformance with clause 5.4.3 requirements) a typical test fixture is shown in Figure A-6.

Table A-1: Guideline for selector setting - Four-indent crimp (dispersive) - Single wire

Connector	Wire gauge (AWG)	Wire barrel contact size	Crimping tool / Selector setting		
			M22520/2-01	M22520/1/01	M300-BT
D * SUB 3401-002 connector family	8	8 - 8	-	-	6
	10	8 - 10	-	-	5
	12	8 - 14/12	-	-	2
	16	20 - 18	7	-	-
	18	20 - 18	6	-	-
				-	-
	20	20 - 20	7	-	-
	22	20 - 20	6	-	-
	24	20 - 20	5	-	-
	26	20 - 26	6	-	-
	28	20 - 26	6	-	-
	22	22 - 22	4	-	-
	24	22 - 22	3	-	-
	26	22 - 22	2	-	-
	28	22 - 22	1	-	-
MIL-C 38999 3401-044;3401-052 and 3401-056 connector family	12	12 - 12	-	8	-
	14	12 - 12	-	-	-
	16	12 - 12	-	7	-
	16	16 - 16	-	6	-
	18	16 - 16	-	5	-
	20	16 - 16	-	4	-
	20	20 - 20	7	3	-
	22	20 - 20	6	2	-
	24	20 - 20	5	1	-
	22	22 - 22	4	-	-
	24	22 - 22	3	-	-

	26	22 - 22	2	-	-
	28	22 - 22	1	-	-
DBAS 3401-008 connector family	12	12 - 12	-	8	-
	14	12 - 12	-	7	-
	16	16 - 16	-	6	-
	18	16 - 16	-	5	-
	20	16 - 16	-	4	-
	20	20 - 20	7	-	-
	22	20 - 20	6	-	-
	24	20 - 20	5	-	-
	26	20 - 26	6	-	-
	28	20 - 26	5	-	-
	HE801 3401-016 connector family	22	22 - 22	5	
24		22 - 22	4		
26		22 - 22	4		

Table A-2: Guideline for selector setting - Four-indent crimp (dispersive) - Two wires

Connector	Wire gauge (AWG)	Wire barrel contact size	Crimping tool / Selector setting		
			M22520/2-01	M22520/1/01	M300-BT
D*SUB 3401-002 connector family					
	12 + 12	8 - 8	-	-	6
	-	8 - 10	-	-	-
	16 + 16	8 - 14/12	-	-	3
	20 + 20	20 - 18	7	-	-
	22 + 22	20 - 18	6	-	-
	24 + 24	20 - 20	6	-	-
	26 + 26	20 - 20	5	-	-
28 + 28	20 - 20	4	-	-	
DBAS 3401-008 connector family	-	12 - 12	-	-	-
	20 + 20	16 - 16	-	6	-
	24 + 24	20 - 20	6	-	-
	26 + 26	20 - 20	5	-	-
	28 + 28	20 - 20	4	-	-

Table A-3: Guideline for selector setting – Four-indent crimp (dispersive) – Two different wires

Connector	Wire gauge (AWG)	Wire barrel contact size	Crimping tool / Selector setting		
			M22520/2-01	M22520/1/01	M300-BT
D*SUB 3401-002 connector family	-	8 - 8	-	-	-
	12 + 16	8 - 10	-	-	5
	-	8 - 14/12	-	-	-
	20 + 22	20 - 18	6	-	-
	22 + 24	20 - 20	8	-	-
	22 + 26	20 - 20	7	-	-
	24 + 26	20 - 20	6	-	-
	26 + 28	20 - 20	4	-	-
	26 + 28	22 - 22	4	-	-
DBAS 3401-008 connector family	-	12 - 12	-	-	-
	-	16 - 16	-	-	-
	26 + 28	20 - 20	5	-	-

Table A-4: Guideline for selector setting – Four-indent crimp (dispersive) – Single wire

Connector	Wire gauge (AWG)	Wire barrel contact size	Crimping tool / Selector setting
			M22520/2-01
MDMA 3401-077 connector family	24	24 - 24	3
	26	24 - 26	2
	28	24 - 26	2

Table A-5: Guideline for selector setting – Four-indent crimp (dispersive) – Two identical wires

Connector	Wire gauge (AWG)	Wire barrel contact size	Crimping tool / Selector setting
			M22520/2-01
MDMA 3401-077 connector family	28 + 28	24 - 24	3

Table A-6: Guideline for die selection – Regular hexagon (compactive) – Ferrule coaxial shield crimp

Coaxial sort	Coaxial cable reference	M22520/5-01 Crimping tool Die / Slot selection		M22520/10-01 Crimping tool Die / Slot selection	
D*SUB 3401-002 connector family	RG 178 BU	M22520/5-03	B	M22520/10-05	B
	RG 196 AU	M22520/5-03	B	M22520/10-05	B
	RGL-196 #28	M22520/5-03	B	M22520/10-05	B
	50 CIS	M22520/5-03	A	M22520/10-05	A
	50 CIS BLG	M22520/5-03	A	M22520/10-05	A
SMA 3402-001 connector family	50 CIS	M22520/5-03	A	M22520/10-05	A
	50 CIS BLG	M22520/5-03	A	M22520/10-05	A
	50 CIS DTR	M22520/5-03	A	M22520/10-05	A

A.3 Typical test fixture for pull tests

For the specific case of lug and splice configurations where opposed wires are tested, see clause 5.4.3, a typical test fixture is shown in Figure A-6.



Figure A-6: Typical test fixture for testing lug and splice crimps

Annex B (informative)

Examples of typical ultimate axial strength

Examples of typical values of intrinsic wire strength of ESCC qualified wires and presented in the Table B-1.

Table B-1: Typical ultimate axial strength for compactive and dispersive crimped joints manufactured using qualified ESCC wires

AWG	Number and size of strands (Ø in mm)			Conductor section in mm ²	Minimum tensile resistance for crimps with the following composition	
	Kapton	Tefzel	Teflon/Kapton		Silver-plated pure copper	Silver-plated copper alloy
	3901/001-002	3901/012	3901/019			
28	19 x 0,08	7 x 0,12	7 x 0,127	0,095	-	35 N
26	19 x 0,10	19 x 0,10	19 x 0,10	0,15	-	45 N
24	19 x 0,12	19 x 0,12	19 x 0,12	0,22	-	60 N
22	19 x 0,16	19 x 0,15	19 x 0,15	0,38	65 N	-
20	19 x 0,20	19 x 0,20	19 x 0,20	0,6	110 N	-
18	19 x 0,25	19 x 0,25	-	0,93	170 N	-
16	19 x 0,30	19 x 0,30	19 x 0,30	1,34	250 N	-
14	27 x 0,30	37 x 0,25	-	1,91	330 N	-
12	45 x 0,30	37 x 0,32	37 x 0,32	3,18	550 N	-

AWG	Number and size of strands (Ø in mm)			Conductor section in mm ²	Minimum tensile resistance for crimps with the following composition	
	Kapton	Tefzel	Teflon/Kapton		Silver-plated	Silver-plated
10	-	-	-	5,30	850 N	-
8	-	-	-	8,98	1500 N	-
6	-	-	-	13,4	2300 N	-
4	-	-	-	21,8	3750 N	-
2	-	-	-	33,5	-	-
1	-	-	-	41,8	-	-
0	-	-	-	53	-	-

Bibliography

ECSS-S-ST-00 ECSS system — Description and implementation
and general requirements