

COAXIAL Coaxial is an engineered cable product, typically supplied in the form of a central conductor insulated by a dielectric material. held in concentric orientation to a conductive tubing or sheathing that serves both as an EMI/RFI shield and as a return circuit path. Coaxial systems are available in different

technologies, ranging from flexible, insulated cable; to semi-rigid and rigid metallic sheathed.

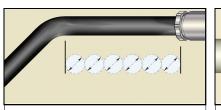
The selection of a particular coaxial cable technology involves the careful consideration of the specific electrical, mechanical, and environmental requirements of the project.



PREFERRED FLEXIBLE CABLE

Cable dimensions and layout meet design requirements, with smooth bends and sufficient stress relief. Connector backshell is properly assembled and torqued. Cable insulation jacket is smooth and continuous, shield properly secured.

NASA-STD-8739.4 [19.6.1.f]



MANDATORY CABLE TERMINUS ALIGNMENT

A minimum straight length of six (6) cable diameters is required at each finished cable end to allow for clearance and strain relief, unless specified otherwise in the engineering documentation.

Best Workmanship Practice

123456 MANDATORY

COATING / FINISH

In applications requiring the cable assembly to be coated or painted, the finish shall be applied to the outer sheath only, and shall stop at least 5 mm (0.20 in.) from the back of the connector. The connector shall not be coated or painted.

Best Workmanship Practice

NASA WORKMANSHIP STANDARDS

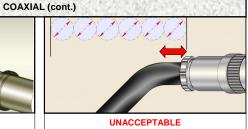
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UNACCEPTABLE **IMPROPER COATING / PAINT**

The coating has been improperly applied. resulting in interference during assembly and mating.

Best Workmanship Practice



IMPROPER TERMINUS SPACING

The termination exhibits an improper minimum straight section length between the connector body and start of nearest bend. This may impede assembly / mating, reduce strain relief, or increase cable impedance.

Best Workmanship Practice

CABLE AND HARNESS



UNACCEPTABLE PROTRUDING DIELECTRIC

Care shall be exercised to minimize the protrusion or melting of the dielectric as a result of overheating during tinning and soldering operations.

Best Workmanship Practice

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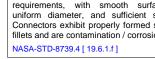
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PREFERRED SEMI-RIGID / RIGID CABLE

Completed cable meets dimensional and layout requirements, with smooth surface, bends, uniform diameter, and sufficient stress relief. Connectors exhibit properly formed solder / weld fillets and are contamination / corrosion-free.





CABLE AND HARNESS COAXIAL (cont.)

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