

CT - NYLON CABLE TIE RANGE

Description:

Nylon cable ties, in white, black or red.

Operating Temperature:

-40 to 85°C

Material:

Nylon 66, 94V-2 Certified by UL

Bagged:

100s



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Code	W (mm)	Min. Loop Tensile Strength	
		lbs	KG
CT25100	2.5	18	8
CT36140	3.6	40	18
CT36200	3.6	40	18
CT45180	4.5	50	22
CT45200	4.5	50	22
CT45300	4.5	50	22
CT48350	4.8	50	22
CT48380	4.8	50	22
CT48500	4.8	50	22
CT76200	7.6	120	55
CT76300	7.6	120	55
CT76370	7.6	120	55
CT76550	7.6	120	55
CT9400	9	175	80
CT9500	9	175	80
CT9720	9	175	80
CT91000	9	175	80
CT12600	12	150	114

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STORAGE INFORMATION

Just as nylon 6/6 absorbs moisture, under cold and dry conditions the moisture seeks to migrate from the strap. Sealed plastic bags are used to control this process, but the bags are not a vapor barrier. Eventually, under these conditions, the tie will return to its "as moulded" (i.e. brittle) state. This is true of all nylon 6/6 ties produced by the various cable tie manufacturers.

Virtually all brittleness problems occur in outdoor applications in very cold weather, or where cable ties have been stored for long periods in an unheated warehouse. The tie breaks as it is being flexed. Once ties are placed around a wire or cable, they are virtually immune to brittleness.

Suggestions for engineering standard are:

- Cable ties should be stored in the manufacturer's original packaging until ready for use.
- Cable ties should not be stored in an unheated warehouse.
- Cable tie inventory should be rotated frequently.
- Cable ties should be used within one year of purchase.
- Partial Cable tie bags should be closed or sealed if possible.
- Cable ties should not be over tensioned when installed. (Overtensioning actually weakens the tie).

Nylon can vary from 0% moisture to a fully absorbed moisture maximum condition of about 8%. The process of absorption is reversible, and nylon will desorb depending on the environmental conditions. This factor makes packaging and handling prior to installation most important.

When dry, nylon is stiff and brittle, and when moist it is pliable and tough. We like to say that moisture is what gives nylon cable ties their toughness.

Most nylon cable tie brittleness problems come about from exposure to dry conditions and as a result the moisture in the tie is fully desorbed. This is accentuated in hot arid and dry cold climates. January and February are the months when most brittleness problems can occur. Nylon is also notch sensitive and dryness amplifies this sensitivity. Cable tie design by necessity has several areas where this notch sensitivity can be found.

For immediate relief from the effects of moisture loss the ties can be soaked in hot water to rapidly return them to a pliable tough tie or water can be added to the open pack to be reabsorbed over time.

Correct storage is key to the performance of the ties.