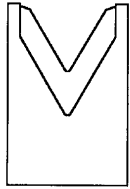
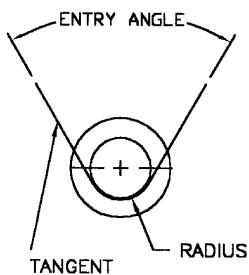


ENGINEERING INFORMATION



“ TA-V “



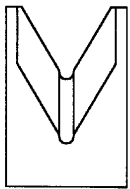
TYPE: TA-V TANGENT V TYPE

Sharp edge is ground to an arc whose radius approximates AWG wire size. The entry angle lines meet the arc at a tangent point. This type of blade, when closed, presents a diamond shaped edge profile.

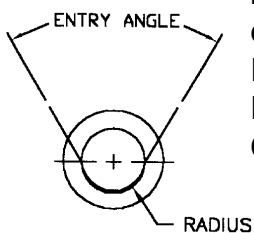
Advantages: By adjusting cutter head shut height, (if insulation material and wall thickness allow), you can process adjacent wire sizes with the same blade, or you could compensate for off-center wire extrusions.

Disadvantages: Inadequate for processing thin wall and / or hard insulation, such as cross-link or fiberglass jackets.

TYPE: TR-V TRUE - RADIUS TYPE



“ TR-V “

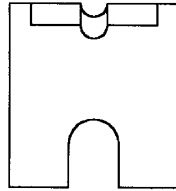


Sharp edge is ground to a half circle whose radius approximates AWG wire size. The entry angle lines intersect the half circle at the quadrant points. This type of blade, when closed, presents a true circle profile.

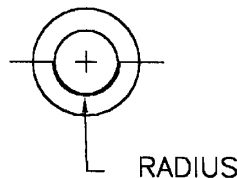
Advantages: This type of blade is excellent for precise and clean jacket removal because it combines the scissor-like shearing action of the by-pass blade with the exact hole profile matching a conductor gauge. Excellent for thin wall cross-link PVC and most rubbery or elastic insulations (thin or thick wall).

Disadvantages: Shut height cannot be modified to process adjacent wire sizes. Off-center wire condition has to be considered when choosing blade size.

ENGINEERING INFORMATION



“ CL-R “



TYPE: CL-R COLLINEAR RADIUS TYPE

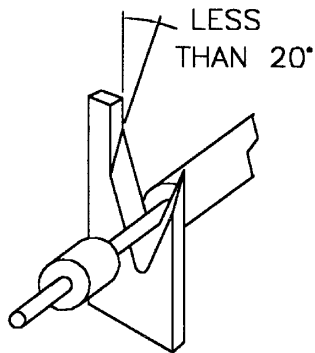
Sharp edge is ground to a half circle whose radius approximates AWG wire size. Shearing edge is ground to a straight edge. This type of blade, when closed to proper shut height, forms a perfect circle profile.

Advantages: This type of blade is excellent for precise and clean jacket removal because it exactly matches conductor gauge. Excellent for thin-wall cross-link PVC and most applications where precise jacket removal around the conductor is required, especially with layered coverings such as fiber over plastic, plastic over shields, etc.

Disadvantages: Shut height cannot be modified to process adjacent wire sizes. Off-center wire condition has to be considered when choosing blade size.

ENGINEERING INFORMATION

EDGE: SH-E SHARP ANGLE OF ATTACK



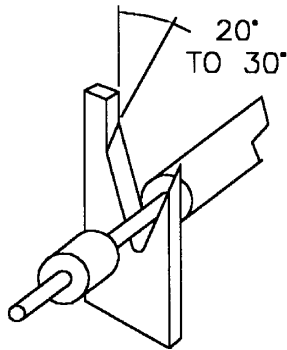
“ SH-E “

Cutting edge is narrow, less than 20 degrees.

Advantages: It provides the cleanest penetration into the insulation. The plastic compression factor is low, reducing tearing off of slug. Excellent for very elastic or rubbery insulation.

Disadvantages: inadequate for processing hard or fiber-coated insulation. It is also more susceptible to premature wear or chipping.

EDGE: MD-E MEDIUM SHARPNESS ANGLE OF ATTACK



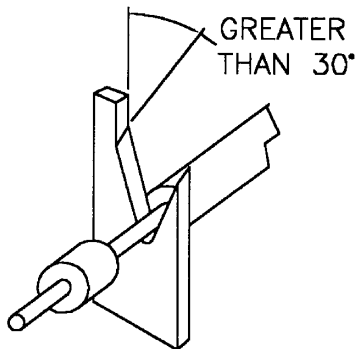
“ MD-E “

Cutting edge is narrow, between 20 and 30 degrees.

Advantages: It provides good penetration into the insulation. The plastic compression factor is medium, slug tearing is very low, especially in thermo plastics like PVC. Durability is higher than sharp edge blades.

Disadvantages: Marginal for processing hard or fiber coated insulation.

EDGE: BL-E BLUNT ANGLE OF ATTACK



“ BL-E “

Cutting edge is wider, above 30 degrees.

Advantages: It provides good penetration into the insulation. The plastic compression factor is high. Tearing off of slug is higher as well. Good for most thermo plastics, also very good for processing harder insulation and fiber coatings. Durability is considerably higher than medium or sharp edges.

Disadvantages: Inadequate for processing very elastic or rubbery insulation or for multi-conductor cables with a soft or loose core.