

EXTREME ELEMENTS

CABLE DAMAGE



HIGH HEAT AND FLAME

Will melt or burn cable jacketing and damage internal components



LOW TEMPERATURES

Will cause cable jacketing to become brittle and crack, and will also reduce the elasticity of a cable, which can result in mechanical wear



CHEMICALS AND OILS

Will dissolve the jacketing or wick moisture from the jacketing material, resulting in mechanical weakness and cracking



WATER IMMERSION

Will penetrate any compromised areas of the cable, including unsealed junction points, cracks, holes, abrasions, etc.



MECHANICAL STRESS

Excessive or repeated flexing, pulling, mating/unmating or rubbing against surfaces will split the jacketing, pull jacketing from joints or create wear spots that expose internal components to moisture, dust, etc



UV EXPOSURE

Will cause jacketing material to become brittle and crack or lose mechanical strength.