

TV CONNECTION CABLE WITH FERRITE BEADS

Product introduction

DKT now introduces a new series of connection cables. These have been developed to cope with the increasing number of sources of interference in subscriber home installations.



| Type no. | Item no. | Length |
|-------------|----------|--------|
| TSF-A-1,5ZH | 20160 | 1,5 m |
| TSF-A-3ZH | 20163 | 3 m |
| TSF-A-5ZH | 20165 | 5 m |
| TSF-A-10ZH | 20167 | 10 m |

Technical specifications

| Construction data | | TSF-A-1,5ZH | TSF-A-3ZH | TSF-A-5ZH | TSF-A-10ZH |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Inner conductor | Ø mm | CCS 1.02 | | | |
| Dielectric | Ø mm | PE 4.75 | | | |
| First overlapped foil | | S-foil | | | |
| Foil coverage | % | 100 | | | |
| Braid | | CCAM | | | |
| Braid coverage | % | 77 | | | |
| Outer sheath | Ø mm | 6.8±0.2 | | | |
| Jacket material | | Halogen-free TPE | | | |
| Connectors | | IEC-female - IEC-male | | | |

| Electrical data | | TSF-A-1,5ZH | TSF-A-3ZH | TSF-A-5ZH | TSF-A-10ZH |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Impedance | Ohm | 75±3 | | | |
| Return loss | | Cat. B* | | | |
| Attenuation at 20°C (dB) | 5 MHz | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| | 50 MHz | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1 |
| | 100 MHz | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| | 200 MHz | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| | 300 MHz | 0.55 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 3 |
| | 470 MHz | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| | 862 MHz | 0.95 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| | 1000 MHz | 1 | 2 | 2.7 | 5.4 |
| Transfer impedance | 5-30 MHz | Class A† | | | |
| Screening effectiveness | 30-1000 MHz | > 85 dB, Class A† | | | |

Fulfilling standards

EN 50267, EN 50268 Smoke emission & fume density during fire

* Return loss: EN 50083-4

† Screening efficiency: EN 60966-2-5: 2010-03

Advantages

- High screening effectiveness is necessary to avoid interference
- No toxic fumes in case of fire
- Ferrite beads eliminate noise from the braid

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Why ferrite attenuators?

The braid of the cable accumulates unwanted signals from the surroundings and transfers these to the recipient (receivers such as radios and TVs). If the recipient's tuner is not sealed from such HF signals, then these signals will transfer from the cable's shield to the tuner. When a cable has ferrite attenuators, the unwanted signal will only accumulate on that part of the cable between the connecting plug and the ferrite attenuator, and will thus not create problems.

SHIELDED AGAINST



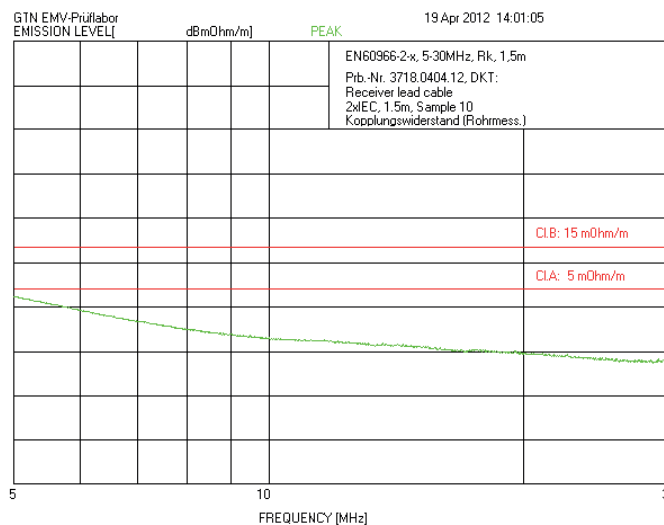
DKTCOMEGA

Why Class A attenuation on cable shielding?

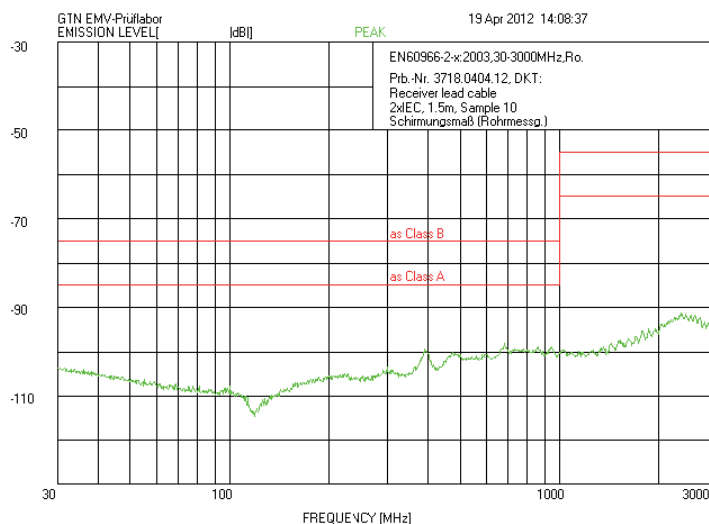
With increasing complexity in the transmitted signals, the services are far more sensitive to interference than before. With a screening effectiveness exceeding the requirements for Class A, the installation has a very high level of resistance to interference, which leads to less pixelation and signal outage. Problems can accelerate with LTE/4G signals if proper shielding is not applied.

Why halogen-free cable?

Halogens are a group of environmentally damaging elements. Examples of halogens are chlorine and bromine. These elements are released in installations and can be inhaled by those in the immediate vicinity. These elements are released if there is a fire in an installation and can cause serious injury. This connection cable is manufactured without halogens, and thereby long-term damage as well as risks in case of fire are avoided.



Screening attenuation &



Transfer impedance

The curves are measurements for screening attenuation and transfer impedance on the connecting cable.

