



Small Terminals

Body of Knowledge



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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
UL and CSA Standards	4
SAE Standards and Certification Marks	5
Connector Theory	6
Connector Terminology & Anatomy	7
Installation Instructions	8
Types TN and YAES Insulug	9
Types TP and BA Vinylug	11
Type YAE-N Insulug	13
Type YAV Hylug	15
Type YAD Hylug	17
Type YAV-H Hylug	19
Type YAEV/YAEV-L Insulug	21
Ferrule General Information	23
Ferrule Color Code	24

Introduction

This is a comprehensive guide developed to support professionals, engineers and technicians in understanding BURNDY small terminals. It serves as a technical reference as well as a practical manual, designed to clarify frequently misunderstood concepts. The goal of this handbook is to consolidate essential information into a single, accessible resource. In addition to installation instructions, it encompasses additional information necessary to consider when installing our terminals. Whether you’re new to electrical connectors or a seasoned professional, this guide is structured to enhance your knowledge, reduce errors and promote best practices. By following the procedures outlined in this document, users can maintain compliance with various standards and ensure a long-lived connection.

This handbook is constantly updated, so please refer to the digital version for the most current information.

UL and CSA Standards

UL (Underwriters Laboratories) is an independent global safety certification organization, with a history of implementing rigorous safety standards for a diverse range of products. UL develops their safety standards based on the requirements set by the NEC (National Electric Code). CSA (Canadian Standards Association) Group serves a similar function for the Canadian market. UL and CSA certification are usually recognized conjointly due to their similar testing processes, however, some items may be listed to UL or CSA, but not both. Having a UL & CSA certification or listing signifies a product went through testing to ensure safe operation including specific tests based on wire size, insulation and connector type.

Common UL & CSA Wire Connection Testing Requirements Per UL486A - UL486B & CSA22.2 No. 65:25

Note: This testing is not all encompassing. Sample testing shown for small hydents only.

1.

Static-heating: A specified 60Hz current value based on the conductor size is applied until a stable temperature is achieved without exceeding the temperature limit as set by UL.

This test is meant to simulate the thermal conditions connectors can face at extreme levels.
2.

Mechanical sequence: Consists of a secureness and pullout test.

a.

Secureness test: The connection is exposed to a tensile force and oscelated in a circle for a predetermined time.

b.

Pullout test: The connection is pulled first at a predetermined rate, then held for one minute at a value determined by the wire size, then pulled to failure.

This sequence is meant to simulate extreme stress, vibration and tension.
3.

Dielectric Withstand: Consists of an insulation puncture and flashover test. This is only applicable for insulated connectors

a.

Insulation Puncture: The connection is embedded in a conductive shot or foil and subjected to a voltage in excess of rated voltage for 1 minute based on the connections voltage rating.

b.

Flashover: Voltage is applied between barrell end of the connector with no conductor and a flat metal plate for one minute based on the connectors voltage rating.

This sequence is meant to simulate potential short circuits and high voltage conditions.
4.

Current-cycling: A specified current value based on the conductor size is applied to the connection, held until thermal stability is achieved, then cooled, and is repeated for 500 cycles.

This test is meant to simulate typical heating and cooling conditions.
5.

Secureness of insulation: This test is only applicable for insulated connectors. A direct pull is applied for one minute between the insulation and the connector.

This test is meant to simulate long-term durability of the connector's insulation.

These tests are qualified with the connection between the terminal and wire when crimped with the BURNDY engineered system. The UL certification is only valid with a tested BURNDY tool, die and connector.

SAE Standards and Certification Marks

SAE International (Society of Automotive Engineers) is an association that develops and publishes standards primarily for automotive, aerospace and commercial vehicle industries. SAE-AS7928 is the primary standard for wire terminals used in aerospace applications and adopted from MIL-T-7928. Their standards differ with the UL equivalent, UL486A, shown below with an example copper wire size 10.

Wire Size	Per SAE-AS7928			Per UL486A	
	Test Current (Amps)	Max. Voltage Drop (Mv.)	Min. Tensile Strength (lbs)	Min. Tensile Strength (lbs)	Test Current for Max. 50°C Rise (Amps)
10	55	5	150	80	50

If a terminal is approved per SAE-AS7928, it can be listed on the Qualified Parts List, or QPL. The QPL is a government maintained list for high-reliability components, usually used in millitary applications. NAVAIR plays a key role by managing the QPL for SAE-AS7928 and oversees testing, both initial qualification and recertification.

Certification Marks

UL and CSA have developed their own certification marks to indicate which category the product was tested to and which country the testing was performed for. See below for a variety of examples. **Listed** means that a complete product has been tested and meets safety standards for standalone use, while **recognized** means that a component meets safety standards when used within a complete system. **Certified** is a general term that could apply to a product, component, or system, but does not mean that connection is listed.



UL Listed to U.S Safety Standards



UL Listed to U.S & Canadian Safety Standards



UL Listed to Canadian Safety Standards



Certified to Canadian Safety Standards



Certified to U.S. Safety Standards



Certified to U.S & Canadian Safety Standards



UL Recognized to U.S. Safety Standards



UL Recognized to Canadian Safety Standards



UL Recognized to U.S. & Canadian Safety Standards

Connector Theory

There are many aspects of a connection that are important to be aware of. An electrical connection has three purposes to serve. It must connect two electrical mediums, satisfy mechanical requirements and must do so for the life of the connection. Corrosion will frequently prevent this from happening, and there are two major types.

- 1. **Oxidation:** When metal interacts with oxygen. This is seen commonly as rust, but it occurs on aluminum as well. Aluminum is unique, as it forms a protective coating that limits the oxygen. However, this layer is an insulation layer, and it must be removed before installation.

Prevention: Clean the connection with a wire brush before installation and/or using PENETROX.

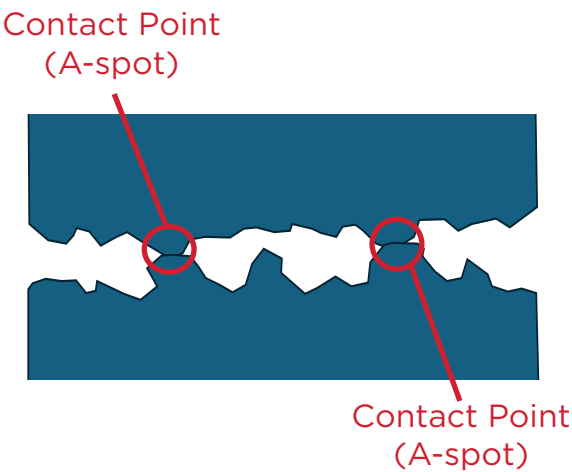
- 2. **Galvanic corrosion:** Occurs when two dissimilar metals are in direct contact and when an electrolyte is present. Dissimilar metals are metals that have different electrochemical potentials. The metal with the higher potential will act as the cathode, and the other will act as the anode. With an electrolyte such as water, it will cause the anode to give its electrons to the cathode, and the anode would slowly deteriorate, effectively dissolving into the cathode.

Prevention: Use the same materials, use PENETROX, or tin plate the connector and conductor.

Tin plating is commonly used on BURNDY connectors and is a process where a layer of tin is applied to the surface of another metal, to prevent the formation of an oxide layer on the base metal, as well as providing a galvanic barrier between the two electrical medium. However, the galvanic protection of tin plating can be deteriorated when the tin plating is scratched, revealing the aluminum base metal. This can create pits of galvanic corrosion and lead to a failure of the connection. Often, both the conductor and connector are tin plated to avoid any potential faults and further prevent galvanic corrosion.

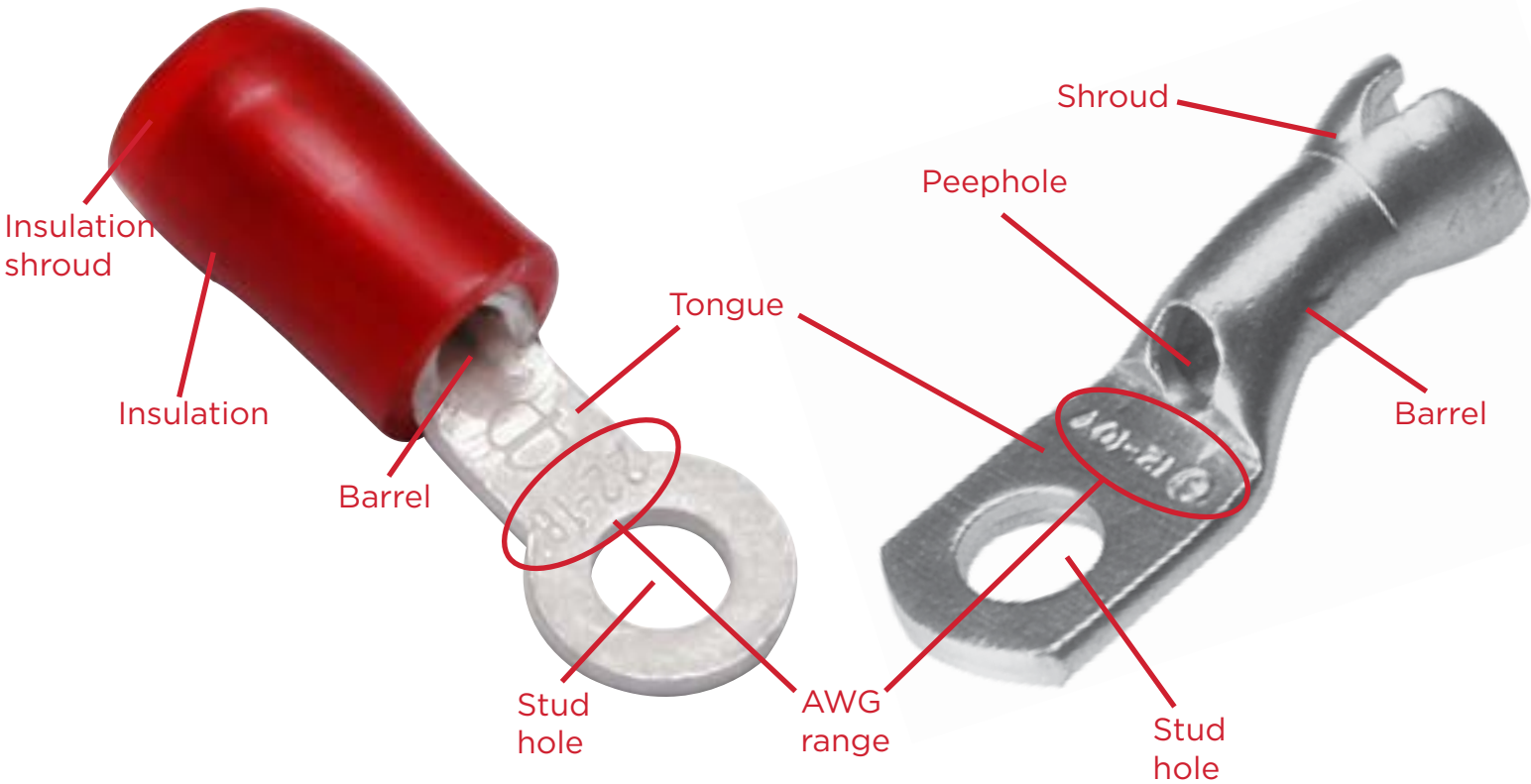
While preventing corrosion is essential, proper considerations are equally critical to ensure a long-lasting, reliable electrical connection. The following steps outline best general practices during installation.

- 1. **Choose the right material** - If you are connecting aluminum and aluminum, use an aluminum connector. If you are connecting copper and copper, use a copper connector. When you are connecting aluminum and copper, use an aluminum connector. Neglecting to consider this can result in premature failure due to corrosion.
- 2. **Maximize contact area** - When two surfaces come together, at a microscopic level, they aren't smooth, and have peaks and valleys. When a connection is formed, the peaks meet each other. Those spots are called 'A-spots'. This is where electrical current is conducted. By maximizing areas in contact, electrical current is maximized.
- 3. **Optimize pressure** - This can create more A-spots (seen on the right). The key here is optimization, not maximizing. Too little does not provide enough 'A-spots', and too much can damage the conductor or connector. Excess pressure has the potential to puncture connector insulation as well.



Operator error can reduce the life of the connection. To prevent this, use correct installation practices as described in the following pages.

Connector Terminology & Anatomy



Abbreviations and Jargon

- UL: Underwriters Labratory
- CSA: Canadian Standards Association
- NEC: National Electrical Code
- SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers
- QPL: Qualified Parts List
- Locator plate/stop plate: A tool that positions a terminal correctly in a crimping tool so it is consistently crimped in the right spot
- AWG: American Wire Gague, a standardized wire sizing system
- Die: A shaped metal insert used in a crimping tool to form the correct compression on a connector
- Indenter: The part of the die that applies force to deform the connector around the conductor during crimping.

Alternate Names

- Tongue: Blade, tab
- Barrel: Crimp barrel, wire barrel
- Stud hole: Mounting hole, bolt hole
- Insulation Shroud: Insulation sleeve, boot

Types TN and YAES Insulug

Installation Instructions

Types TN and YAES Insulug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy TN/YAES compression terminals accommodating Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire per the below table. To maintain Burndy's UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy's installation instructions below.



Note: All TN and YAES ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.

Installation Instructions:

1. **Connector Selection:** For this installation, we are using a TN or YAES compression terminal.

2. **Strip Wire:** Wire strip length for the TN or YAES compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAES18	22-18 AWG	7/32
YAES14	16-14 AWG	
YAES10	12-10 AWG	11/32

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

3. **Inserting the Wire:** Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel. A proper strip length will ensure both happen.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. **Tool and Die Selection:** The tools shown below are recommended with types TN and YAES connectors.

Tools with locator plates



PAT221
w/ 2210NV221 die

MRE1022NV

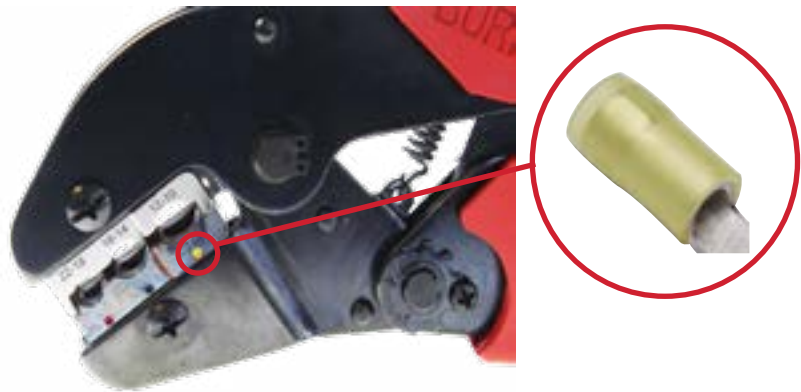
Tools without locator plates



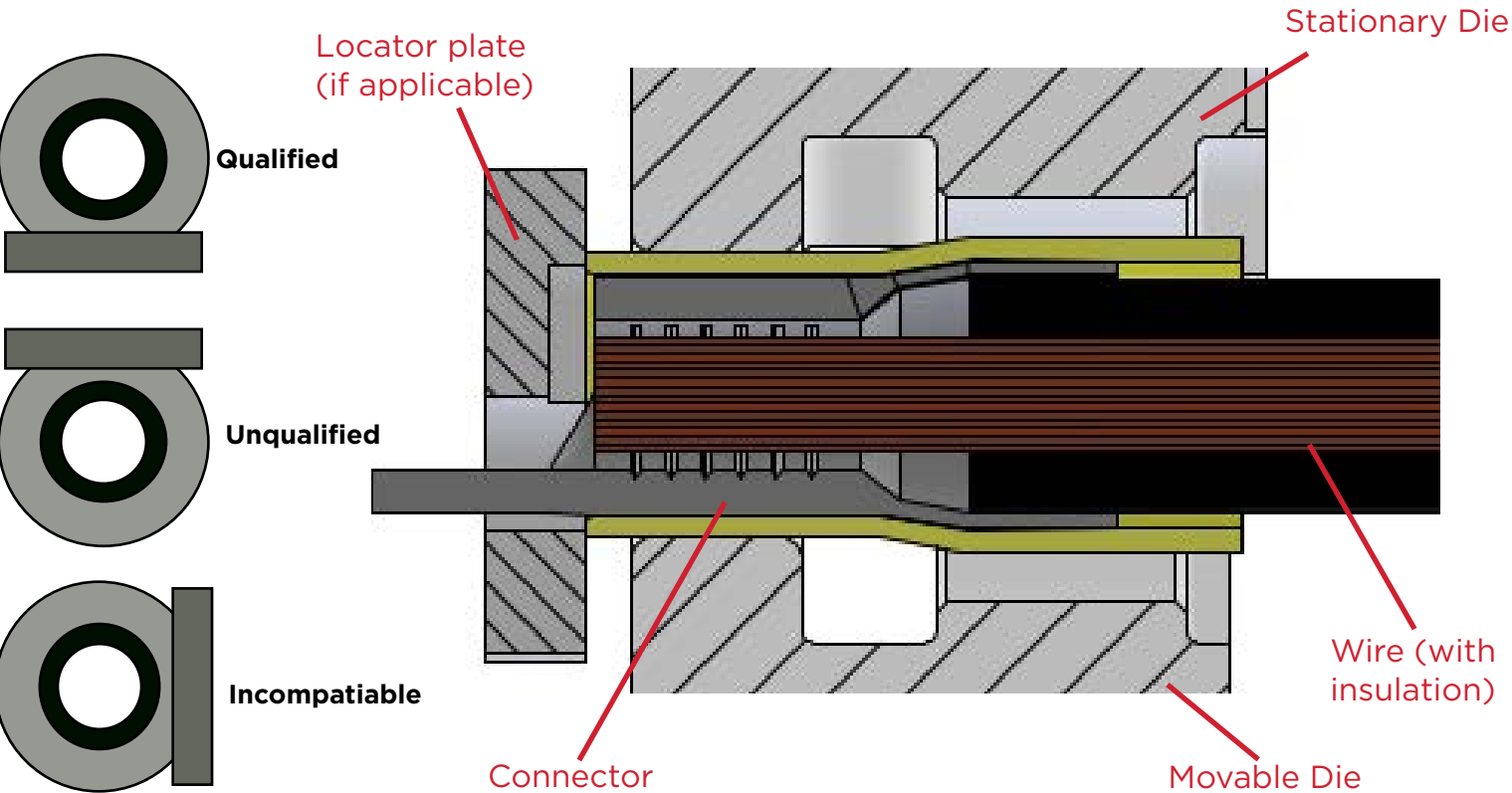
Y10D

Types TP and BA Vinylug

5. Die Verification: Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there is no color code on the die.

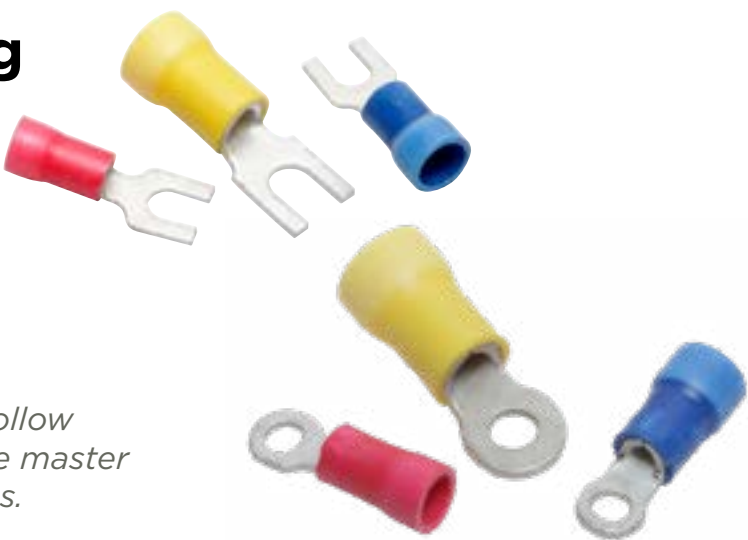


- 6. Number of Crimps:** One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination. The PAT221 with 2210NV221 die and the MRE1022NV crimp both barrel and shroud, but the Y10D requires separate barrel and shroud crimps.
- 7. Crimp Location and Direction:** When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately, with the end of the barrel flush with the locator plate. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY qualifies connections with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp in that configuration.



Types TP and BA Vinylug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy TP/BA compression terminals accommodating Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy's UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy's installation instructions below.



Note: All TP and BA ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.

Installation Instructions:

1. Connector Selection: For this installation, we are using a TP or BA copper compression terminal.

2. Strip Wire: Wire strip length for the TP or BA compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
BA16	22-16 AWG	13/64
BA14	16-14 AWG	13/64
BA10	12-10 AWG	13/64

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

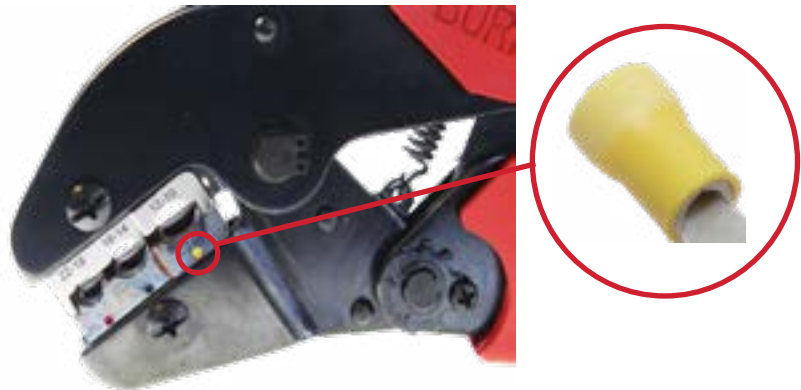
3. Inserting the Wire: Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. Tool and Die Selection: The tools shown below are recommended with types TP and BA connectors.

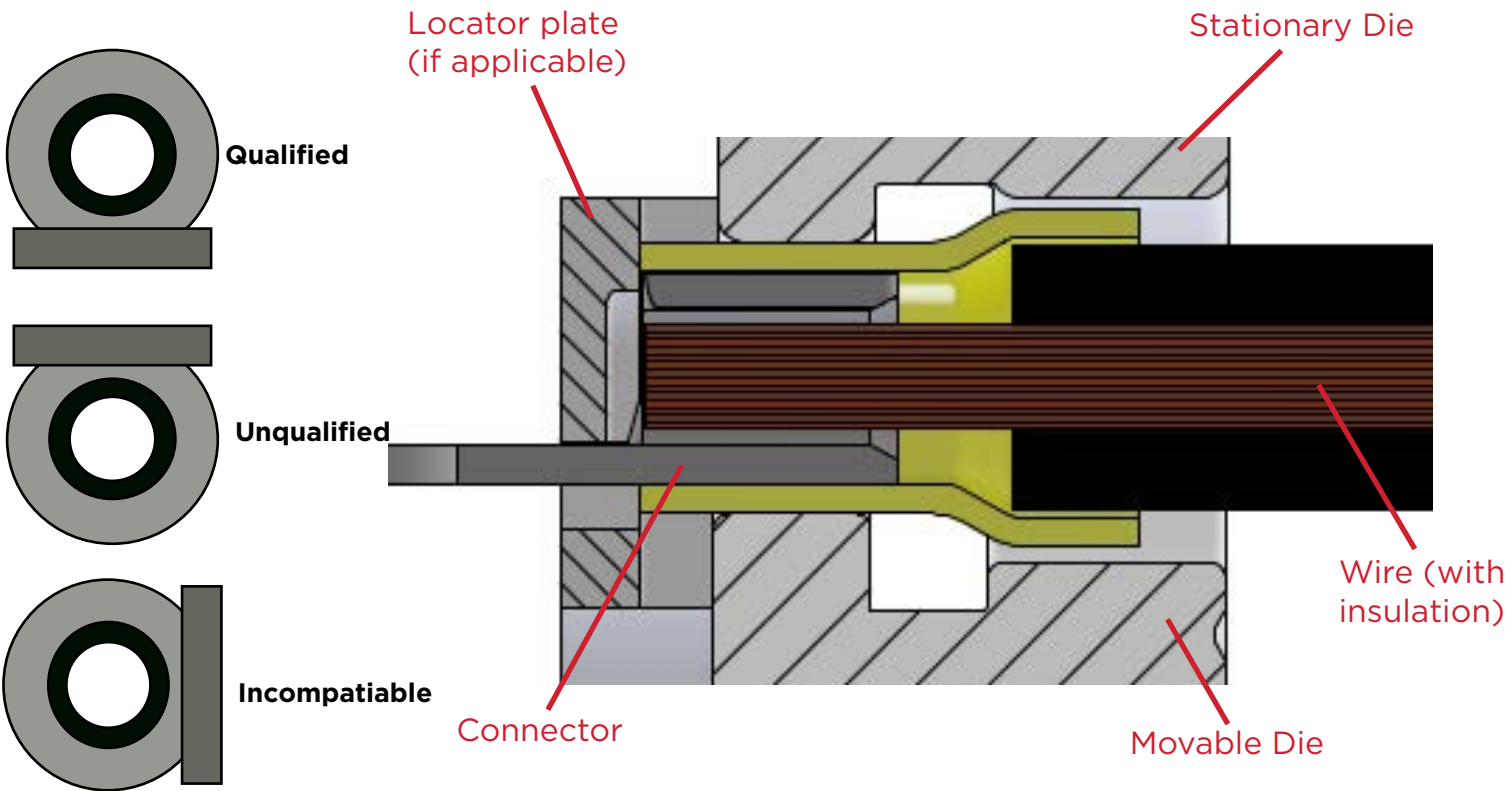


5. **Die Verification:** Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die.



6. **Number of Crimps:** One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination.

7. **Crimp Location and Direction:** When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY qualifies connections with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp in that configuration.



Type YAE-N Insulug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy YAE-N compression terminals accommodating 22-10 AWG Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy’s UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy’s installation instructions below.

Note: All YAE-N ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.



Installation Instructions:

1. **Connector Selection:** For this installation, we are using a YAE-N copper compression terminal.

2. **Strip Wire:** Wire strip length for the YAE-N compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAE18N	22-16 AWG	9/32"
YAE14N	16-14 AWG	
YAE12N	14-12 AWG	21/64"
YAE10N	12-10 AWG	3/8"

3. **Inserting the Wire:** Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. **Tool and Die Selection:** The tools shown below are recommended with types TP and BA connectors.

Tools with locator plates

PAT221
w/ 2210NV221

MRE1022NV

Tools without locator plates

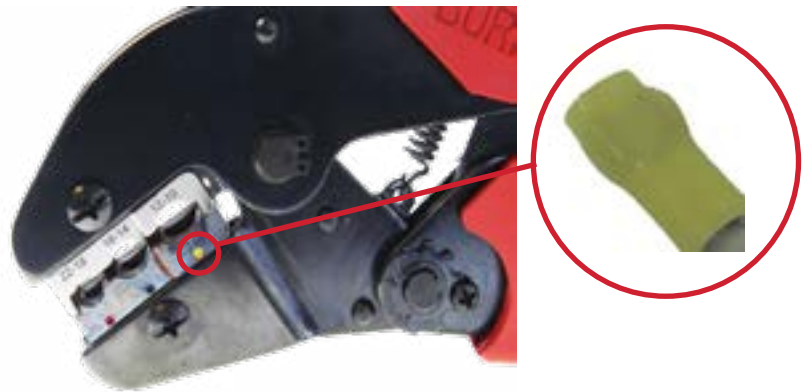
Y10D

M8ND*

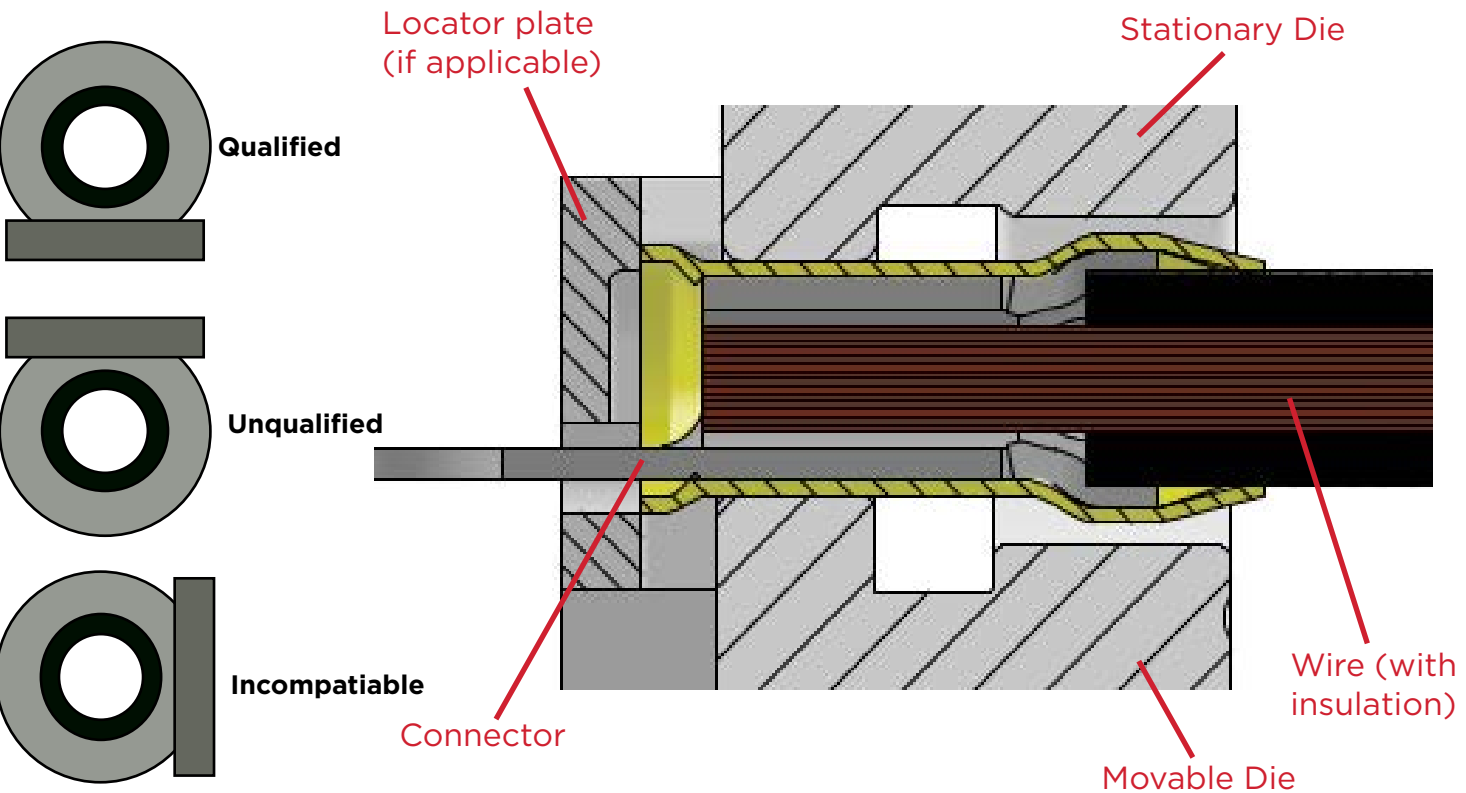
*Dies	
YAE18N	N14HET25V1, N10ET9,
YAE14N	N14HET15, N10ET23
YAE12N	N12HET1
YAE10N	N10HET15, N10ET9, N10ET23

Type YAV Hylug

5. Die Verification: Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die. YAE12 connectors must use M8ND or Y10D crimp tools.



- 6. Number of Crimps:** One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination. PAT221 with 2210NV221 die, MRE1022NV and M8ND crimp both barrel and shroud, but Y10D requires separate barrel and shroud crimps.
- 7. Crimp Location and Direction:** When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY qualifies connections with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp in that configuration.



Type YAV Hylug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy YAV compression terminals accommodating 22-10 AWG Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy's UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy's installation instructions below.



Note: All YAV ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.

Installation Instructions:

1. Connector Selection: For this installation, we are using a YAV copper compression terminal.

2. Strip Wire: Wire strip length for the YAV compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAV18	22-18 AWG	9/32"
YAV14	20-14 AWG	
YAV12	14-12 AWG	
YAV10	12-10 AWG	7/16"

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

3. Inserting the Wire: Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. Tool and Die Selection: The tools shown below are recommended with type YAV connectors.

Tools with locator plates

PAT221 w/ 2210B221 die

MRE1022B

Tools without locator plates

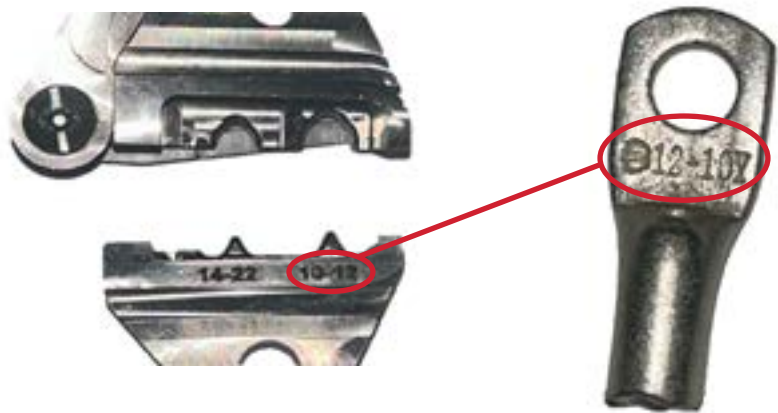
Y10D

M8ND*

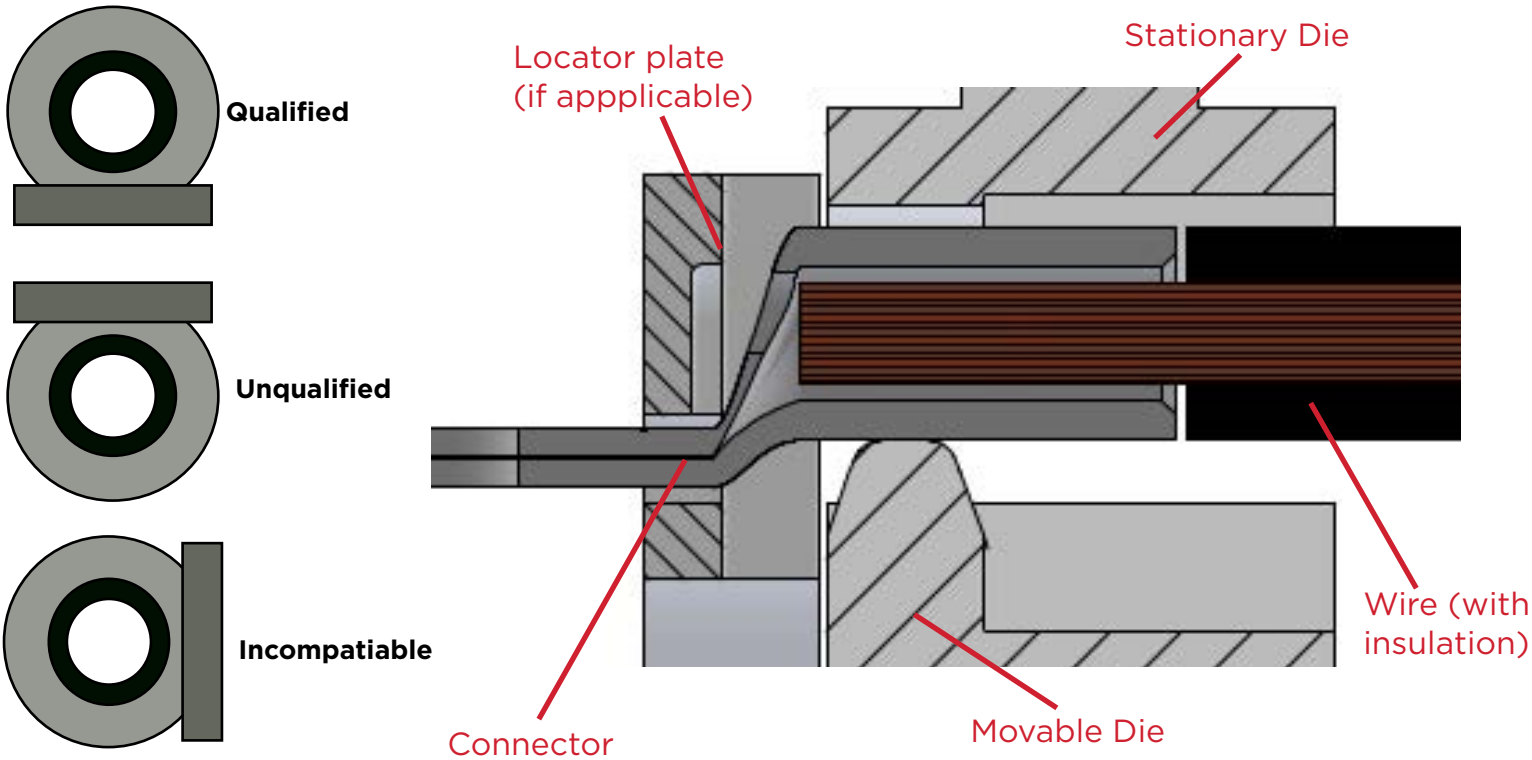
***Dies**

YAV18	N14HT, N14HT5
YAV14	
YAV12	N14HT
YAV10	N10HT, N10HT24

5. **Die Verification:** Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die.



6. **Number of Crimps:** One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination. YAV12 connectors must use the M8ND.
7. **Crimp Location and Direction:** When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY qualifies connections with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp in that configuration.



Type YAD Hylug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy YAD compression terminals accommodating 22-10 AWG Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy's UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy's installation instructions below.



Note: All YAD ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.

Installation Instructions:

1. **Connector Selection:** For this installation, we are using a YAD copper compression terminal.

2. **Strip Wire:** Wire strip length for the YAD compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAD18	22-18 AWG	9/32"
YAD14	20-14 AWG	
YAD12	12-10 AWG	11/32"

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

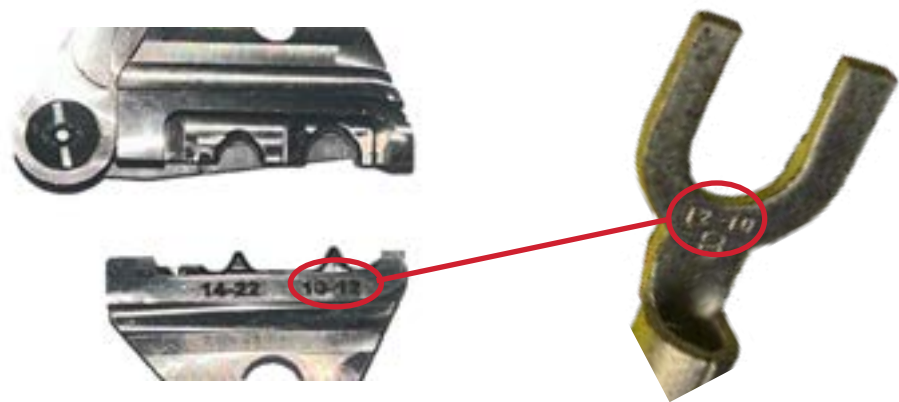
3. **Inserting the Wire:** Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. **Tool and Die Selection:** The tools shown below are recommended with type YAD connectors.

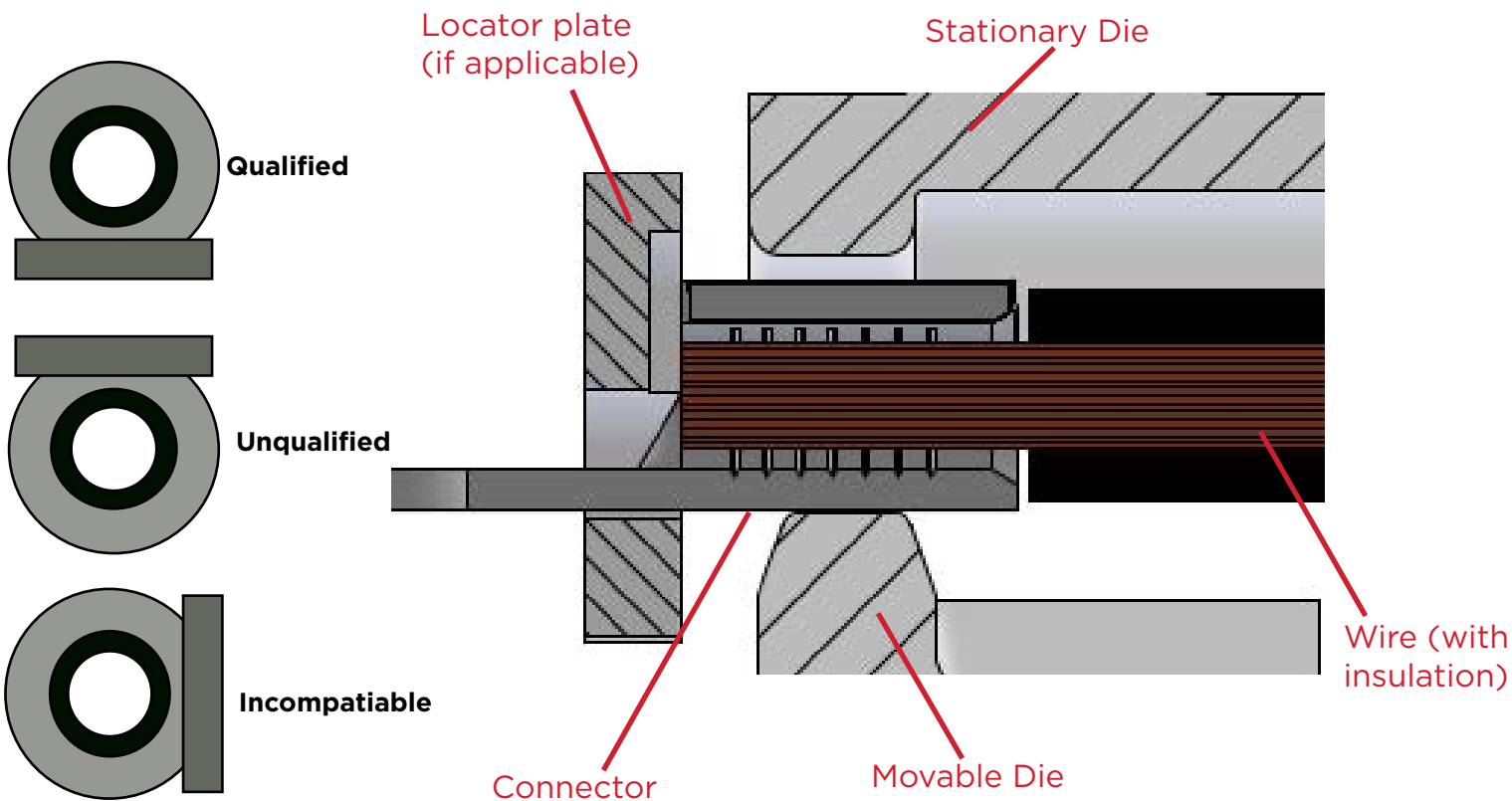


5. Die Verification: Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die.



6. Number of Crimps: One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination.

7. Crimp Location and Direction: When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY qualifies connections with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp in that configuration.



Type YAV-H Hylug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy YAV-H compression terminals accommodating 22-10 AWG Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy’s UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy’s installation instructions below.

Note: All YAV-H ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.



Installation Instructions:

1. Connector Selection: For this installation, we are using a YAV-H copper compression terminal.

2. Strip Wire: Wire strip length for the YAV-H compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAV18H	22-18 AWG	9/32"
YAV14H	20-14 AWG	
YAV10H	12-10 AWG	7/16"

3. Inserting the Wire: Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

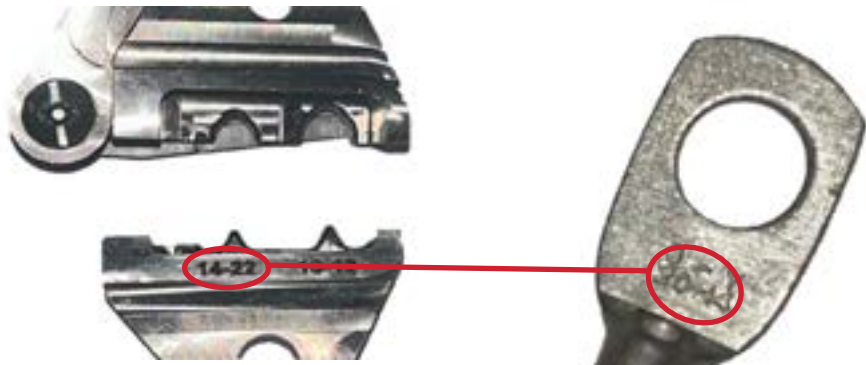
Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. Tool and Die Selection: The tools shown below are recommended with type YAV-H connectors.



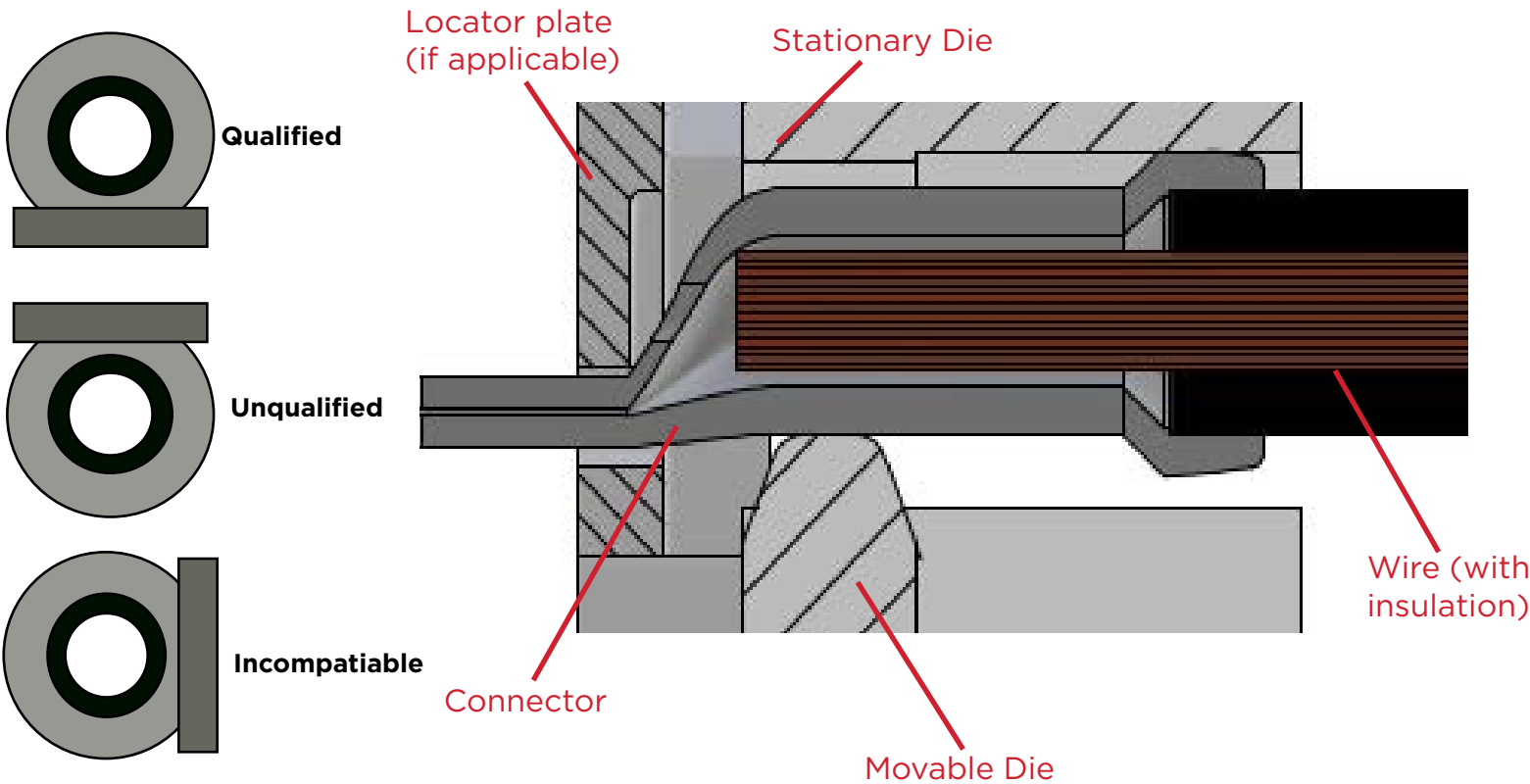
Type YAEV/YAEV-L Insulug

5. **Die Verification:** Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die.



6. **Number of Crimps:** One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination. Shroud crimp must be completed with the M8ND.

7. **Crimp Location and Direction:** When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY tools align the connector with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp either in that configuration, or 180 degrees rotated about the center axis of the barrel (show on the left).



Type YAEV and YAEV-L Insulug

The installation instructions below are used to install Burndy YAEV or YAEV-L compression terminals accommodating 22-10 AWG Copper Class B or Class C, stranded wire. To maintain Burndy’s UL Listing and CSA Certification, installers are required to follow Burndy’s installation instructions below.



Note: All YAEV and YAEV-L ring and fork terminals follow the same installation instructions. Refer to the master catalog for specifics of UL listed combinations.

Installation Instructions:

1. **Connector Selection:** For this installation, we are using a YAEV or YAEV-L copper compression terminal.

2. **Strip Wire:** Wire strip length for the YAEV or YAEV-L compression terminals is identified in the table to the right. Wire strip length is also identified on the carton label, master catalog, sales drawing, or other online resources. Measure the wire strip length and remove the specified amount of insulation.

Bulk Catalog #	Wire Range	Strip Length
YAEV18	22-18 AWG	1/4"
YAEV14	16-14 AWG	
YAEV10	12-10 AWG	5/16"

Note: Be careful not to nick or damage the wire strands during wire stripping.

3. **Inserting the Wire:** Fully insert the wire into the connector until the insulation butts against the connector insulation shroud. The wire should be flush with the tongue end of the barrel.

Note: If wire is properly stripped, the bare wire inserts deep enough to ensure a proper installation.

4. **Tool and Die Selection:** The tools shown below are recommended with type YAEV and YAEV-L connectors.

Tools with locator plates

PAT221 w/ 2210NV221 MRE1022NV

Tools without locator plates

M8ND*

*Dies

YAEV10	N10ET23, N10ET9
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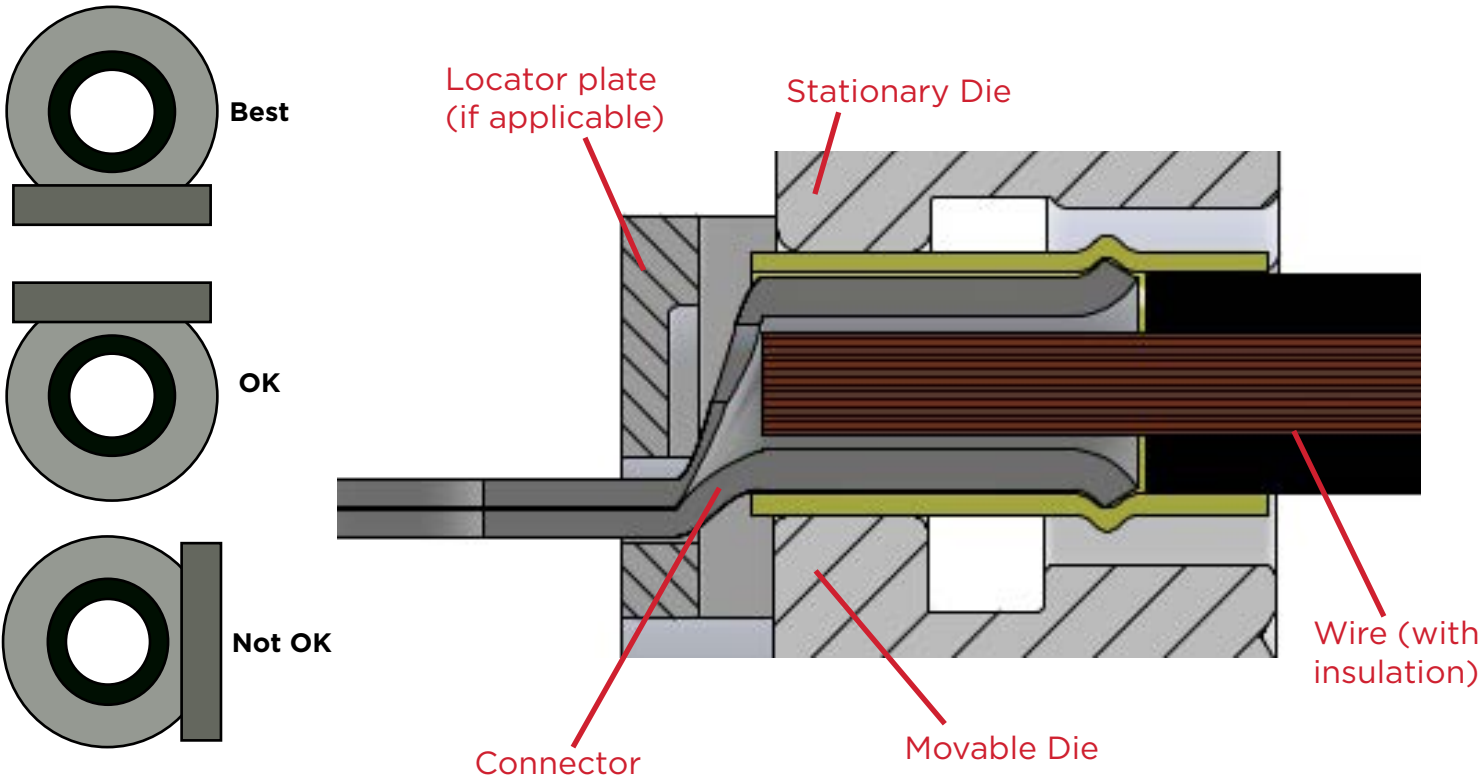
Ferrule General Information

5. Die Verification: Before crimping, ensure the correct die is used by matching the color code on the die set with the connector insulation color. The wire size range marked on the die should match that of the connector when present. The color code still applies even if there are no dots on the die.



6. Number of Crimps: One (1) crimp is required for this connector, tool, and die combination.

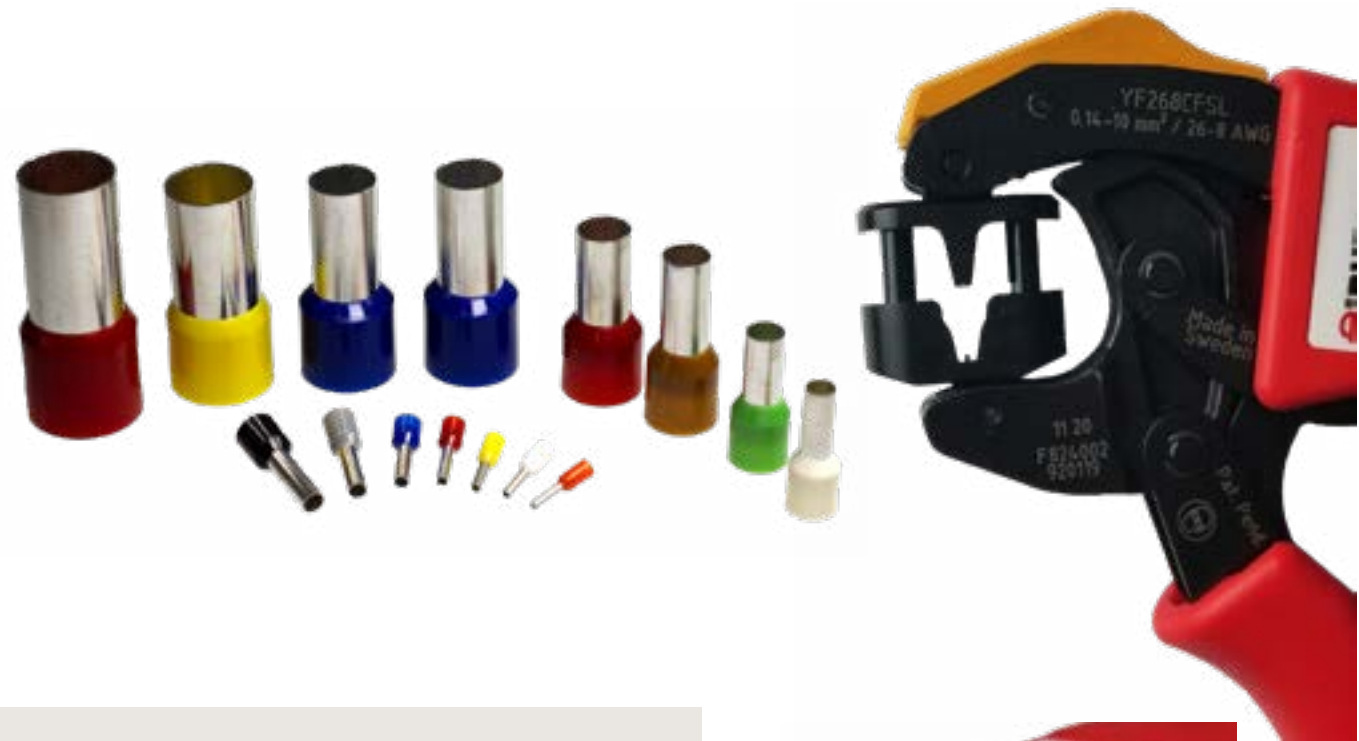
7. Crimp Location and Direction: When inserted into tools with a locator plate, the connector will be located appropriately. For tools without a locator plate, the terminal should be positioned such that the crimp portion of the die is centered on the barrel of the connector, with no portion of the die extending beyond the ends of the barrel. While orientation of the terminal in the tool is generally not considered to affect the connection, BURNDY tools align the connector with the tongue side down. It is recommended to crimp either in that configuration, or 180 degrees rotated about the center axis of the barrel (show on the left). **YAEV10** should be positioned in tool without using locator plate.



A ferrule is a small metal sleeve crimped onto the end of a stranded wire to improve the quality and reliability of electrical connections. Stranded wires can fray or deform when inserted into terminal blocks or screw terminals, leading to poor conductivity or even short circuits. A ferrule prevents this by compressing the strands into a solid, uniform shape, ensuring a secure and consistent connection. Typically made of tin-plated copper, ferrules come in insulated and non-insulated varieties and are color-coded to indicate wire size. They are especially useful in control panels, automation systems, and any environment where vibration or frequent maintenance could compromise wire integrity.

There are different standardized color coding systems used to identify the size of the wire the ferrule is designed to fit. All use the same physical ferrules, the only difference is the color of the insulation. Refer to page __ for a color code chart.

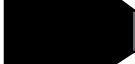
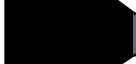
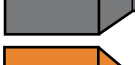
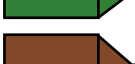
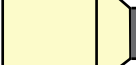
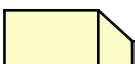
- D Series (Deutsche Industrie Norm or DIN Standard):** Most widely used standard and is common in European applications. Color coding is widely recognized.
- W Series (Weidmüller Style):** Slightly different from DIN. Not official, but widely adopted.
- T Series (Telemacanique/French Style):** Less common, but still used in some regions.



For additional information, scan here!



Ferrule Color Code

	T Series - Telemechanique	W Series - Weidmüller	D Series - Deutsche Industrie Norm (DIN)
0.14 mm ²	 Brown	 Grey	 Gray*
0.25mm ²	 Violet	 Light Blue	 Yellow*
0.34mm ² 24 AWG	 Pink	 Turquoise	 Turquoise*
0.5mm ² 22 AWG	 White	 Orange	 White
0.75mm ² 20 AWG	 Light Blue	 White	 Grey
1.00mm ² 18 AWG	 Red	 Yellow	 Red
1.5mm ² 16 AWG	 Black	 Red	 Black
2.5mm ² 14 AWG	 Gray	 Blue	 Blue
4.0mm ² 12 AWG	 Orange	 Gray	 Gray
6.00mm ² 10 AWG	 Green	 Black	 Yellow
10.00mm ² 8 AWG	 Brown	 Ivory	 Red
16.00mm ² 6 AWG	 Ivory	 Green	 Blue
25mm ² 4 AWG	 Black	 Brown	 Yellow
35mm ² 2 AWG	 Red	 Beige	 Red
50mm ² 1 AWG	 Blue	 Olive	 Blue

*Not included in DIN Standard

