



COAX Cable test & connector replacement

Step-by-step guide



Why you should test your COAX cables

Essential to your equipment are your COAX cables. These are the veins of your system, playing a crucial role in your passings. The last thing you want are broken cables resulting undetected passings.

Cable break can occur through wear of the equipment. Heavy objects on the cable or storing the cables in a wrong way may also result in cable breakage. Luckily it's easy to detect and solve. This process can be applied to both regular cable and angled cables.

Keep in mind if you replace an angled cable connector with a regular, your lid of the decoder might not be able to close.

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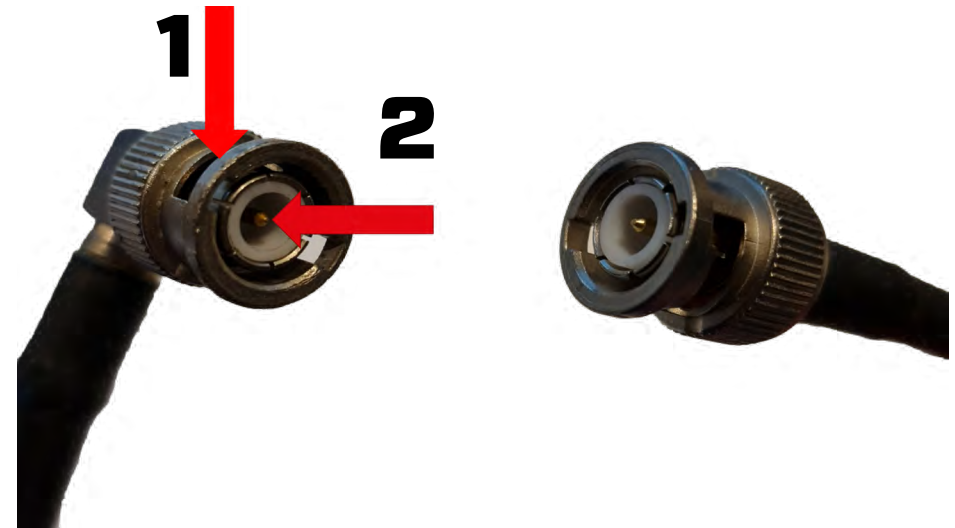
Multimeter test

Use a multimeter to check if there's a break in the cable. There are 3 methods to execute this test.

Hold the measure pins of the multimeter on the outside of the connector. When its showing zero hones, your cable is ok. A higher number indicates cable break. Repeat this for the the inside, and both in and outside of the cable. The value on the multimeter should always be 0.0.

1. The outside shields (0.0hm)
2. Inner copper pins (0.0 hm)
3. The outside shield and inner pin together (infinite)

!Don't measure the cable when plugged into the decoder!



Visual inspection

Sometimes it takes just a visual check to define the condition of your cabling. There are 3 indicators that implicate cable break:

1. Cable bend. A cable that is bent in an unusual and sharper bend may indicate a cable break.

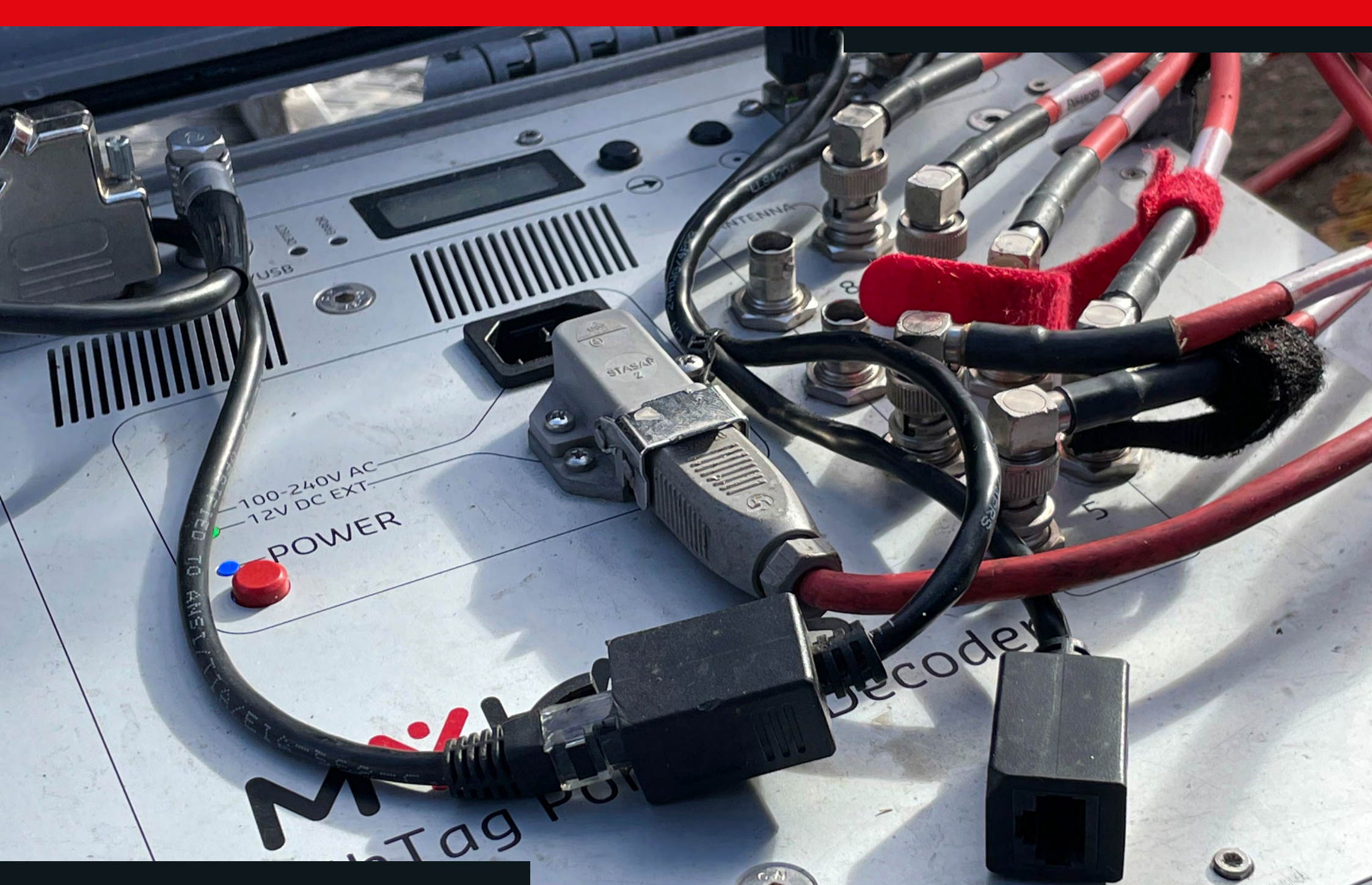
2. Sunken pin. A sunken pin indicates a broken connector. When the pin is too far in, the connection of your cable to the decoder will be unstable and weak.

3. External pin. A pin that sticks out more than it's supposed to, will also result in a poor connection between the cable and decoder.



No flaws detected?
Great! your cabling is good to go! Remember to repeat these tests regularly to prevent inconveniences on your event.





COAX Cable test & connector replacement

Replacing the connector

If the Multimeter test and visual inspection determined a cable break, you can replace the connector to solve the issue. Decide if you still have enough cable left over when you're cutting of the problem area, and follow these steps.

Don't have enough cable left over after cutting? Then replace your entire coax cable.

Tools used

Crimp tool

Side cutters

Knife

BNC crimp connector

Shrink sleeve (optional)



Don't own these tools (yet)?
MYLAPS offers the BNC Connector replacement kit
Art. 30S050

1. Cut the old connector

Cut the cable at the problem area- but leave some space for the new connector

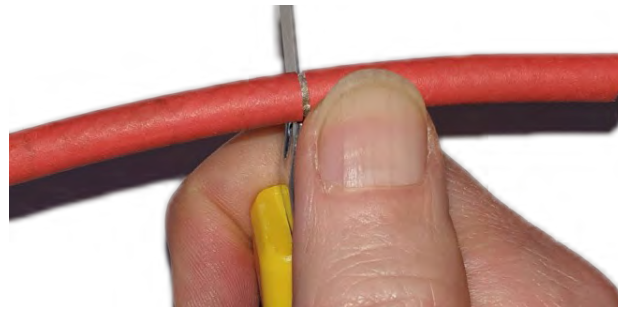


2. Apply shrink sleeve

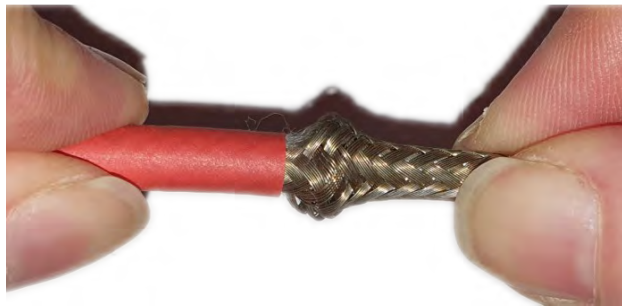
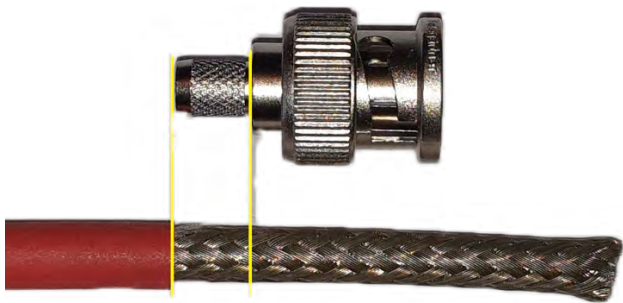
Slide the shrink sleeve and Crimp ring (ferrule) over the cable. You'll need this later.



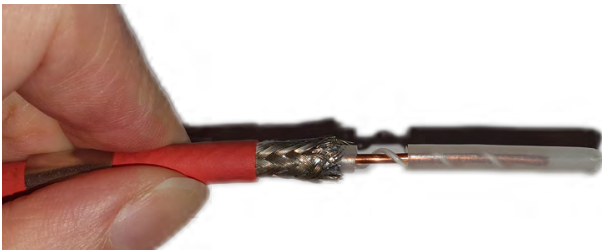
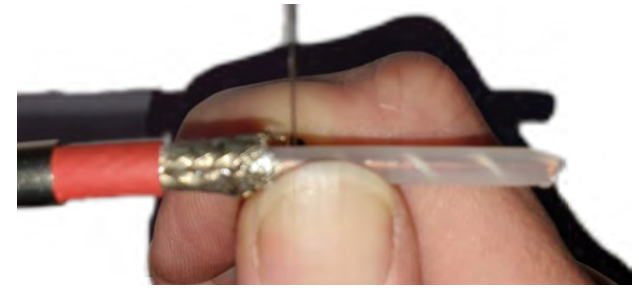
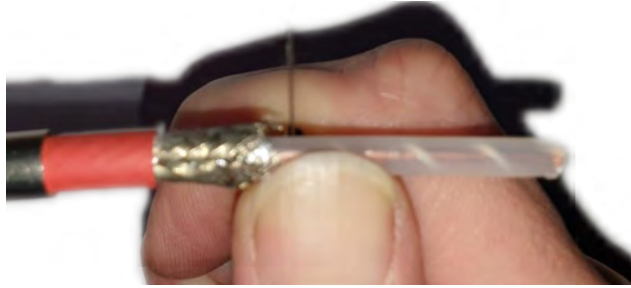
4. Cut the cable insulation to the braided shield



5. Measure the braid to the plug and shorten the braid



6. Cut the inner insulation



7. Measure the length of the pin and shorten the conductor Crimp on the pin

Crimp on the pin with use of the small slot of the crimp tool.



8. Insert the cable into the BNC plug

Push until it locks



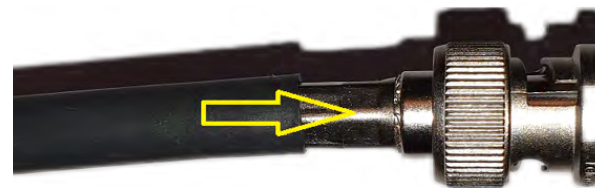
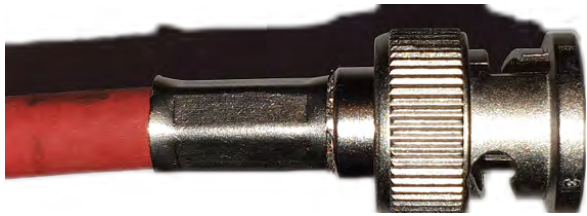
9. Slide the crimp ring over the braid against the plug and crimp the ring

Crimp with use of the middle slot of the crimp tool



10. Heat the shrink sleeve

Slide the shrink sleeve over the crimp ring and heat so it shrinks nicely around the ring



Done!

That's it, now you can use your COAX cable for your decoder again



Want to learn more?

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