

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

4473

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON RESISTANCE OF CONNECTORS USED IN
CABLE SPLICES OF NBS REPORT 4369

by

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to

AIRWAYS ENGINEERING DIVISION
Office of Federal Airways
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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● Office of Basic Instrumentation

● Office of Weights and Measures

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Supplementary Report on Resistances of Connectors Used in
Cable Splices of NBS Report 4369

by

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R. W. Crouch and R. T. Vaughan
Photometry and Colorimetry Section
Optics and Metrology Division

Test 21A-3A/55

to

Airways Engineering Division
Office of Federal Airways
Civil Aeronautics Administration

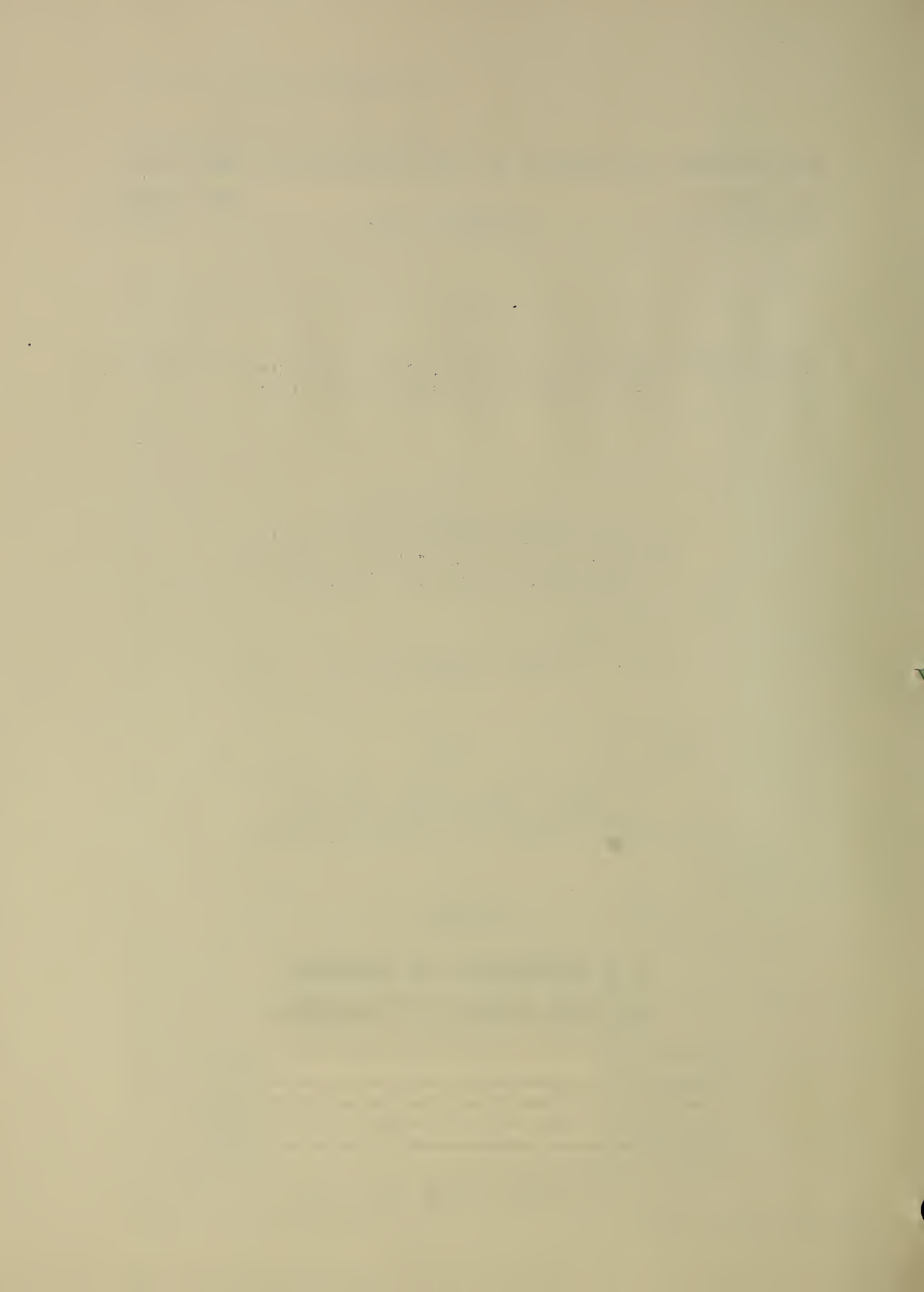


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Supplementary Report on Resistance of Connectors Used in Cable Splices of NBS Report 4369

1. SCOPE

This report presents the results of additional resistance measurements which have been made in the hope of obtaining some explanation of the large variations in resistance from conductor to conductor which was found during the cable splicing investigation covered by NBS Report 4369. Cable splices Nos. 8 and 11 were selected for these measurements because they showed some of the largest variations in resistance. The additional measurements include both a repetition of the bridge measurements and values determined by the ammeter-voltmeter method. Three observers participated.

2. PROCEDURE

The conductors of cable splices 8 and 11 have been identified by attaching a number to each wire. The resistances of these conductors have been remeasured by the same observer (A) who made the original measurements using the same bridge and method used for these measurements. These resistances have also been determined by measuring the voltage drop across the conductors with a current of $1.000 \pm .005$ amperes flowing through the conductor in each instance. The current was derived from a storage battery and the measurements were made with a suitable ammeter and voltmeter by observer B. Both types of measurements were repeated on cable splice No. 11 by observer C.

Since the individual conductors were not identified at the time of the original measurements, it is possible to compare those results with the present values only statistically. To do this, the new bridge measurements made by observer A, who made the original ones, have been processed as those values were; that is, an allowance of 45 milliohms has been made for the resistance of the wire, and the residual resistances have been allotted to groups according to their size.

3. RESULTS

The results are presented in two tables. Table I contains the new values arranged to compare the values obtained for the same conductors by the two methods and three observers. Table II compares the original values with the most comparable values of the present measurements as indicated in the previous paragraph.

4. DISCUSSION

In general, the new measurements confirm the original findings that there is considerable variation in the resistance of the splice from wire to wire. The new measurements also show that the splices having the larger values of resistance are unstable. This was confirmed by remeasuring each of two conductors several times. Variations of more than 2 to 1 were found in one case. At least 8 of the 52 conductors in cable slice No. 11 were noted as unstable on the ammeter-voltmeter test by both observers B and C. These characteristics are undesirable in control circuits.

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Table I
Resistances of Conductors

Method Observer Wire No.	Splice No. 8		Splice No. 11		Bridge C
	E/I B	Bridge A	E/I B	E/I C	
1	48	45	47	46	45
2	54	51	54	56	49
3	62	60	52	48	46
4	255	1552	50	48	46
5	47	46	196#	175	182
6	83	82	162#	138	132
7	75	70	144#	136#	131
8	67	60	51	49	47
9	49	48	50	47	46
10	79	78	51	48	46
11	288	296	180#	160	137
12	213	334	170#	165#	143
13	172	175	50	48	47
14	47	45	52	47	46
15	98	96	51	47	46
16	78	80	57	55	54
17	207	720	51	47	45
18	211	736	168	158	135
19	48	46	178	170	144
20	265	600	50	48	47
21	114	210	50	47	46
22	48	48	49	46	45
23	195	112	53	48	47
24	386	2367	52	48	45
25	68	67	55	50	50
26	47	45	112	105	104
27	89	83	65	60	58
28	50	48	51	47	45
29	49	47	49	46	44
30	46	45	69	61	59
31	44	44	211#	181#	965
32	188	180	52	47	46
33	49	47	73	69	67
34	95	94	225#	188#	171
35	46	44	57	52	51
36	135	131	160#	178#	216
37	178	454	190#	210#	151
38	58	54	56	46	44
39	415	1747	54	47	46
40	162	307	48	46	44
41	45	44	50	46	44
42	68	65	215#	168#	156
43	450	1790	51	48	47
44	54	52	63	46	45
45	468	2075	64	64	60
46	425	1590	97	94	89
47	48	45	134#	106#	94
48	51	49	75	68	67
49	288	980	55	49	48
50	193	170	56	49	47
51	46	46	52	47	46
52	235	710	56	48	47

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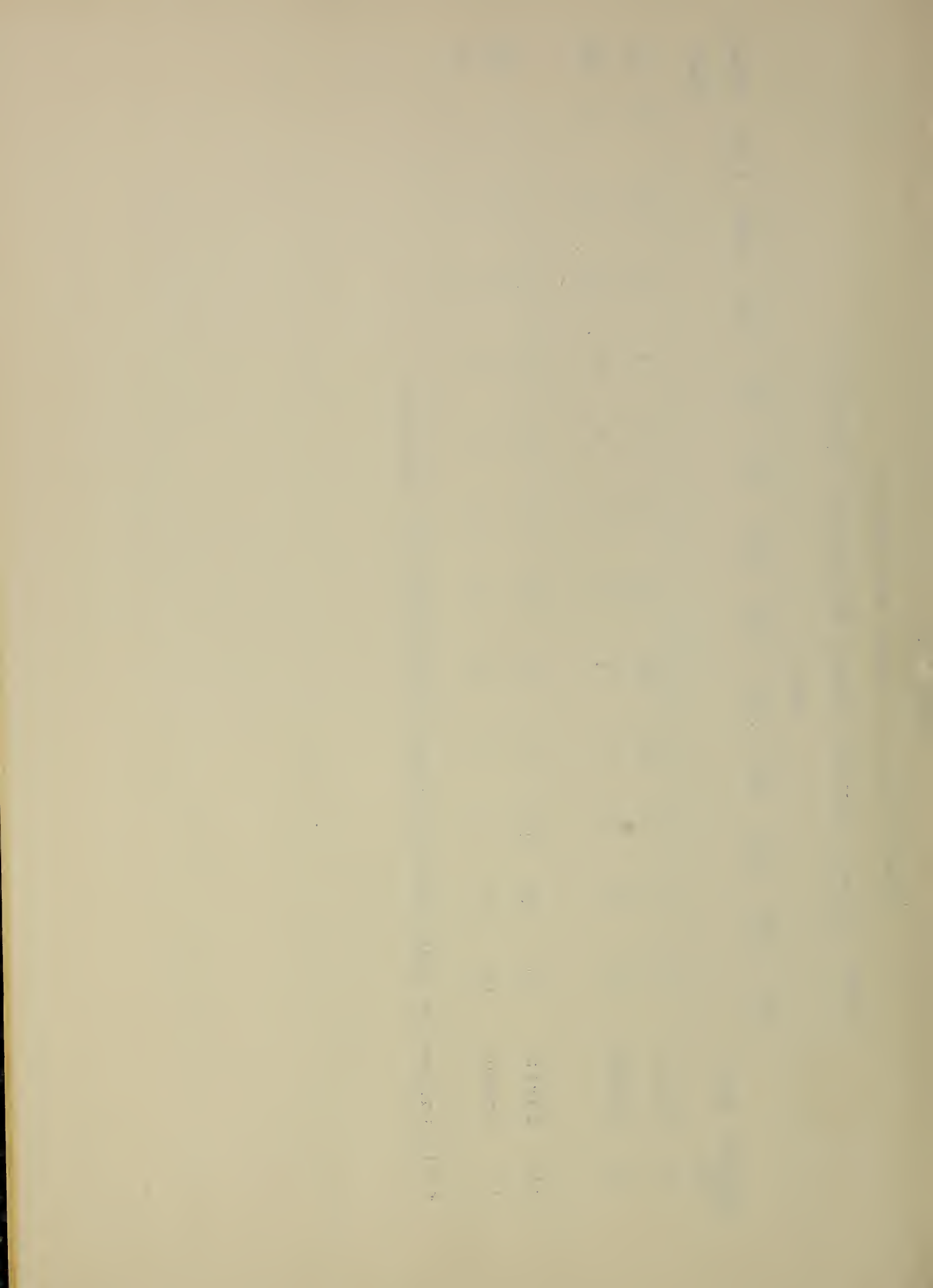
Table II

Distribution of Splice Resistances

Number in Each Interval Between Resistances Indicated *

Splice No.	Test	ohms											Means	
		.000	.001	.002	.005	.010	.022	.047	.100	.215	.465	1.000		2.150
8	First	0	1	1	12	15	13	3	3	1	3	0	0	.071
8	Second	8	5	4	3	3	6	4	4	4	5	5	1	.366
11	First	0	8	16	5	2	4	2	2	5	8	0	0	.136
11	Second	10	17	2	3	3	3	8	5	0	1	0	0	.091

* All values for both tests are bridge measurements by observer A



THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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The functions of the National Bureau of Standards are set forth in the Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, as amended by Congress in Public Law 619, 1950. These include the development and maintenance of the national standards of measurement and the provision of means and methods for making measurements consistent with these standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials; the development of methods and instruments for testing materials, devices, and structures; advisory services to Government Agencies on scientific and technical problems; invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the Government; and the development of standard practices, codes, and specifications. The work includes basic and applied research, development, engineering, instrumentation, testing, evaluation, calibration services, and various consultation and information services. A major portion of the Bureau's work is performed for other Government Agencies, particularly the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The scope of activities is suggested by the listing of divisions and sections on the inside of the front cover.

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The results of the Bureau's work take the form of either actual equipment and devices or published papers and reports. Reports are issued to the sponsoring agency of a particular project or program. Published papers appear either in the Bureau's own series of publications or in the journals of professional and scientific societies. The Bureau itself publishes three monthly periodicals, available from the Government Printing Office: The Journal of Research, which presents complete papers reporting technical investigations; the Technical News Bulletin, which presents summary and preliminary reports on work in progress; and Basic Radio Propagation Predictions, which provides data for determining the best frequencies to use for radio communications throughout the world. There are also five series of nonperiodical publications: The Applied Mathematics Series, Circulars, Handbooks, Building Materials and Structures Reports, and Miscellaneous Publications.

Information on the Bureau's publications can be found in NBS Circular 460, Publications of the National Bureau of Standards (\$1.25) and its Supplement (\$0.75), available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Inquiries regarding the Bureau's reports and publications should be addressed to the Office of Scientific Publications, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

