

An electrical terminal is a mechanical devise installed at the end of a wire lead to facilitate attachment and form a positive electrical connection.

MATERIALS

The most common terminals are constructed of copper that has been tin plated (giving a silver appearance) and annealed to relieve stress points assuring maximum installation strength. Terminal insulators are molded polyvinyl chloride or nylon. Insulators are rated at a continuous operating temperature of 105° C (220° F) and at a maximum of 600 volts.

Terminals with higher temperature ratings do exist. When higher than standard requirements are needed terminals with the proper higher rating should be selected.

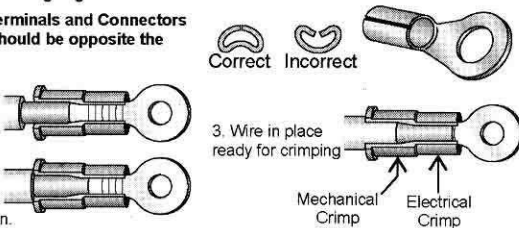
NON-INSULATED vs. INSULATED

Non-insulated terminals are the most economical terminal. They are used where special performance or insulation characteristics are not needed.

Insulated terminals are used where an insulated barrel is necessary and desirable. Often used because; Industry standard color coding of insulators indicates proper wire gauge.

Non-Insulated Terminals and Connectors Indent (Crimp) should be opposite the barrel seam.

1. Funnel design guides wire into position.
2. No wire strand hangup as wire is inserted. Fast, positive installation.



INSULATOR COLOR CODING

Insulators on insulated terminals are color-coded by wire conductor size.

The most common conductor sizes are:

- (#22-18) - RED
- (#16-14) - BLUE
- (#12-10) - YELLOW

With larger sizes color-coded as follows:

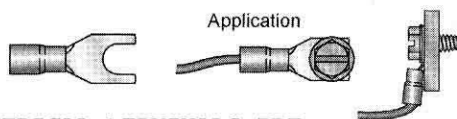
- 8 - RED
- #6 - BLUE
- #4 - YELLOW

TERMINAL STYLES

RING - Designed so that it can be fully captured by a stud, bolt or screw. Prevents accidental removal. Ideal where positive contact is required.

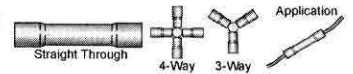


SPADE - Can be easily slipped around a stud, bolt, or screw without fully removing the fastener.



ELECTRICAL_TERMINALS.PDF

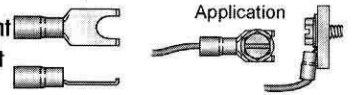
BUTT SPLICE - For splicing wire during a continuous run.



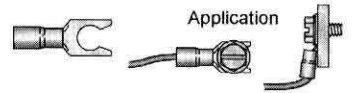
CLOSE END CONNECTOR - For splicing several wires that have been joined at a junction.



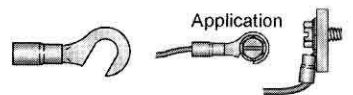
FLANGE TERMINALS - Same as spade except with flange ends to prevent accidental removal should the stud, bolt or screw become slightly loose.



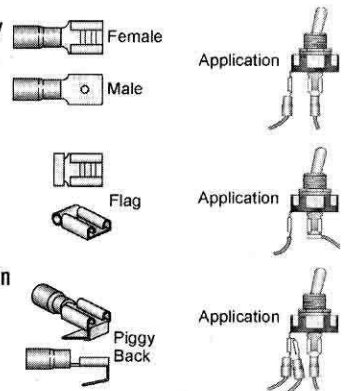
LOCK SPADE - Same as spade except with a center notch to provide a positive attachment to the stud, bolt or screw.



HOOK TERMINAL - Similar to the spade except the location and shape of the opening makes positioning during connection more positive plus makes accidental removal more difficult.



DISCONNECT - Enables the easy attachment and detachment of wires to appropriate tabs located on controls, switches, etc. Also, enables the easy connection of 2 wires that may need to be disconnected in the future. Blade or Tab size comes in two common widths .250 [1/4] (most common) and .187 [3/16]. These blade sizes are the same on the three most popular terminal sizes. (22-18 RED) (16-14 : BLUE) (12-10 : YELLOW)



A **Flag** terminal is a right angle version of a disconnect.

The **Piggy Back** enables more than one wire to be attached to a tab by disconnects.

BULLET & BULLET RECEPTACLE - Enables the easy attachment and detachment of 2 wires to each other. Gets name from the bullet shape of the male terminal. It is normally only found in gauges (22-18 RED) & (16-14 BLUE) the bullet diameter is .157 and common to both gauges.

