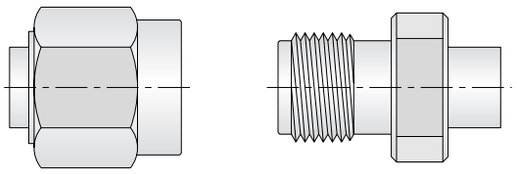
Coupling Mechanisms

The following four types of mechanism are commonly used for the series described in this catalogue.

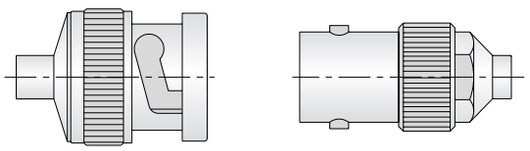
Screwed Coupling Mechanism



It consists of a thread and a coupling nut. Special attention must be paid to the maximum torque permitted and the coupling nut captivation.

The screwed connection is used in series like SMC, SMA, TNC, N, and 7/16 because the mechanism guarantees the most solid, stationary coupling suited for e.g. test and measurement, military and telecoms applications.

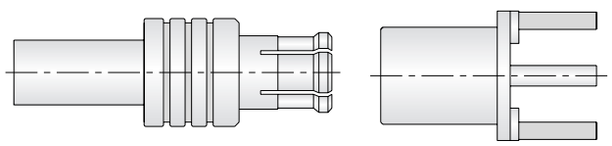
Bayonet Coupling Mechanism



It is a twist-snap connection. The coupling mechanism is best known through the BNC(Bayonet Navy Connector).

The bayonet connection often is chosen as coupling when it is important to have a sturdy mechanism and at the same fast mating. Therefore, the mechanism is reliable for test and measurement applications as well as military systems. Used in the series BNC, BNO, BNT, SHV and MHV.

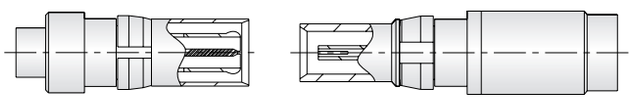
Snap-on Coupling Mechanism



It is commonly used for connectors with small mechanical dimensions and high packing density. Because this type of connection is easy to use, it is often designed in to PCB applications.

The main feature of the snap-on mechanism is that the engagement and disengagement action can be completed extremely quickly. This mechanism is very reliable when used for small connectors such as MMCX, MCX and SMB series

Slide-on Coupling Mechanism



It is used extensively where a high packing density and easy handling is needed. A typical application is the interconnection of daughter boards to mother boards.

This mechanism is often used for various DIN-multipart connectors and also with miniature connectors such as BMA, MMBX, SMS or DIN 1.0/2.3, which are normally attached to PCBs.