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Your home for high quality Terminal Insulators and Electro Mechanical components.

BLUE-DOT TECHNOLOGY

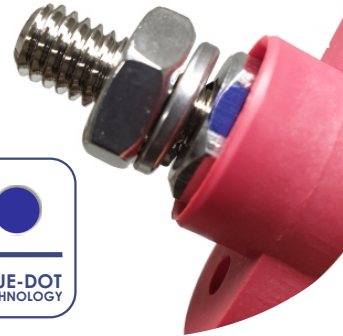
During the development of our Electromechanical product line, it became clear to us, there are 2 distinct functions associated with each product.

- A) Electrical Current Transfer. Requiring highly conductive components. Primarily material incorporating elemental copper.
- B) Mechanical functions, from holding things together, to associating conductive elements to each other.

By recognising these different functions and adapting materials best suited for each function, we are now incorporating non-traditional materials into our "Electromechanical" products.

This has allowed us to use the most cost and mechanically effective materials for each function. This has improved our product quality and also lowered our manufacturing cost.

It is **critical** for the end user to understand these distinctly different functions, as it may not be apparent by looking at the component. To assist in the identification of the CONDUCTIVE item, we have placed a distinctive "BLUE DOT" on the electronically conductive component. It is imperative these blue marked items **remain in the positions where they were originally assembled**. Should it be necessary to disassemble the product, make sure the "Blue MARKED" items are reinstalled to their original locations.



CONDUCTIVE vs. HI-STRENGTH RETAINING NUTS

VTE Inc. uses two type of retaining fasteners:

Conductive Fasteners

Our conductive fasteners are used where current will pass through the fastener. The electrical properties are such that conductivity is superior to mechanical fasteners.

Using copper as a standard: 100%

- Brass conductivity: 37%
- Stainless steel conductivity: 2.4%

Mechanical Fasteners

Our retaining fasteners are used where current does not need to pass through the fastener. An example of this would be at the end of a connection post, to tighten an assembly.

Some Key Points:

Conductive Nuts: Brass, Tin-plated Brass.

On some Bus material: nickel-plated brass. Brass is used for its superior conductivity to Stainless Steel.

Mechanical Nuts: Stainless Steel, Steel.

Steel is used to tighten, or torque an assembly. Steel is much harder, and can handle higher torque before distortion.

Brass and copper are more expensive than steel, and are only used where conductivity is required.

Brass (or plated) nuts are marked with a "Blue Mark". This is to notify the installer that the fastener is for conductivity positions only.

Conductivity nuts are installed by the factory, and must be left in their original position. When installing multiple lug or ring terminals, washers are not recommended between terminals.

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