



Cable structure

Flexible ultrahigh-frequency cables have a coax cable structure, where the inner and outer conductors are kept apart by a dielectric. This dielectric is applied by a special manufacturing process. The outer conductors have an annular corrugation. The corrugation troughs press into the dielectric, thereby sealing this cavities. This prevents any penetrated water from advancing through annular-corrugated cables. The jacket for these cables is made of black abrasion-resistant PE. This material is halogen-free and UV-resistant. As an optional, a flame-resistant version is available.

Designation	Nominal size	Outer conductor form	Outer Ø ca. mm	Min. bending radius for laying mm	Attenuation at 100m dB	Medium power kW	Weight kg/km	Part no.
Cellflex, low loss								
	1/4"	Corrugations	10,0	40	14,48	0,550	130,0	800201
	3/8"	Corrugations	11,2	50	10,33	0,640	120,0	800202
	1/2"	Corrugations	16,2	70	7,20	1,180	220,0	800203
	5/8"	Corrugations	21,4	90	5,59	1,670	370,0	800204
	7/8"	Corrugations	28,0	120	4,10	2,500	550,0	800205
	1 1/4"	Corrugations	39,4	200	3,42	2,390	1050,0	800206
	1 1/4"	Corrugations	39,4	200	2,94	3,600	1150,0	800207
	1 5/8"	Corrugations	51,0	300	2,49	4,200	1530,0	800208
	2 1/4"	Corrugations	60,0	410	2,24	5,400	1920,0	800209
Cellflex, superflexible								
	1/4"	Corrugations	7,8	25	19,50	0,257	70,0	800210
	3/8"	Corrugations	10,2	25	14,10	0,560	120,0	800211
	1/2"	Corrugations	13,7	32	11,20	0,770	210,0	800212
Cellflex, ultraflexible								
	1/2"	Corrugations	13,7	30	13,20	0,680	240,0	800213

Application

Flexible ultrahigh-frequency cables are used as the cables for the antennae in directional radio, radio stations, satellite radio, radio and TV transmitters, etc. The most important parameters for these coax cables are characteristic impedance, reflection factor, attenuation, average power and the bending radius.