

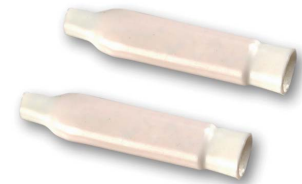


### Features & Options

- Creates a Weatherproof Wire Connection
- Accommodates 18 to 26 AWG Wire
- Crimp-On & Twist-On Styles Available

BAPI's Sealant Filled Connectors (**SFC**) contain a moisture-excluding sealant which encapsulates the electrical connection protecting it from moisture and oxidation. This encapsulation also reduces the potential for fire, electrocution and flashover. BAPI offers two types of **SFCs**—a Twist-On Style and a Crimp-On Style. The Crimp-On Style (**SFC1000**) is used for factory terminations, while the Twist-On Style (**SFC2000**) is used for quick and safe field terminations. The **SFC2000** accepts up to two 22 AWG wires or one 22 AWG and one 16 or 18 AWG wire. The **SFC2000** has a voltage rating of 300 volts and a temperature rating of 105 °C, and it is not UL listed.

Incorporating a "J-Loop" (see figures below) in all terminations adds an additional level of protection against moisture and oxidation. Used in conjunction with BAPI's double encapsulated sensors and etched Teflon leadwires, **SFCs** and "J-Loop" terminations ensure a watertight package that can withstand high humidity and condensation and perform under real world conditions.



**Crimp-On Sealant Filled Connectors**



**Twist-On Sealant Filled Connectors**

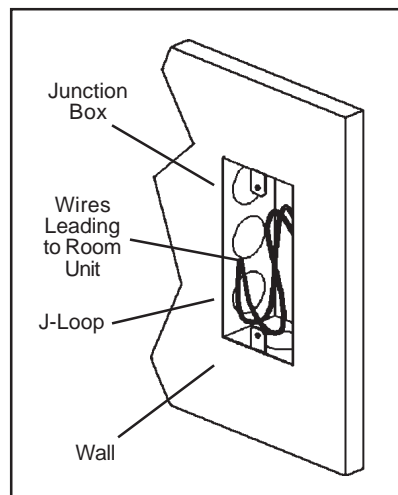
### ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Description
BA/SFC1000-100 .....	100 Crimp-On Style SFCs
BA/SFC1000-500 .....	500 Crimp-On Style SFCs
BA/SFC1000-1000 ....	1,000 Crimp-On Style SFCs

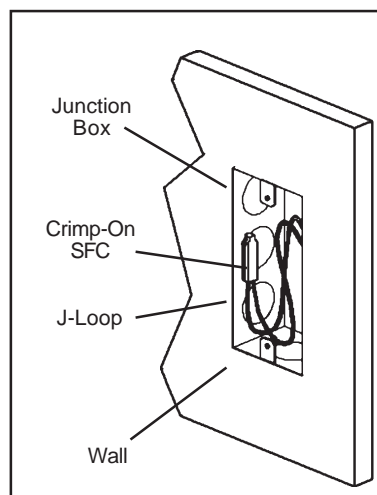
Part Number .....	Description
BA/SFC2000-100 .....	100 Twist-On Style SFCs
BA/SFC2000-500 .....	500 Twist-On Style SFCs
BA/SFC2000-1000 ....	1,000 Twist-On Style SFCs

### J-Loop Termination Technique

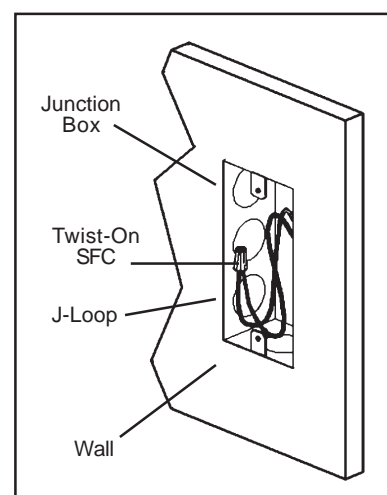
Incorporating a "J-Loop" (also known as a drip loop) into all terminations adds an additional layer of protection against moisture and oxidation by directing moisture away from the connection. The idea is to place the wire junction as high as possible and form a "J" with the leadwires. The bottom of this "J" should be below the junction point. Any moisture that collects on the leadwires is pulled downward by gravity to the bottom of this loop and away from the junction.



**J-Loop Technique**



**J-Loop with Crimp-On SFC**



**J-Loop with Twist-On SFC**