QPM Cables minimize downtime and reduce cost

Cables are typically the weak point in most DC electric tool systems. But not with the QPM product line, where Stanley engineers have designed a special high-flex cable that offers a dramatic improvement in life expectancy over competitive products on the market.

Using Stanley's QPM cable reduces the total life cycle cost of a tool installation by reducing the downtime associated with cable failure as well as the significant investment in replacement cable assemblies required.

Lightweight Cable Connector

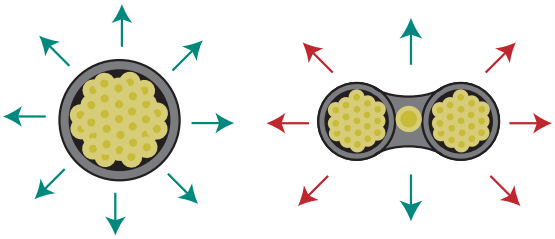
The QPM cables used on handheld tools have a molded insert that fits into the handle, providing superior connection strength. An integral handle nut secures the cable to the tool.

Cable Options

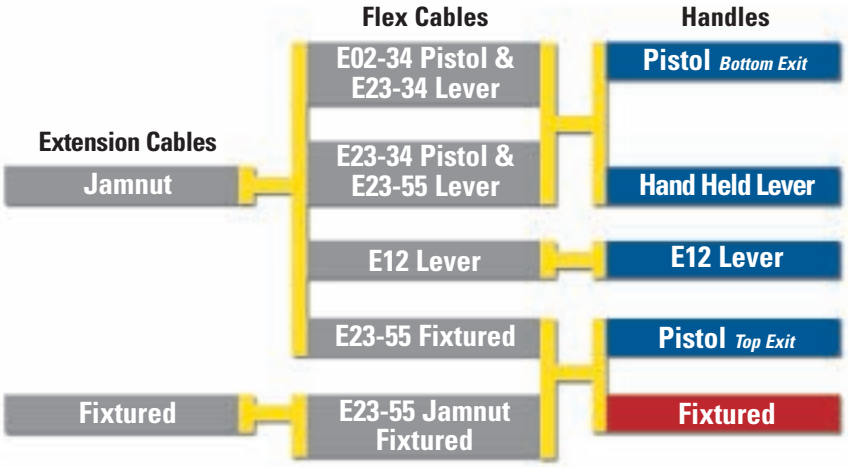
QPM cable connectors combine the advantages of both MIL-SPEC style and bayonet connectors while eliminating their disadvantages. Stanley includes robust MIL-SPEC pins that can withstand many connect/disconnect cycles and the convenience of 1/4 turn bayonet connectors. Stanley also offers a full line of festooning and other cable management accessories to assure a safe and operable working environment.

All cables in the QPM high-flex line are CE compliant and meet UL/CSA specifications.

QPM cable options include different mountings and interfaces to fit any application. However, all QPM tools interface to a common extension cable. In addition to standard QPM cables, lighter weight, ultra-flexible cables and swivel cables for applications with challenging access demands are available. Tool cables can connect to as long as 60 m (192 ft) between the tool and the controller. 90° cable connectors are available for most cables.



QPM's round cable design allows easy flexing in any direction compared to flat cables, which can perform differently depending on the direction flexed. This uniform flexibility of the QPM cable offers more consistent durability.



90° Cable Connector

The QPM connectors for fixtured tools and all controllers install with only four or five twists of the wrist. Strong pins that conduct signals withstand many connect/disconnect cycles while maintaining reliablity. A ratcheting mechanism prevents walk-off.