

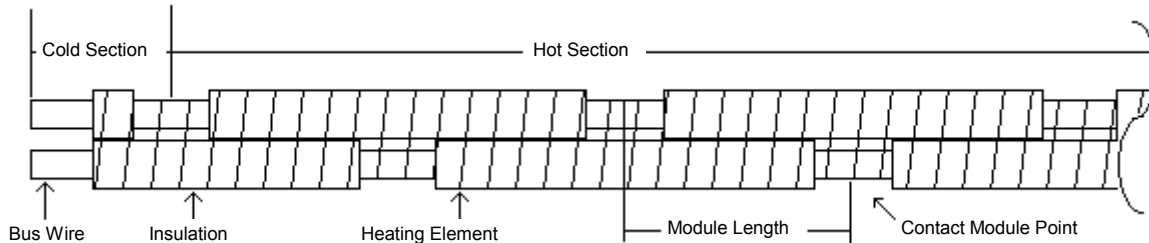
BriskHeat Constant wattage heating cables	FE (page 7-9)	KE (page 7-10)	KM (page 7-11)	KK (page 7-12)
Maximum Continuous Energized Exposure Temperature	400°F (204°C)	500°F (260°C)	500°F (260°C)	550°F (287°C)
Maximum Continuous De-energized Exposure Temperature	450°F (232°C)	550°F (287°C)	550°F (287°C)	575°F (301°C)
Available Voltages	120, 208, 240, 277, 480VAC	120, 208, 240, 277, 480VAC	120, 208, 240, 277, 480VAC	120, 208, 240, 277, 480VAC
Available Wattages	3, 5, 8, & 12	4, 8, & 12	4, 8, & 12	4, 8, & 12
Nominal Dimensions	0.200 x 0.300 (0.508 x 0.762 cm) 12AWG.	0.225 x 0.330 (0.572 x 0.838 cm) 12AWG	0.180 x 0.250 (0.457 x 0.635 cm) 16AWG. 0.200 x 0.305 (0.508 x 0.775 cm) 12AWG.	0.180 x 0.250 (0.457 x 0.635 cm) 12AWG.
Weight per 500 Foot (152.4 M) Spool	39.7 lb. (18.0 Kg.)	41 lb. (18.6 Kg.)	37 lb. (16.8 Kg) 16 AWG or 45 lb. (20.4 Kg.) 12 AWG.	29.8 lb. (13.5 Kg.)
Dielectric Strength	Over 2000 volts	Over 2000 volts	Over 2000 volts	Over 2000 Volts
Resistance to Moisture	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good
Resistance to Chemicals	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good
Resistance to Flame	Outstanding	Excellent	Outstanding	Excellent
Resistance to Radiation	Fair to good	Fair to good	Good	Outstanding <i>Flexible after exposure to 10⁹ RADS</i>

NOTE: All BriskHeat Constant Wattage heating cables must be used with appropriate control. See Section 9 for more information.

F style cable design features a heating element tension wrapped around two 12AWG bus wires, followed by a layer of tension wrapped fluorocarbon film and an extruded TEFLON® outer jacket. A metallic braid is added to provide abrasion resistance and grounding.

K style cable design features a heating element tension wrapped around two 12AWG bus wires, followed by one or two layers of tension wrapped Kapton™. This assembly is wrapped in additional layers of Kapton™, fiberglass, or TEFLON®. A metallic braid is added to provide abrasion resistance and grounding.

How Constant Wattage Cable Works.



Constant wattage cable uses a fixed resistance wire wrapped around two main conductors (bus wires). At specific intervals the insulation is removed from the bus wires, forming the Contact Module Points.

These Contact Module Points are staggered along the length of the cable. This creates consistent heating circuits known as the Module Length. When power is applied to the bus wires each *complete* Module Length heats at the rated wattage output.

The incomplete Module Lengths, at the beginning and end of each cable, do not heat. This allows the "Cold" ends to be safely placed inside of a controller or junction box.