KF3

7/8" RADIAFLEX® RLKU Cable, A-series

Product Description

RADIAFLEX® functions as a distributed antenna to provide communications in tunnels, mines and large building complexes and is the solution for any application in confined areas.

Slots in the copper outer conductor allow a controlled portion of the internal RF energy to be radiated into the surrounding environment. Conversely, a signal transmitted near the cable will couple into the slots and be carried along the cable length.

RADIAFLEX® is used for both one-way and two-way communication systems and because of its broadband capability, a single radiating cable can handle multiple communication systems simultaneously.

This RADIAFLEX® radiating cable utilize a low-loss cellular polyethylene foam dielectric and a smooth copper outer conductor which offers a superior electrical performance together with good bending properties.

Features/Benefits

- Ultra wideband from 30 MHz to 2.65 GHz
- · For applications in tunnels and buildings
- Low coupling loss variations

Low coupling loss variations				
Technical Specifications				
Size:	[in]	7/8"		
Max. operating frequency:	[MHz]	2650		
Cable Type:		RLK		
Jacket	JFN: halogen free, non corrosive, flame and fire retardant, low smoke, polyolefin Test methods for fire behaviour of cable: IEC 60754-1/-2 smoke emission: halogen free, non corrosive IEC 61034 low smoke IEC 60332-1 flame retardant IEC 60332-3-24 fire retardant			
Slot Design		Groups of vertical slots at short intervals		
Previous Model Number		RLKU78-50JFN		
Impedance	[Ω]	50 +/-2		

	IEC 61034 low smoke IEC 60332-1 flame retardar	ssion. Halogen nee, non conosive	
	IEC 60332-1 liame retardant		
Slot Design		Groups of vertical slots at short intervals	
Previous Model Number		RLKU78-50JFN	
Impedance	[Ω]	50 +/-2	
Relative propagation velocity	[%]	89	
Capacitance	[pF/m (pF/ft)]	75 (22.9)	
Inductance	[μH/m (μH/ft)]	0.1875 (0.057)	
DC-resistance inner conductor	$[\Omega/\text{km} (\Omega/1000\text{ft})]$	1.46 (0.44)	
DC-resistance outer conductor	[Ω/km (Ω/1000ft)]	2:16 (0.66)	
Outer Conductor Material		Overlapping Copper Foil	
Inner Conductor Material		Copper Tube	
Diameter over Jacket	[mm (in)]	28.5 (1.12)	
Diameter Outer Conductor	[mm (in)]	23.8 (0.94)	
Diameter Inner Conductor	[mm (in)]	9.3 (0.37)	
Minimum Bending Radius, Single Bend	[mm (in)]	350 (13:8)	
Cable Weight	[kg/m (lb/ft)]	0.60 (0.40)	
Max. tensile force	[N (lb)]	2300 (507)	
Indication of Slot Alignment		Bulge atop slots	
Storage temperature	[°C (°F)]	-70 to +85 (-94 to +185)	
Installation temperature	[°C (°F)]	-25 to +60 (-13 to +140)	
Operation temperature	[°C (°F)]	-40 to +85 (-40 to +185)	
Stop bands	[MHz]	650-750, 1330-1430, 2025-2100	
Recommended / maximum clamp spacing	[m (ft)]	0.9 (3)	
Minimum Distance to Wall	[mm (in)]	80 (3.15)	
Length	[m (ft)]		

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	l able of Losses				
Frequency,	Longitudinal	Coupling	Coupling		
MHz	Loss, dB/100 m	Loss	Loss		
	(dB/100 ft)	50%, dB	95%, dB		
75	1,02 (0,31)	52 (56)	64 (68)		
150	1,46 (0,44)	61 (65)	73 (77)		
450	2,67 (0,81)	69 (72)	81 (84)		
800	4,07 (1,24)	67 (69)	74 (77)		
870	4,23 (1,29)	63 (66)	70 (74)		
900	4,34 (1,32)	63 (66)	71 (74)		
960	4,62 (1,41)	64 (66)	71 (74)		
1800	7,70 (2,35)	59 (62)	67 (70)		
1900	8,18 (2,50)	59 (62)	67 (70)		
2000	8,66 (2,64)	60 (63)	67 (71)		
2200	9,94 (3,03)	58 (61)	66 (69)		
2400	11,68 (3,56)	57 (60)	65 (68)		
2600	13,70 (4,18)	58 (60)	66 (68)		
Standard conditions					

Standard conditions

Notes

- Coupling loss as well as longitudinal attenuation of RADIAFLEX® cables are measured by the free space method according to IEC 61196-4.
- Coupling loss values are measured with a radial (below 650 MHz) or parallel (above 650 MHz) orientated dipole antenna.
- The coupling loss values given in brackets are average values of all three spatial orientations (radial, parallel and orthogonal) of dipole antenna.
- Coupling loss values are given with a tolerance of ±5 dB and longitudinal loss values with a tolerance of ±5%.
- In case of a conflict of operational and stop band, please contact RFS for further assistance.
- · As with any radiating cable, the performance in building or tunnel environments may deviate from figures based on free space method.

Rev.

2008/08/26