## Cable Ties and Fixings Cable Ties Inside Serrated



1.2

## Cable Ties for food industry, detectable

### • MCT-Series

HACCP (Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points) is a directive of the EU, developed by the Codex Alimentarious of the World Health Organisation. This demands that effective food safety systems are established through the application of systematic approaches to hazard and risk analysis.

#### **Features and Benefits**

The MCT ties have metal content dispersed throughout the head and strap of the cable tie. These ties can be used as part of the HACCP process. The 'unique' blue colour assists in the visual detection and greatly reduces the risk of contamination.

## Application

The Metal Content Tie is a cable tie specifically designed for use in the food & pharmaceutical processing industries. A unique manufacturing process, involving the inclusion of a metallic pigment, enables even small 'cut-off' sections of the tie to be detected by standard metal detecting equipment. Ideally suited for the installaton of cabling in and around the manufacturing process.



The MCT with metal content.



A safe and contamination free production process with MCT.

Material Data						
Material		Polyamide 6.6 with metal particles (PA66MP)				
Colour		Blue (BU)				
Operating Temperature		-40 °C to +85 °C Continuous, (+105 °C for 500 h)				
Flammability		UL94 HB	3			
_		halogenfree				

				IVICI		
Technical Ta	able	1		1		
Article-No.	Туре	Length (L)	Width (W)	Bundle Ø max.	Min. Tensile Strength (N)	Application Tool
111-01225	MCT18R	100	2.5	22	80	1–3, 5
111-00829	MCT30R	150	3.5	35	135	1–10
111-00830	MCT50R	200	4.6	50	225	1–10
111-00831	MCT50L	390	4.7	110	225	1–10
111-01136	MCT120R	380	7.6	100	535	6–10
Releasable						
111-00937	MCTRELK2M	250	4.6	65	225	1–10

All dimensions in mm. Subject to technical changes.

# MCT

*HACCP = Hazard Analysis Critical Control
Points HACCP stands for Hazard Analysis
Critical Control Points. It is a method of
identifying and eliminating potential hazards
in food production. Those hazards that
cannot be eliminated are controlled in such
a way that the consumer is protected. These
controls are known as Critical Control Points
(CCPs). They are CRTICAL because if they
fail or are not carried out, the risk of the
product harming the customer, increases.