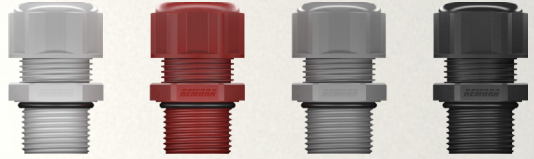




Things to know Nylon Cable Glands



Technical Breakdown

A nylon cable gland is basically a mechanical cable entry device that clamps around a power or data cable where it passes into an electrical enclosure, panel or junction box. The ultimate goal is safety and environmental protection; it anchors the cable securely to stop physical tension from ripping the wires out of the terminals, while completely sealing the hole against dust and water.

These specific GripLoc® glands are manufactured from a highly resilient PA6 nylon material, meaning they can survive a massive static temperature range from minus 40 up to 100 degrees, and even up to 120 degrees for quick instantaneous bursts.

The main engineering metric here is the ingress protection level. When properly installed with the pre fitted EPDM O-ring resting inside the concentric ridge-and-groove moulded into the mating face, these units effortlessly achieve an IP68 rating at 10 bar pressure, which is roughly 150 PSI.

They are also designed to meet the strict IP69K testing criteria for high pressure hot water washdowns. The thread sizes cover all typical setups, running through standard metric entries from M12 up to massive M75, alongside the traditional PG thread options.

How to Choose - Selecting the right gland comes down to your installation environment, thread type and exact cable outer diameter. If you are working on a standard commercial distribution board or a clean factory floor, the standard GripLoc nylon range is your best bet. For high vibration applications or locations where you want an anti-tamper setup, make sure to pick a gland featuring the built-in Vibration Lock system, which relies on diagonal inner tabs that click together like a ratchet as you tighten the cap down. If you are stocking the workshop or kitting out an off site installation van, choosing a specific colour code like red, white, grey or black helps keep matching circuits or voltage lines clean and easily identifiable on the panel face.

Best Practices - To get a proper environmental seal, the gland body must be mounted perfectly square against a smooth, clean enclosure surface. One massive benefit of this range is the unique atmospheric membrane integrated directly inside the GripLoc seal. This thin, removable barrier completely isolates the empty enclosure from moisture and dust during the panel assembly stage or transit, meaning panel builders do not need to buy separate stopping plugs. When you are ready to terminate, you do not even have to strip the gland down; you just apply pressure with your finger or shove the cable straight through the membrane. The cap should be tightened firmly by hand; the textured surface finish and friction splines are designed to maximize your hand grip while reducing fatigue.

Q What exactly is the benefit of the GripLoc design over a standard cheap nylon gland?

A Standard nylon glands frequently suffer from the internal seal warping, bulging or completely pulling out when you torque down the cap. The GripLoc seal fixes this by using a continuous channel around its top lip where built-in retention tabs from the claw physically lock inside. It also uses an inner deluge lip that interlocks directly with the gland body, ensuring a completely water-tight interface that stops the rubber from distorting under heavy pressure.

Q Can I use the same internal sealing components if I swap from a nylon gland to a brass one?

A Yes, that is a huge advantage for stock management. All of the internal GripLoc seals and multi-hole inserts are fully interchangeable between the standard PA6 nylon, GripLoc-BR nickel-plated brass & GripLoc-SS stainless steel range.

Q What is the main difference between a standard GripLoc gland and an Ex version?

A A standard gland is built for general industrial and commercial panels, whereas an Ex version is strictly certified for hazardous areas where explosive gases or dust atmospheres are a constant risk. The Ex e hazardous glands conform to strict ATEX standards like EN 6000079-0 and are typically colour coded in black or distinct Blue for easy identification in Zone 1, 2, 21 or 22 environments, utilising specialised compound materials to prevent any risk of static ignition or housing failure.