

Catalogue

About



Distinguished by our focus on OEM and ODM design and development, CSTAR has leveraged years of accumulated expertise in the electronics industry. This success led to our proprietary brand, CSTAR, catering to various applications such as automotive, LCDs, LCD TVs, POS systems, computers, projectors, laptops, digital cameras, medical cables, mobile phones, tablets, and other peripheral components. We have earned the trust and preference of clients globally, with our customer base extending to well-known consumer / 3C / industrial computer manufacturers.

Moving forward, we remain committed to our business philosophy of "Professional Foundation, Quality Excellence, and Customer Respect." Upholding stable quality, swift delivery, and highly competitive pricing, we continually strive for innovation to provide world-class, high-quality products. Our efficient and prompt service aims to foster mutually beneficial relationships with our customers.

CSTAR



CSTAR's business philosophy is summarized as an attitude of "Professional Foundation, Quality Excellence, and Customer Respect." We relentlessly pursue the highest standardization of our products and endeavor to "think from the customer's perspective, creating higher business value for the customer." Through the tireless pursuit of all CSTAR team members, we act as the driving force behind continuous improvement in business performance and competitive conditions, ultimately achieving the goal of "sustainable operation."

From CSTAR's inception, we embraced four beliefs: Quality, Professionalism, Service, and Speed. These principles are not only instilled in every CSTAR team member but also practiced in daily activities, including product quality control, customer service excellence, and maintaining a reputation of integrity. In terms of quality, our mainland China manufacturing has obtained ISO/UL certifications and has successfully entered the automotive wiring market with TS16949 certification. Innovation is our soul, and professionalism, integrity, service, and quality are our lifeblood.

Wire Harness

The internal connecting cable primarily comprises four essential materials: Wire, Terminal, Housing, and Connector. Secondary materials include auxiliary items such as label stickers, cable ties, numeric tubing, and heat shrink tubing used in wiring processing. Widely within machinery employed equipment, these cables serve as interconnections between boards, wires, or bridge connections between two points within device. a **Typically** categorised under low-voltage engineering, they are referred to as wire harnesses.





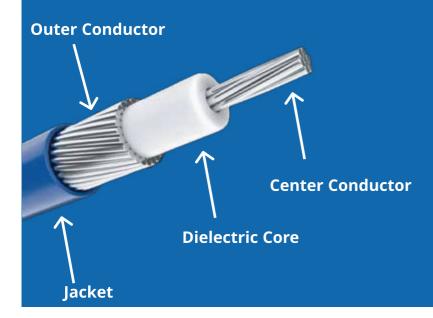


LVDS Cable

LVDS Cables, or Low Voltage Differential Signaling Cables, are a type of cable structure designed for data transmission. Typically composed of multiple pairs of differential wires, they are utilized for high-speed data and signal transmission, particularly in applications such as display screens, embedded systems, communication, and industrial settings. The distinctive feature of LVDS cable assemblies is their minimal pitch, high transmission efficiency, and stability.

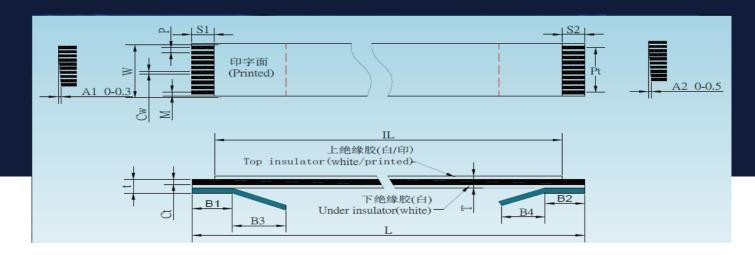
Micro Coaxial Cable (MCC)

The internal connecting cable primarily comprises four essential materials: Wire, Terminal, Housing, and Connector. Secondary materials include auxiliary items such as label stickers, cable ties, numeric tubing, and heat shrink tubing used in wiring processing. Widely employed within machinery and equipment, these cables serve as interconnections between boards, wires, or bridge connections between two points within a device. Typically categorised under low-voltage engineering, they are referred to as wire harnesses.





Flexible Flat Cable (FFC)



Flexible Flat Cable (FFC) is a novel data cable produced through the automated assembly of PET or other insulating materials and extremely thin tin-plated flat copper wires. It boasts flexibility, allowing for easy bending and folding, thinness, compact size, connection, convenient simple disassembly, and effective resolution of electromagnetic interference (EMI). FFC primarily connects to a PCB board through connectors on the board. It is most suitable as a data transmission cable between moving components and board-to-board motherboards, connections, and small-sized electronic devices.

Currently, **FFC** finds widespread application in various products, including connections between printer heads and motherboards, plotters, scanners, copiers, audio systems, LCD screens, fax machines, various video systems, and signal transmission boards in automotive equipment.









Flexible Printed Circuit (FPC)

FPC stands for Flexible Printed Circuit, which is a type of electronic circuit that is manufactured using flexible materials such as polyimide. FPCs are known for their flexibility, lightweight nature, and ability to conform to irregular shapes. They are widely used in various electronic devices where traditional rigid PCBs (Printed Circuit Boards) may be impractical.

FPCs offer advantages in terms of space-saving and design flexibility, making them suitable for applications with limited space or where a certain degree of flexibility is required. These circuits are commonly used in industries like consumer electronics, automotive, medical devices, and more. FPCs are often found in devices like smartphones, cameras, wearable technology, and automotive control systems.

The manufacturing process for FPC involves etching copper traces onto a flexible substrate, allowing for the creation of intricate and compact circuit designs. The flexibility of FPCs makes them versatile for applications where traditional rigid boards would be less effective.

RF Cable

RF cables are commonly used in various applications such as telecommunications, broadcasting, wireless networking, and electronic devices where the transmission of high-frequency signals is essential. RF cables are crucial for maintaining signal integrity and minimizing signal loss over long distances. They come in different types, such as coaxial cables, which consist of a central conductor, insulating material, shielding, and an outer insulating layer. RF cables connect antennas, transmitters, receivers, and other RF components, ensuring reliable and efficient communication in diverse industries.



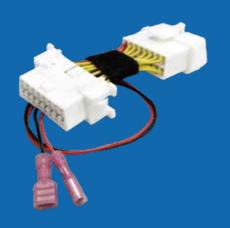
Antenna

Antenna is a device designed to transmit or receive electromagnetic waves, often used for communication purposes. In the context of wireless communication, antennas are crucial components that facilitate the exchange of radio frequency signals between electronic devices. Antennas are integral to numerous applications, including radio and television broadcasting, wireless networking (Wi-Fi), mobile communications, satellite communication, radar systems, and more. The design and configuration of antennas vary based on the specific requirements of the communication system and the frequency range involved.



Automotive Cable

Automotive cables are specially designed electrical cables for vehicles, transmitting power, signals, and data between various components like the battery, engine, lights, and entertainment systems. They're engineered to withstand high temperatures, mechanical stress, and environmental factors like abrasion and chemicals. With different types for power distribution, data transmission, and specialized functions, automotive cables are essential for reliable vehicle operation.









Automotive Cable













Cable Assemblies

Cable assembly refers to the process of assembling various types of wires, cables, connectors, terminals, and other components together. This assembly can include different types of wires as well as corresponding connecting elements to meet the requirements of specific applications. Cable assemblies are commonly used in various fields such as electronics, machinery, automotive, aerospace, etc., to provide reliable electrical connections and signal transmission. Due to its ability to adapt to different environments and requirements, it is widely used in manufacturing industries.



Cable Assemblies















