Data downloaded from http://www.angliac.com - the website of Anglia - tel: 01945 474747

Number of contacts

Type F	48, 32
Type FM	45
Type 2F	max. 24
Type F9	max. 9

Contact spacing (mm)
5.08

Working current
6 A max.
see current carrying capacity chart

Clearance
≥ 1.6 mm

Creepage
≥ 3.0 mm

Working voltage
The working voltage also depends on the clearance and creepage dimensions on the pcb itself and the associated wiring
according to the safety regulations of the equipment
Explanations see chapter 00

Test voltage $U_{r.m.s.}$
1.55 kV (contact-contact)
2.5 kV (contact-ground)

Contact resistance
≤ 15 mΩ for wire wrap and solder connections
≤ 20 mΩ including crimp connections

Insulation resistance
≥ 10^{12} Ω

Temperature range
– 55 °C … + 125 °C
The higher temperature limit includes the local ambient and heating effects of the contacts under load

Degree of protection for crimp terminal IP 20
according to DIN 40 050

Electrical termination

Male connector	Solder pins for pcb connections Ø 1 ± 0.1 mm according to IEC 60 326-3 Wrap posts 1 x 1 mm diagonal 1.34-1.45 mm Crimp terminal 0.09-1.5 mm²
Female connector	Wrap posts 1 x 1 mm diagonal 1.34-1.45 mm Solder pins for pcb connections Ø 1 ± 0.1 mm according to IEC 60 326-3 Angled solder pins 1 x 1 mm for pcb connections Ø 1.6 ± 0.1 mm Solder lugs Crimp terminal 0.09-1.5 mm²
Distributor	Crimp terminal 0.09-1.5 mm²

Insertion and withdrawal force
48 way ≤ 75 N
45 way ≤ 70 N
32 way ≤ 50 N
24 way ≤ 37 N

Materials

Mouldings	Thermoplastic resin, glass-fibre filled, UL 94-V0
Contacts	Copper alloy

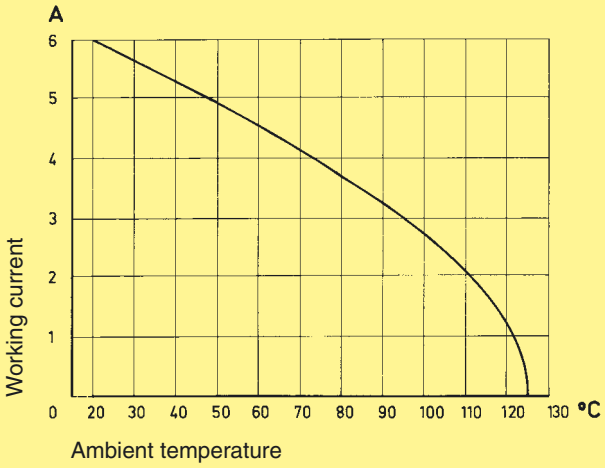
Contact surface
Contact zone: selectively gold-plated according to performance level[1)]
Termination zone: tinned

[1)] Explanation of performance levels see chapter 00

Mating conditions see chapter 00
Coding systems see page 02.36
Mounting clips see chapter 00

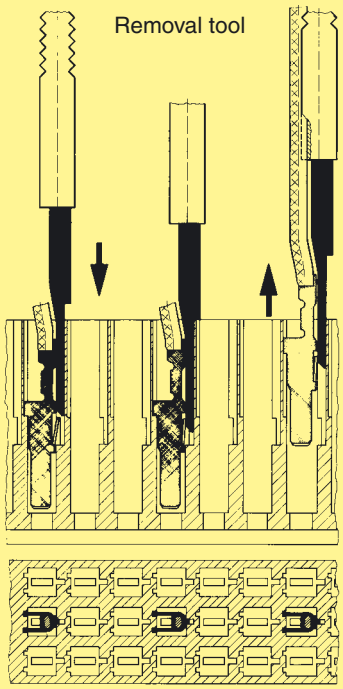
Current carrying capacity
The current carrying capacity is limited by maximum temperature of materials for inserts and contacts including terminals. The current capacity curve is valid for continuous, non interrupted current loaded contacts of connectors when simultaneous power on all contacts is given, without exceeding the maximum temperature.

Control and test procedures according to DIN IEC 60 512



Fitting the crimp contacts
After crimping the wires onto the contacts with the help of a crimping tool or an automatic crimping machine the contacts should be correctly oriented and inserted into the cavities of the connector moulding in the required configuration. They snap into position and are firmly held in place. A light pull on the wire assures the correct tensile strength of the contact. When using stranded wires with a gauge below 0.37 mm² an insertion tool is necessary.

Removing the crimp contacts
The removal tool is inserted into a slot on the side of the respective crimp cavity. This action compresses the contact retaining spring therefore the contact can then be easily withdrawn using a light pull on the wire. This action will cause no damage to the contact/wire which can be repositioned/refitted as necessary. The drawing demonstrates the crimp removal procedure (max. 5x).



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