

DIN-Power Flow032FS-4,5C1-2

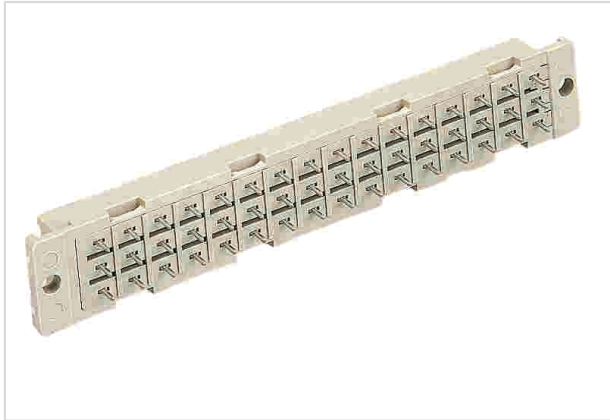


Image is for illustration purposes only. Please refer to product description.

Part number	09 06 232 6834
Specification	DIN-Power Flow032FS-4,5C1-2
HARTING eCatalogue	https://b2b.harting.com/09062326834

Identification

Category	Connectors
Series	DIN 41612
Identification	Type F
Element	Female connector
Description of the contact	Straight
Features	lead-free

Version

Termination method	Wave soldering termination
Connection type	Motherboard to daughtercard
	Mezzanine
	PCB to cable
Number of contacts	32
Contact configuration	Rows z and b, positions 2, 4, ... , 30, 32
Termination length	4.5 mm
Coding	Hole coding
	Coding with loss of contacts
	Shroud coding
PCB fixing	With fixing flange

Technical characteristics

Contact rows	3
Contact spacing (termination side)	3.81 mm
	5.08 mm



Pushing Performance

Technical characteristics

Contact spacing (mating side)	3.81 mm
	5.08 mm
Rated current	6 A
Rated current	Rated current measured at 20 °C, see derating curve for details
Clearance distance	≥1.6 mm
Creepage distance	≥3 mm
Insulation resistance	>10 ¹² Ω
Contact resistance	≤15 mΩ
Limiting temperature	-55 ... +125 °C
Insertion and withdrawal force	≤50 N
Performance level	2
	acc. to IEC 60603-2
Mating cycles	≥400
Test voltage U _{r.m.s.}	1.55 kV (contact-contact)
	2.5 kV (contact-ground)
Isolation group	IIIa (175 ≤ CTI < 400)
Hot plugging	No

Material properties

Material (insert)	Thermoplastic resin, glass-fibre filled
Colour (insert)	RAL 7032 (pebble grey)
Material (contacts)	Copper alloy
Surface (contacts)	Noble metal over Ni Mating side
	Sn over Ni Termination side
Material flammability class acc. to UL 94	V-0
RoHS	compliant
ELV status	compliant
China RoHS	e
REACH Annex XVII substances	No
REACH ANNEX XIV substances	No
REACH SVHC substances	No
California Proposition 65 substances	Yes
California Proposition 65 substances	Nickel
	Antimony trioxide



Pushing Performance

Specifications and approvals

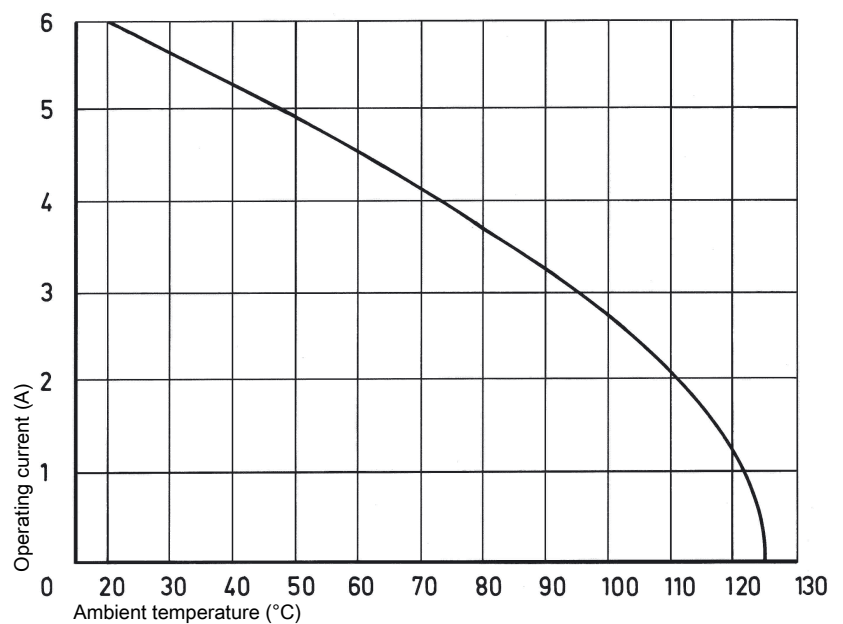
Specifications	IEC 60603-2
UL / CSA	UL 1977 ECBT2.E102079 CSA-C22.2 No. 182.3 ECBT8.E102079
Railway classification	F4/I3 acc. to NFF 16-101/102

Commercial data

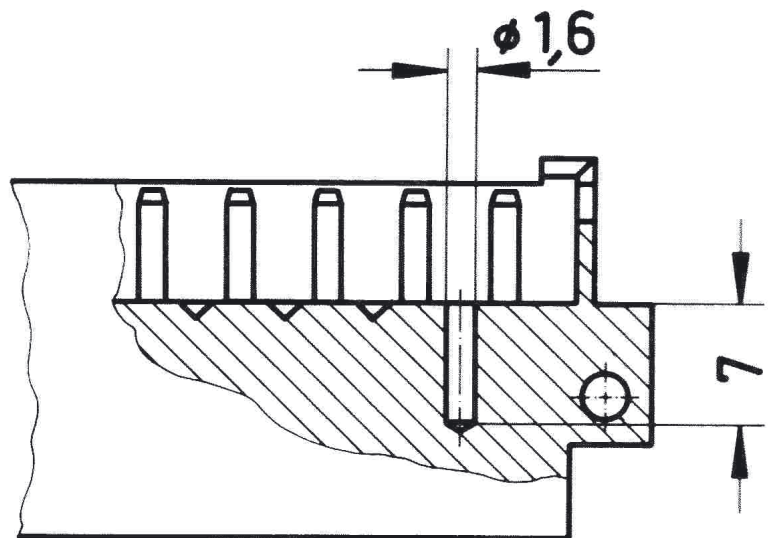
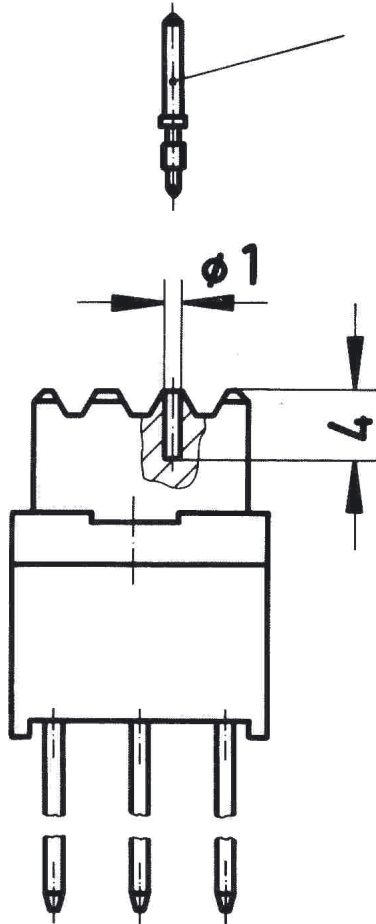
Packaging size	20
Net weight	12.58 g
Country of origin	Germany
European customs tariff number	85366990
eCl@ss	27460201 PCB connector (board connector)

Current carrying capacity

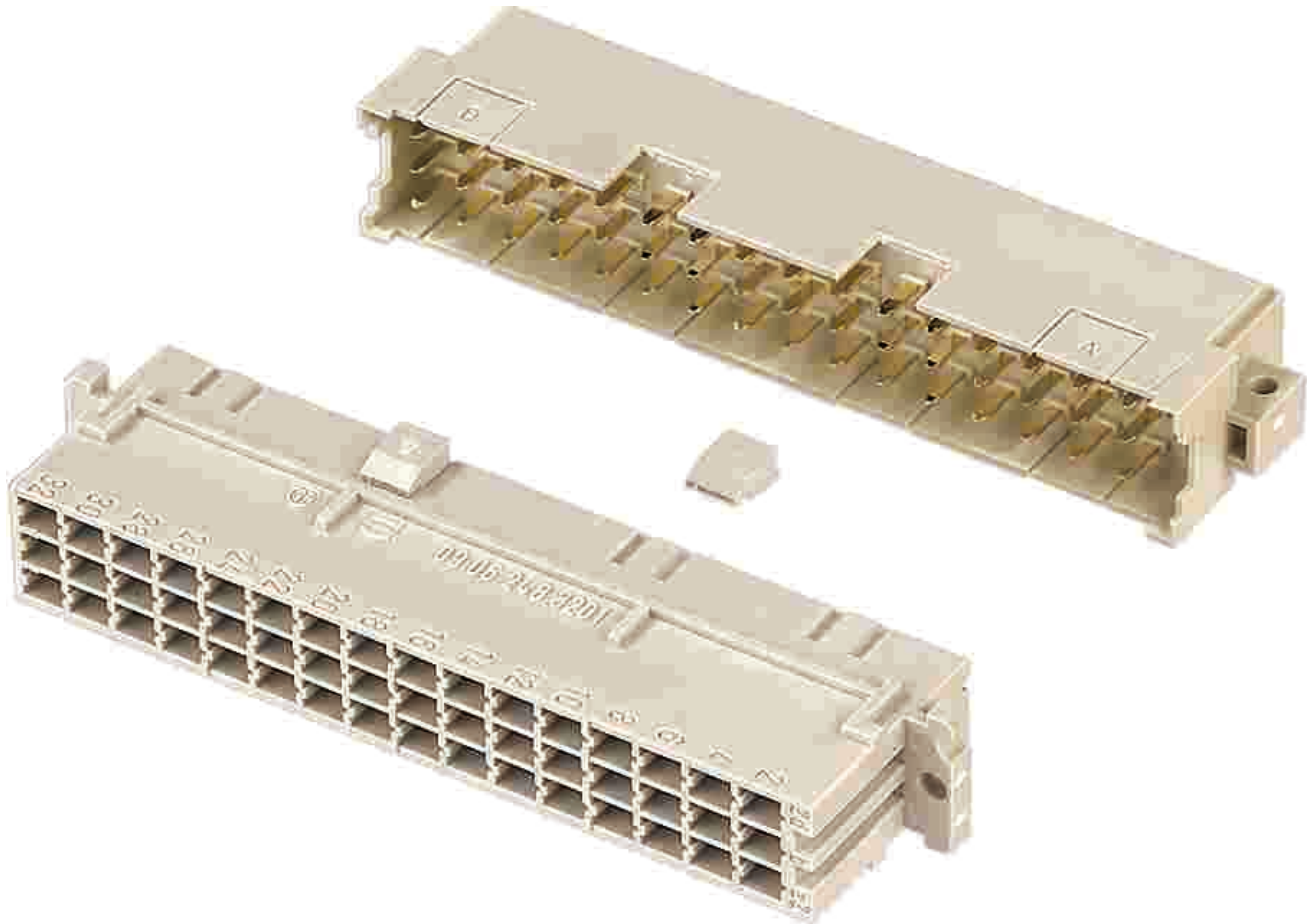
The current carrying capacity of the connectors is limited by the thermal load capability of the contact element material including the connections and the insulating parts. The derating curve is therefore valid for currents which flow constantly (non-intermittent) through each contact element of the connector evenly, without exceeding the allowed maximum temperature.
Measuring and testing techniques acc. to IEC 60512-5-2



with coding pin
 (without loss of contact)



Shroud coding
(without loss of contact)



Coding with loss of contacts

Coding pin 09 04 000 9908
Removal tool for male contacts 09 99 000 0038

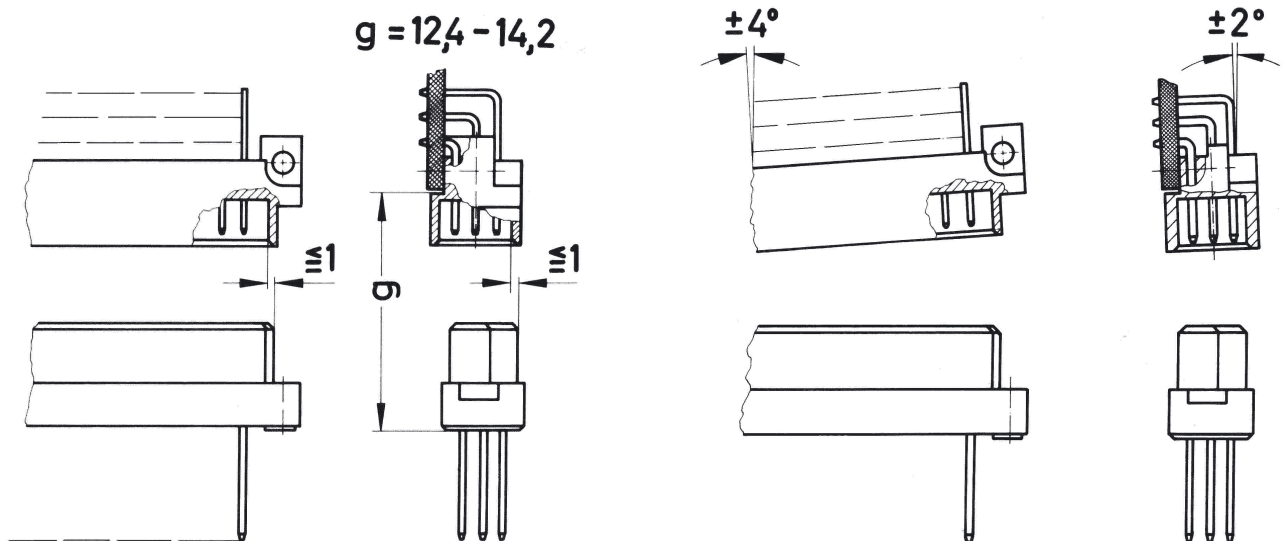
Soldering instructions

The connectors should be protected when being soldered. Otherwise, they might become contaminated as a result of soldering operations or deformed as a result of overheating.

1) For prototypes and short runs protect the connectors with an industrial adhesive tape, e.g. Tesaband 4331 (www.tesa.de). Cover the underside of the connector moulding and the adjacent parts of the pcb as well as the open sides of the connector. This will prevent heat and gases of the soldering apparatus from damaging the connector. About 140 + 5 mm of the tape should suffice.

2) For large series a jig is recommended. Its protective cover with a fast action mechanical locking device shields the connectors from gas and heat generated by the soldering apparatus. As an additional protection a foil can be used for covering the parts that should not be soldered.

Mating conditions



To ensure reliable connections and prevent unnecessary damage, please refer to the application data diagrams. These recommendations are set out in IEC 60603-2. The connectors should not be coupled and decoupled under electrical load.