CAT 6A S/FTP patch cord with CAT 7 raw cable

DK-1643-A-010
EAN 4016032296294

CAT 6A S-FTP patch cord DRAKA UC 900 SS FRNC, TM31 Cu, LSZH, AWG 27/7, 1.00 m, grey

The Category 6A Class E A patch cords are manufactured and tested to the EN-50173-1; EN-80288-4-2 and ISO/IEC 11801; IEC 61156-6 standard. They will guarantee the installed cabling system is compliant with the ISO & EN channel specification requirements and will provide optimum performance levels of Category 6A cabling. The performance of the raw cable is tested up to 1000 MHz inclusive performance characteristics such as near end cross talk (“NEXT”). The patch cords are designed and produced to fulfill the highest requirements of various application areas in full volume. Each cable is fitted with a molded boot which comes with kink protection and strain relief. Furthermore the boot is equipped with a latch protection that prevents the latching lever against breaking. You can easily identify the Category 6A, because of the transparent yellow colored connector.

Future-oriented standards and high-end quality for your network.

- 2x RJ45 (8P8C) connectors; Hirose TM31
- Boots with kink protection, strain relief and latch protection
- Raw cable DRAKA UC 900 SS CAT 7 S/FTP PIMF
- Conductor: Copper (Cu)

Attributes

- Assortment: Twisted Pair Patch Cables
- Configuration: 1:1
- Connector 1: Modular RJ45 (8/8) plug
- Connector 2: Modular RJ45 (8/8) plug
- Packaging: Polybag
- Category: CAT 6A
- Shielding: S-FTP, pairs in metal foil and braid shielding
- Length: 1 m
- Color: grey
- Jacket: LSOH
- Slim Version: no
- Structure: 4 x 2 AWG 27/7, twisted pair
- Flat Version: no

Logistics						
	Number (pcs)	Weight (kg)	Depth (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	cm³
Packaging Unit Carton	100	5.14	59.00	39.00	22.00	50,622.00
Packaging Unit Inside	1	0.05	1.00	20.00	24.00	480.00
Packaging Unit Single	1	0.05	1.00	20.00	24.00	480.00
Net single without Packaging	0	0.04	100.00	1.50	1.50	225.00

Safety notes

- When plugging and unplugging the cable, only grasp the plug and do not pull directly on the cable.
- Cables must not be kinked sharply or bent at tight angles, as this can damage the inner wires and lead to failures.
- Make sure that the cables are not under tensile load, as this can damage the insulation and the wires inside the cable.
- Ensure that cables are not laid in areas where they can be easily damaged mechanically.
- Cables should not be used in environments with extremely high or very low temperatures. Observe the product information on the maximum operating temperature of the cable
- Check cables regularly for visible damage such as cracks, kinks or signs of wear. Defective cables should be replaced immediately to avoid failures, short circuits or even electric shocks.