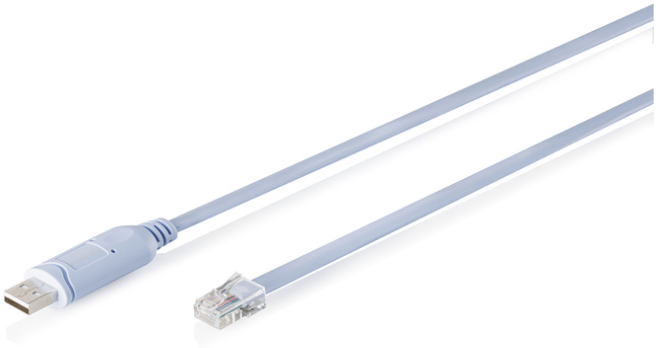
USB 2.0 to RJ45 console adapter cable, FTDI chipset, 180 cm

DA-70173
EAN 4016032506003



USB to RJ45 Console Cable 1.8m FT232RNLchipset, light blue, switch, router

The DIGITUS® USB 2.0 to RJ45 console cable with integrated FTDI chipset enables direct access to the console interfaces of network devices such as routers, switches, firewalls and WLAN controllers - without the need for an additional serial adapter. Ideal for IT professionals and system integrators, this cable provides fast and reliable terminal access from modern laptops and desktop PCs via USB. Thanks to plug-and-play and support for all common operating systems, this console cable is an indispensable tool for configuring devices from leading manufacturers such as Cisco, Ubiquiti, Juniper, MikroTik, Fortigate, TP-Link, Huawei and many others. A nickel-plated USB-A plug and a 180 cm long cable ensure high durability and flexibility in any environment.

Compatible with almost all major manufacturers and operating systems, powered by the FTDI chipset.

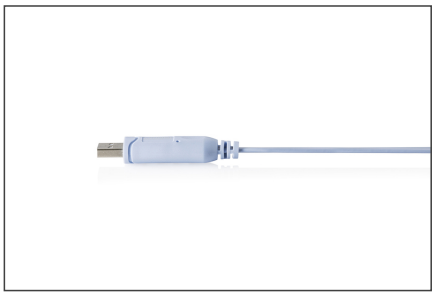
- USB 2.0 to RJ45 console adapter

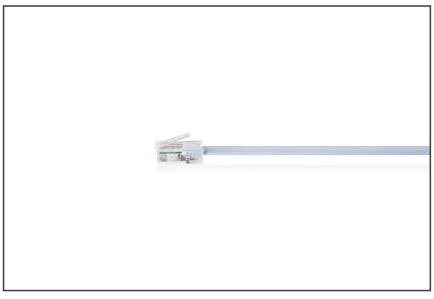
- Chipset: FTDI FT232RNL
- Interface: Full duplex
- Baud rate: 75 to 128,000 bps
- Downwards compatible with USB 1.1
- Gold-plated contacts
- Connections: 1x USB-A plug to 1x RJ45 plug
- Cable length: approx. 180 cm
- Compatible operating systems: Windows 11 / 10 / 8.1 / 8 / 7 / Vista / XP, macOS X, Linux, ChromeOS
- Driver installation required for Windows 7+, macOS 10.15+, Linux
- COM port retention function
- Ideal for accessing the CLI (Command Line Interface) of network devices such as Cisco, Ubiquiti, Juniper, MikroTik, TP-Link, Huawei, Fortigate, HP ProCurve etc.

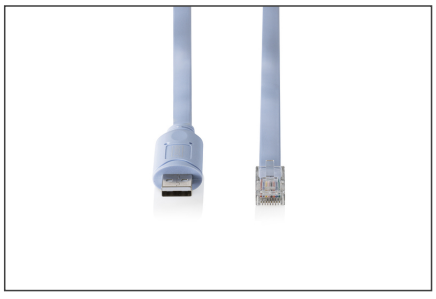
Package contents

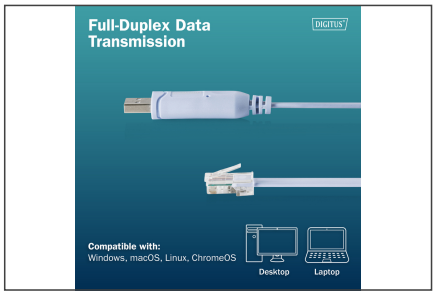
- USB 2.0 to RJ45 console adapter cable (FTDI FT232RNL chipset)
- User manual

More images:









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.