

# **DIGITUS CAT 6A S/FTP patch cord**

DK-1644-A-025 EAN 4016032468066





# CAT 6A S-FTP patch cord, Cu, LSZH AWG 26/7, length 2.5 m, color grey

The DIGITUS® Category 6A Class EA patch cords are manufactured and tested to the ISO/IEC 11801 and DIN EN 50173 Category 6 A specifications. They will guarantee the installed cabling system is compliant with the ISO & EN channel specification requirements and will provide optimum performance levels of DIGITUS® Category 6A cabling. The performance is tested up to 500 MHz inclusive performance characteristics such as near end cross talk ("NEXT"). DIGITUS® 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
- Boots with kink protection, strain relief and latch protection
- Length marking on boot
- Conductor: Cu

#### Attributes

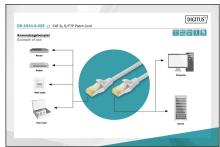
- · Configuration: 1:1
- Category: CAT 6A
- · Shielding: S-FTP, pairs in metal foil and braid shielding
- Length: 2.5 m
- Color: grey
- Jacket: LSOH
- Slim Version: no
- Structure: 4 x 2 AWG 26/7, twisted pair
- Flat Version: no

Logistics						
	Number (pcs)	Weight (kg)	Depth (cm)	Width (cm)	Height (cm)	cm³
Packaging Unit Carton	90	9.40	40.00	30.00	30.00	36,000.00
Packaging Unit Inside	10	1.04	42.00	25.00	8.00	8,400.00
Packaging Unit Single	1	0.10	27.00	17.00	1.50	688.50
Net single without Packaging	1	0.09	1.00	250.00	1.50	0.00

## 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.

#### EU responsible person

EU based economic operator ensuring the product complies with the required regulations.

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