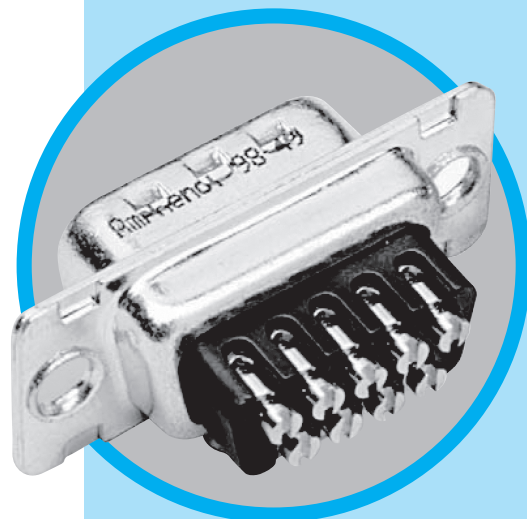


D-ST

Screw Termination D'Sub series



CHARACTERISTICS

- Connectors according to: MIL C24308 - NFC 93425-HE5

Materials and platings	
Shells	Steel, Tin plated
Insulator	Glass filled thermoplastic, UL 94V-0
Contacts	Machined brass for plug full gold Machined bronze for socket, full gold

Electrical Data	
Current rating	7,5 A max
Voltage rating	300 V RMS at 50 Hz
Withstanding voltage	1000 V RMS at 50 Hz
Insulation resistance	> 5000 MΩ at 500 V DC
Contact resistance	< 5 mΩ

Climatic Data	
Operating temperature	- 55°C to + 85°C, peak at 125°C
Damp heat	21 days (40°C - 95% HR)
Salt spray	48 hours

Mechanical Data	
Cable type	Solid or stranded
Cable gage	0.75 mm max (AWG 18) - For bigger wire, please consult factory
Screw torque	0.05 mN max
Mating cycles	100 (class II) or 500 (class I)

DESCRIPTION

The Amphenol Screw Termination D'Sub series is especially designed for field applications.

These new connectors permit easy wiring without any specific tool : Just a standard electrician's screwdriver is required.

Due to their reduced overall dimensions, these connectors are compatible with all standard hoods and accessories

*Simplify
Your cable
assemblies!*

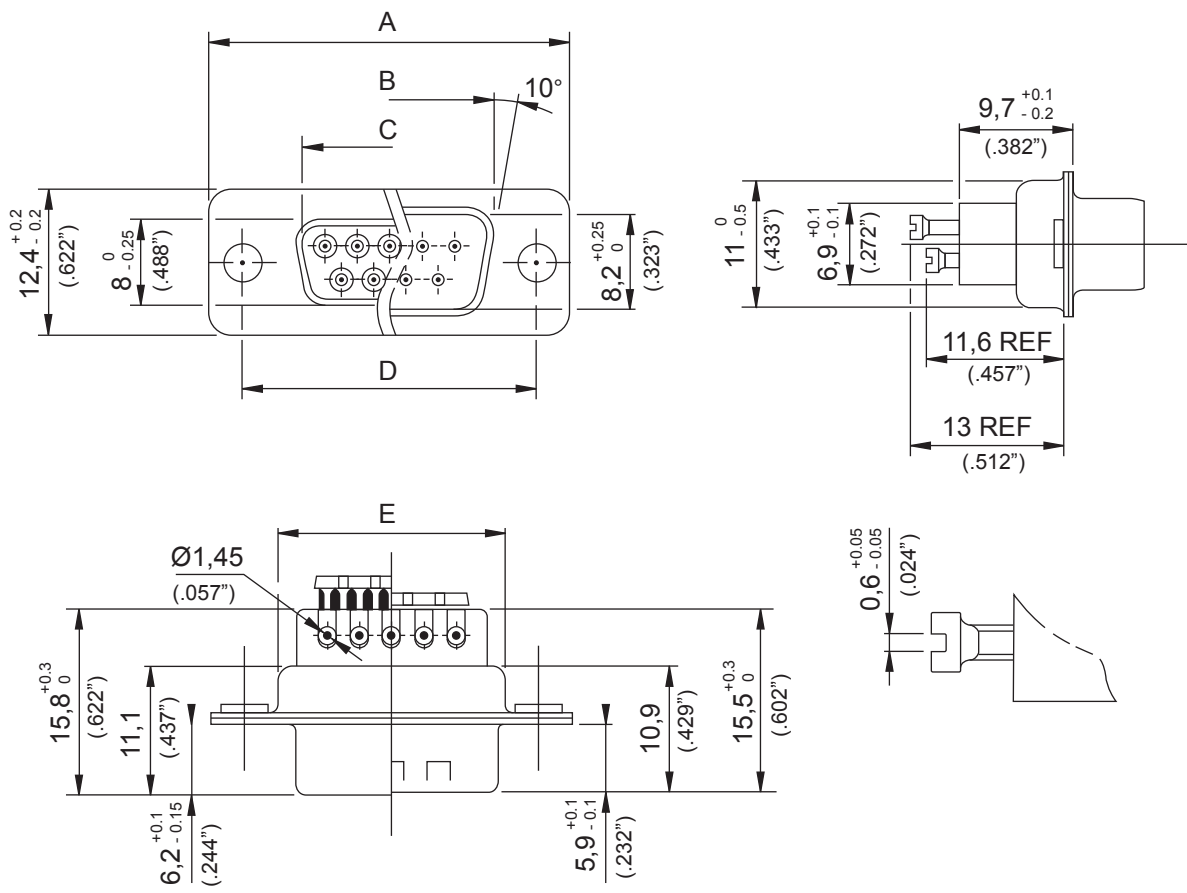
APPLICATIONS

- Industry
control of speed variators,
- Houses and public buildings
control of heating, air
conditionning, lighting,
shutters, fire safety...
- Infrastructures
fluids control, motorway

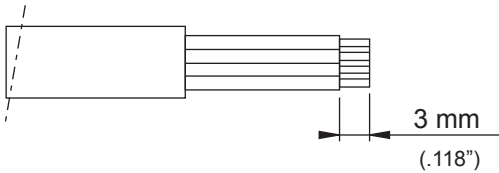


Amphenol

D-ST / E3



Cable stripping



SIZE	A +0,25 (.010") -0.25 (.010")	B 0 -0,2 (.008")	C +0,2 (.008") 0	D +0.1 (.004") -0.1 (.004")	E +0.1 (.004") -0,4 (.016")
9	30.7 (1.209")	16.4 (.646")	16.8 (.661")	25 (.984")	19.4 (.370")
15	39 (1.535")	24.8 (.976")	25.1 (.988")	33.3 (1.311")	27.7 (1.091")
25	52.9 (2.083")	38.5 (1.516")	38.8 (1.528")	47 (1.850")	41.4 (1.630")
37	69.2 (2.724")	54.9 (2.161")	55.3 (2.177")	63.5 (2.500")	57.9 (2.280")

HOW TO ORDER

RoHS Compliant

L 717D E09 P ST 1



DVZK Angled cable entry

[illegible]

The first two steps are relatively straightforward. The third step involves identifying the specific components of the system that are most likely to cause problems. This can be done by reviewing the system's design and operation, as well as by conducting tests and simulations. Once the components have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the issues. This plan should take into account the root causes of the problems, as well as the potential consequences of each issue. Finally, the plan should be implemented, and the results monitored to ensure that the problems have been resolved.

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