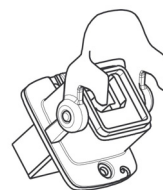
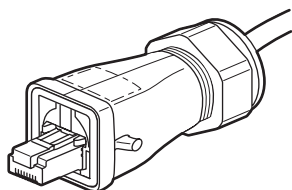


## Protection of the RJ 45 cables

Cat. No(s) : 533 00/01/02/03



### 1. DESCRIPTION

This product is used to :

- enhance the IP rating of the RJ45 shielded and unshielded cables enabling reliable category 5 connections
- provide protection against mechanical impacts
- guarantee a better tensile strength

Applications : industrial sites requiring RJ45 connections using automated machinery which can be exposed to variations of temperature, dust and water.

### 2. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Material : plastic
- IP 66/67 connected
- IP 55 with protection cover on the panel mounting base (without plug inserted)
- IK 05

### 3. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

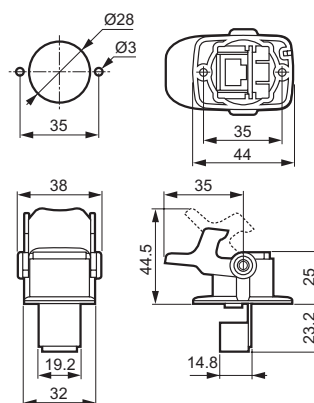
- Temperatures : ⇒ installation : - 20°C / + 40°C  
⇒ use : - 40°C / + 70°C
- Tensile strength of plug to base connection : 200 N
- Resistance to glow wire : 650°C 30 s
- Resistance to UV : test carried out during 168 h under 550W/m<sup>2</sup> Infrared and ultra-violet filter in order to get as close as possible to the solar spectrum.

### 4. PRODUCT RANGE

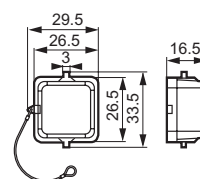
Pack	Cat. No.	
3	533 00	<b>Plug</b> With integrated self locking cable gland with a gasket for waterproofness and lamellas of tightening Plastic housing Accepts cables of category 5, 6 and 10 Giga Assembling without tool
3	533 01	<b>Panel mounting base</b> With locking clamp for plug Delivered with female / female coupler Category 5
3	533 02	<b>Kit</b> Panel mounting base supplied the plug
3	533 03	<b>Protection cover</b> To fit on the panel mounting base 533 01

### 5. DIMENSIONS

Panel mounting base : 533 01



Cover protection : 533 03



## 6. MATERIAL

Chemical agents	Plastic
<b>Aqueous solutions</b>	
Cold water	++
Warm water	+
Vapour	-
Saltwater 5 %	+
Hydrogen peroxide	-
Water + detergent	++
Water + surfactants	+
Formic aldehyde	++
<b>Alcohols</b>	
Ethanol	++
Methyl alcohol	+
Propanol	++
Butyl alcohol	++
<b>Glycols</b>	
Ethylene glycol	-
Carbolic acids	--
Cresols	-
<b>Bases</b>	
Ammoniac	+
Sodium hydroxide	+
Sodium hypochlorite (bleach 12°)	+
Potassium hydroxide	+
<b>Oxydizing strong acids</b>	
Concentrated acetic acid	--
Nitric acid 5 %	-
Sulfuric acid 10 %	-
Muriatic acid 30 %	-
Perchloric acid 70 %	-
Hydrofluoric acid 70 %	--
Chromic acid 50 %	--
Phosphoric acid 30 %	-
<b>Weak acids</b>	
Diluted acetic acid < 25 %	-
Citric acid	+
Lactic acid	-
Formic acid	--
Uric acid	++
<b>Oils and lubricants - Animal origin</b>	
Lard	++
Butter, cream	++
<b>Oils and lubricants - Vegetal origin</b>	
Linseed oil	++
Peanut / Olive	++
Castor oil	++
Glycerin	++
<b>Oils and lubricants - Mineral origin</b>	
Paraffin	++
Engine oil	++
Silicone oil	+
Cutting oil	++
Hydraulic fluid	++
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>	
Unlead petrol	++
Diesel oil	++
Kerosen	++
White spirit	++

## 6. MATERIAL (continued)

Chemical agents	Plastic
<b>Chlorinated solvents</b>	
Trichloroethylene	+
Trichloroethane	++
Perchloroethylene	++
Methyl chloride	-
Carbon tetrachloride	+
Chloroform	+
<b>SAromatic solvents</b>	
Benzen	++
Toluene	++
Xylene	++
<b>Alphatic solvents</b>	
Hexane	++
<b>Fluoride solvents</b>	
Trichlofluoridmethan	--
<b>Ketones</b>	
Acetone	+
Methyl Etyl Ketone	+
Ethyl acetate	+
<b>Turpens</b>	
Turpentine	+

### Resistance to chemical agents at ambient temperature according to risks of exposure with spraying.

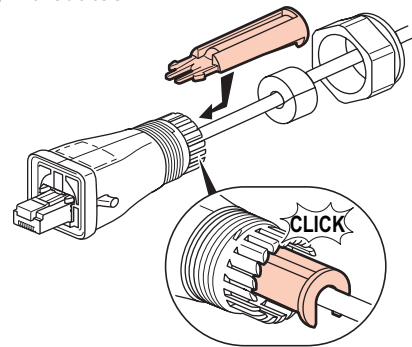
- (++) excellent resistance (continue exposure)
- (+) good resistance (durable exposure)
- (-) limited resistance (possible short exposure)
- (--) light resistance (exposure to avoid)

## 7. STANDARDS

- NF EN 60 603.7
- CEI 60 603.7
- ISO 11801 or equivalent EN 50 173

## 8. USE

### Assembling without tool



### Dismantling without tool

