



DIN Signal female connector - SMC



General information

Design	IEC 60603-2	types: 2B, 3B, 2C, 3C, female		
No. of contacts	max. 96			
Contact spacing	2,54mm			
Test voltage	1000V			
Contact resistance	max. 15mOhm			
Insulation resistance	min. 10 ⁹ Ohm			
Working current	2A at 20°C (for signal contacts, see derating diagram)			
Temperature range	-55°C ... +125°C			
Termination technology	SMC with solder pins			
Clearance & creepage distance	min. 1,2mm each			
Insertion and withdrawal force	16-pole max. 15N	20-pole max. 20N		
	30-pole max. 30N	32-pole max. 30N		
	48-pole max. 45N	64-pole max. 60N	96-pole max. 90N	
Mating cycles	PL 1 acc. to IEC 60603-2		500 mating cycles	
	PL 2 acc. to IEC 60603-2		400 mating cycles	
	PL 3 acc. to IEC 60603-2		50 mating cycles	
UL file	E102079			
RoHS - compliant	Yes			
Leadfree	Yes			
Hot plugging	No			

Insulator material

Material	PCT (thermoplastics, glass fiber reinforcement 30%)
Colour	natural coloured, colour deviations and speckles permitted
UL classification	UL 94-V0
Material group acc. IEC 60664-1	II (400 ≤ CTI < 600)
NFF classification	I3, F3

Contact material

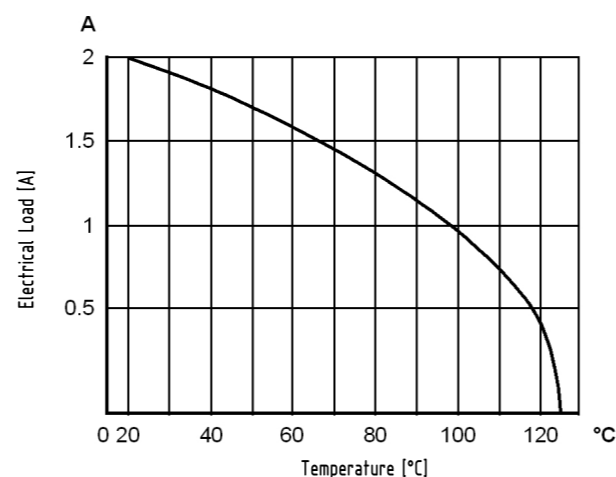
Contact material	Copper alloy
Plating termination zone	Sn over Ni
Plating contact zone	Au over PdNi over Ni
	PL S4: 0,06µm Au over 0,7µm PdNi over 2,0µm Ni

Derating diagram acc. to IEC 60512-5 (Current carrying capacity)

The current carrying capacity is limited by maximum temperature of materials for inserts and contacts including terminals.

The current capacity curve is valid for continuous, non interrupted current loaded contacts of connectors when simultaneous power on all contacts is given, without exceeding the maximum temperature.

Control and test procedures according to DIN IEC 60512-5



Soldering instructions

SMC (Surface Mount Compatible) connectors are designed to be used in a reflow oven together with other SMD (Surface Mount Device) components. In this process, called as well „Pin in Hole Intrusive Reflow“, the connectors are inserted into plated through holes in a comparable way to conventional component mounting. All other components can be assembled on the pcb surface.

The length of the connector contacts should be such that they protrude by no more than 1.5 millimetres after insertion to the pcb. Each contact collects solder on its tip as it penetrates the solder paste in the hole. So if the contact is too long, this solder would no longer be able to reflow back into the plated through hole by capillary action during the soldering process, therefore the quality of the soldered connection would suffer as a result.

Quantity of solder paste

Before the components are assembled, solder paste must be applied to all the solder pads (for connecting surface-mount components) and the plated through holes. To ensure that the plated through holes are completely filled, significantly more solder paste must be applied than traditional solder pads on the pcb surface. There are numerous calculation methods available which are complicated to apply. The following rule of thumb has proved valuable in practice:

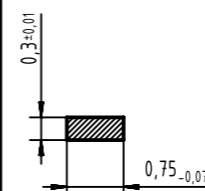
$$VPaste = 2(VH - VP)$$

in which:
 VPaste = Required volume of solder paste
 VH = Volume of the plated through hole
 VP = Volume of the connector termination in the hole

Comment: the multiplier "2" compensates for solder paste shrinkage during soldering. For this purpose, it was assumed that 50 % of the paste consists of the actual solder, the other 50 % being soldering aids.

Cross section of solder pins

$$A = 0,197mm^2 - 0,233mm^2$$



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