

# CAT 5e F/UTP patch cord

DK-1522-050  
EAN 4016032199205



## CAT 5e F-UTP patch cord, PVC AWG 26/7, length 5 m, color grey

The DIGITUS® Category 5e Class D patch cords are manufactured and tested to the ISO/IEC 11801 and DIN EN 50173 Category 5e 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 5e cabling. The performance is tested up to 100 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 5e, because of the transparent blue 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
- Assortment: Twisted Pair Patch Cables
- Configuration: 1:1
- Connector 1: Modular RJ45 (8/8) plug
- Connector 2: Modular RJ45 (8/8) plug
- Packaging: DIGITUS Polybag
- Category: CAT 5e
- Shielding: F-UTP, foil shielding
- Length: 5 m
- Color: grey
- Jacket: PVC
- 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)	cm <sup>3</sup>
Packaging Unit Carton	70	8.70	46.00	32.00	27.00	39.74
Packaging Unit Inside	10	1.24	15.00	25.00	45.00	16.88
Packaging Unit Single	1	0.12	3.00	17.00	25.00	1.28
Net single without Packaging	0	0.11	500.00	1.17	1.27	742.95

## 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.
- Ensure 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.