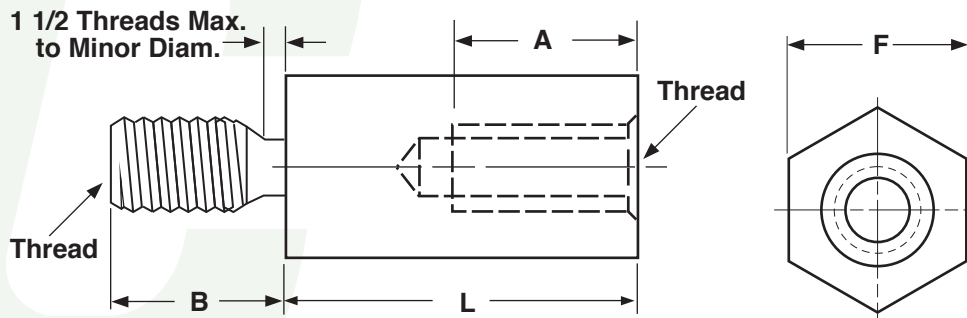


Electronic Hardware

METRIC

Hex Male-Female Standoffs



HEXAGON AND ROUND MALE-FEMALE STANDOFFS

| F | | B | L | A | F | | B | L | A |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Width Across the Flats | Thread Size | Male Thread Length ± 0.01 | Body Length | Full Thread Depth | Width Across the Flats | Thread Size | Male Thread Length ± 0.01 | Body Length | Full Thread Depth |
| | | | | Min | | | | | Min |
| 4.5 mm | M2.5x0.45 | 3.97 | 5 | 1.9 | 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 9 | 5.8 |
| 4.5 mm | M2.5x0.45 | 3.97 | 6 | 2.9 | 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | all longer sizes | 6.4 |
| 4.5 mm | M2.5x0.45 | 3.97 | 7 | 3.9 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 6 | 2.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M2.5x0.45 | 3.97 | all longer sizes | 4.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 7 | 3.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 5 | 1.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 8 | 4.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 6 | 2.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 9 | 5.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 7 | 3.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 10 | 6.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 8 | 4.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 11 | 7.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 9 | 5.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 12 | 8.1 |
| 4.5 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | all longer sizes | 6.4 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 13 | 9.1 |
| 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 5 | 1.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 14 | 10.1 |
| 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 6 | 2.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | 15 | 11.1 |
| 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 7 | 3.8 | 6 mm | M4x.07 | 9.53 | all longer sizes | 11.1 |
| 6 mm | M3x0.5 | 4.76 | 8 | 4.8 | | | | | |
| Tolerance on Length | | All materials: ± 0.10 | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Description | A hex shaped, mechanical device which has an opening with a partial internal thread at one end, and an externally threaded post at the opposite end. It is used to hold two components at a given distance from each other. |
| Applications/ Advantages | Male-female standoffs are used when one of the components is internally threaded. Aluminum is popular for its light weight/ strength compromise. It is non-magnetic, performs well in severe temperatures, and has insulating properties. Stainless is conductive, non-magnetic and has superior resistance to corrosion and chemical fumes. It is costlier than aluminum. |
| Material | <i>Aluminum:</i> 6061 Aluminum (<i>Magnesium:</i> 0.8 - 1.2%; <i>Copper:</i> 0.15 - 0.40%; <i>Silicon:</i> 0.4 - 0.8%; <i>Iron:</i> 0.7% maximum; <i>Zinc:</i> 0.25% maximum; <i>Titanium:</i> 0.15% maximum; <i>Manganese:</i> 0.15% maximum; <i>Chromium:</i> 0.04 - 0.35%) <i>Stainless:</i> Type 303 stainless, passivated |