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# Froduct Speification. Modular Terminal Block

This specification may change without notice, as a result of product performance evaluation testing and design changes.

1. Scope:

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A-4P CLAS This product specification covers product performance requirements and test method of Modular Terminal Block and 6-Position Positive Lock Connector as a mating counterpart of Modular Terminal Block.

## 1.1 Product Part Numbers and Descriptions:

The products of the following part numbers shall be governed under this specification.

Part Number		Descriptions			
171846-1	Modular	6-Pos. Unit Block Assembly			
171847-1	Terminal Block	6-Pos. Extension Block Assembly			
170233-2	Mating	Positive Lock Receptacle Contact			
170234-2	Counterpart	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11			
171848-1		6-Pos. Positive Lock Plug Housing			

2. Applicable Documents:

The following specification form part of this specification to the extent specified herein.

JEM 1103: Clearance and Creepage Distances for Controlgear

MIL-STD-202 Test Methods for Electronic and Electric Component Parts

NK, Nippon Kaiji Kyokai:

Rules and Regulations for the Constructions and Classification of Ships, 1979

BV, Bureau Veritas:

Rules and Regulation for the Construction and Classification of Steel Snips

NV, Det Norske Veritas:

Rules for the Construction and Classification of Steel Saips

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		REVISED PER ECR-23-190665 Revised RFA-1481	BN	DB	30-10- 2024	3-28-80	J	A	NO 108	3-5117	REV B
		Revised per RFA-379	Ŵ		3.78	SHEET	Pro	duct	Specifi	cation	
	LTR	REVISION RECORD	DR	СНК	DATE	1 OF <u>14</u>	No đ	lular	- Termian	l Block	

Definitions of Terms: 3. For the purpose of this specification, the following terms shall apply. Contact: 3.1 Electrically conductive metallic component members of connector. Housing: 3.2 Electrically insulating plastic member that encapsulates contacts in its cavities. Connector: 3.3 An assembly of a housing and contacts arranged properly for the designated purposes. Material: 4. 4.1 Contact: Contacts are made from brass strip, conforming to Copper Alloy No. 260 of ASTM B36. Screws and Washers: 4.2 Cross-recessed pan head machine Screw M4, is made of free-cutting brass conforming to JIS H 3422, flat washer is made of brass conforming to JIS H 3201 and spring washer is made of phosphor bronze conforming to JIS H 3751. These three parts are pre-assembled and used on connector block assembly. Housing: 4.3 Housing is made of molded Nylon resin conforming to UL 94V-O. 4.4 End Plate: End plates that cover sides of connector housing, are made of glass-filled polybuthylene terephthalate resin conforming to UL 94V-0. Appearance, Markings, Finish and Color: 5-5.1 Appearance : Product connector assembly shall be free from abnormal defects such as cracks, damages, blister, dirt and burrs that are detrimental to connector functions. Markings: 5.2 Markings on the connector shall be legible after testing conforming to the requirements specified in applicable product drawing(s). Finish: 5-3 Finish shall be conforming to applicable product drawing(s). 5.4 Color: Housing and End plates are of black material. SHEET AMP (Japan), Ltd. TOKYO, JAPAN <sup>2</sup>.0F<u>14</u> 108-5117 Product Specification

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Modular Terminal Block

6. Product Feature. Construction and Dimensions:

#### 6.1 Block Assembly:

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Product design feature, construction and dimensions shall be conforming to applicable product drawing(s). Housing block assembly comprises of two end plates and tab housing. Each end plate provides mounting ear for securing connector assembly on panel in either vertical or horizontal disposition. In tab housing block, a four-way tab contact is press-fit in so designated groove. Tab contact is designed to mate with positive lock receptacle contact assembled in housing.

The basic 6-position connector block can be extended by adding extension block which has an end plate on one side only, side by side to the basic block. And extension block cannot be used itself only without exsitence of basic block assembly.

#### 6.2 Receptacle Contact:

Product design feature, construction and dimensions shall be conforming to the applicable product drawing(s). Positive Lock recptacle contact is a female contact which is encapsulated in a 6-position plug housing after crimped on wire. Positive lock contact has a mechanism to lock on counterpart tab contact when mated. This locking condition can be released automatically only if the inserted plug housing is pull-off by holding on its body. This locking mechanism works when the connector is pulled by crimped wires.

6.3 Plug Housing:

> Product design feature, construction and dimensions shall be conforming to the applicable product drawing(s). Plug housing has loacking detents, one in each housing cavity that hooks on in the slot of receptacle contact to lock in housing. To remove receptacle contact from housing cavity, use tip end of a thin tool like a screw driver to bend lower wall of cavity outward to release detent from catching. This will release locking of inserted receptacle contact, and the contact can be easily removed.

- 7. Applicable Rating:
- 7.1 **Temperature Rating:**

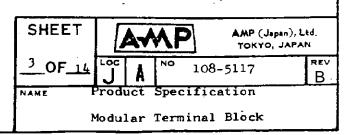
Temperature rating shall be within the range of -55 thru  $85^{\circ}C_{\perp}$ This temperature includes ambient temperature and temperature rising resulted from energized current during operation.

Applicable Panel Thickness: 7.2

Connector block can be mounted on panel having thickness of 1 - 3.5mm.

7.3	Applical	ble Wire	Range:
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Part Number	Wire Size mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG)	Insulation Diameter (mm)
170233-2	0.5-2.27 (#20-14)	2.2 - 3.4
170234-2	3.08-5.63(#12-10)	3.8 - 5.1



- Performance Requirements and Test Methods: 8.
- 8.1 Performance:

When tested in accordance with the test methods specified in Para. 8.2, in test sequence specified in Para. 8.3, product performance shall meet the requirements specified in Table 1.

<b></b>	Performance Requirements	Performance Re	equirements (Fina	s of Connector
Test Item (Paragraph No. )	Contact (Initial)	(Initial)		vironmental
Confirmation of Product (Para. 8.2.1)	Product shall be conf being free from abnor breakage, damages, ra that are detrimental	malities and def attling and loose	fects such e od parts,	as cracks,
Termination Resistance (Para. 8.2.2)		3mV/A Max.	10mV/	A Max.
Insulation Resistance (Para. 8.2.3)		100	) MΩ Min.	
Dielectric Strength (Para. 8.2.4)		Connector shall tial of 2,500V out showing abr	AC for 1 m	inute, with-
Temperature Rising		Wire Size Te: mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG)	st Current (A)	Temperature Rising (°C)
(Para. 8.2.5)		0.5 (#20)	10	
·		<u>0.75 (#18)</u> 1.25 (#16)	12	40 Max.
-		2.0(#14)	15 20	
		3.5 (#12)	25	40 Max.
**** <u>*********************************</u>	Wire Size   Tensile(Min mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG) kg (1bs.)	5.5 (#10)	1	
Crimp Tensile Strength	$\frac{mm^2 (AWG) kg (1bs.)}{0.5 (#20) .9.0(19.8)}$	1		
(Para. 8.2.6)	0.75 (#18) 13.0(28.7)	]		
(Applicator Crimped)	1.25 (#16) 17.0(37.5)			
	2.0 (#14) 25.0(55.1)	4		
-	3.5 (#12) 35.0(77.2) 5.5 (#10) 35.0(77.2)	4		
Insertion Force Connector (Para: 8.2.7)	<u> </u>		19.0 kg M	ax.
Extraction Force	<u></u>		2.0 kg M	in.
Connector		3.0 - 19.0 kg	After 50	cycles of
(Para. 8.2.8)	- <u> </u>	ļ	insertio	n/extraction
	Table 1 (·	to be continued)		
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Performance Requirements (continued):

ſ		Perfor	mance ements	Performance Requirements of Connector				
	Test Item (Paragraph No.)	Contact	(Initial)	(Initial)	(Final) After Environmental Conditioning			
ł	"Kojiri" Resistibility (Para. 8.2.9)				Connector Extraction Force: 2.0 kg Min.			
	Retention Force, Receptacle Contact (Para. 8.2.10)		<del>//</del>	•	4.0 kg Min.			
aße	Contact Locking Retention Force (Para. 8.2.11)		//		10.0 kg Min.			
Release	Tab Contact Retention Force (Para. 8.2.12)				30.0 kg Min.			
CLASSIFICATION	Panel Mounting Retention Force (Para. 8.2.13)				30.0 kg Min.			
CLASS	Vibration, Low Frequency (Para. 8.2.14)				No electrical disconti- nuity greater than 1 microsecond shall occur during test. Product shall not show abnor-			
	Physical Shock (Para. 8.2.15)		++		malities and loose of parts after test con- ditioning.			
	Humidity Cycling (Para. 8.2.16)		//		When tested in accord- ance with test sequence specified in Table 3,			
- (	Thermal Shock (Para. 8.2.17)		//		performance requirements shall be met.			
	Salt Spray (para. 8.2.18)				<b></b>			
	Sulphurous Acid Gas (Para. 8.2.19)	<u> </u>	-/-/					

8.2 Test Methods:

8.2.1 Appearance:

Visually and tactically inspect appearance of product to see if abnormalities such as cracks, breakage, damages, rattling and loose of parts, rust, fusion and deformation which are detrimental to connector functions, are evident.

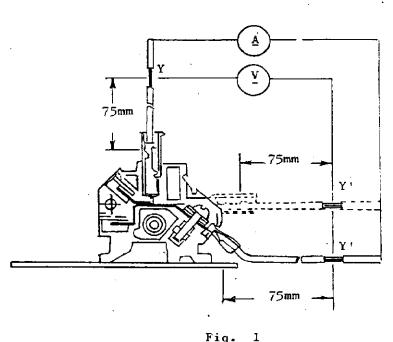
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			Specific Terminal			

8.2.2 Termination Resistance:

Termination resistance across a mated pair of tab and receptacle contacts is measured by applying test current of specified intensity shown in Table 1 after temperature of circuit becomes stabilized at the probing points 75mm apart from terminated area as shown in Fig. 1. Termination resistance is calculated after deducting resistance of a 150mm long wire used for termination from the measured millivolt drop value. Measurement shall be done at the positions one after one.

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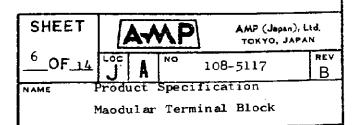
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#### 8.2.3 Insulation Resistance:

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested by applying test potential between the adjacent contacts and between the contacts and the ground. Measurement shall be done by using 500 V DC megohmmeter.

8.2.4 Dielectric Strength:

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested by applying test potential of 2,500V AC between the adjacent contacts and between the contacts and the ground in accordance with Test Method 301 of MIL-STD-202. Test potential is increased at a specified rate, and after the specified potential is reached, it shall be held for 1 minute.



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### 8.2.5 Temperature Risisng:

Contact-loaded and mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested by applying test current of specified intensity as shown in Table 1. Measurement shall be done by probing with thermocouple on wire crimp after temperature of circuit becomes stabilized. Crimped wire shall be long enough (900mm minimum) to dissipate heat which is generated by the effect of loaded current.

# 8.2.6 Crimp Tensile Strength:

Securely fasten a wire-crimped contact on the head of tensile testing machine, and apply an axial load to pull off the wire by ope ating the head to travel w9th the speed at a rate of 100mm a minute. Crimp tensile strength is determined, when the wire is broken or is pulled off from the wire crimp.

### 8.2.7 Insertion Force of Contact:

Contact-loaded plug housing and block assembly shall be secu ed properly on the tensile testing machine in the manner that they are to mate as the machine head is operated. C onnector insertion force is measured by applying an axial load to insert by operating the head to travel with the speed at a rate of lOOmm a minute. Initial insertion force shall be measured and recorded.

#### 8.2.8 Extraction Force of Connector:

Contact-loaded plug housing and block assembly shall be secured properly on the tensile testing machine in the manner that they are to be unmated as the machine head is operated. Connector extraction force is measured by applying the head to travel with the speed at a rate of 100mm a minute. The force required to unmate the connectors shall be measured and recorded.

#### 8.2.9 "Kojiri" Resistibility:

Tightly secure a block assembly. on a sturdy test bench as shown in Fig. 2, and mate a contact-loaded plug housing.

"Kojiri" testing is performed by applying torque force of 20kg. cm(T) to plug housing in reciprocated cycles to force in right-left direction at every depth of 1 mm graduation along the extraction stroke, until the connector halves are completely separated. Making one separation a cycle, repeat 10 cycles of "Kojiri" twisting and bending motion to the sample connectors.

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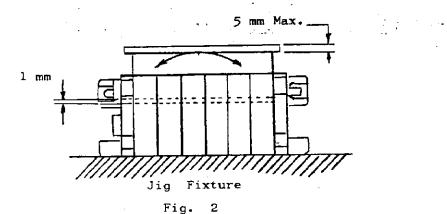
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Note: "Kojiri" is a Japanese term, meaning the motions to give forcing stress to a set of assembled parts as connectors or contacts in mated condition with the manner of twisting, bending and rolling, forcing in the direction amiss to working axis, resulting detrimental affections to the parts involved, especially deformation, breakage and damages as usually seen in contact/connector applications.



8.2.10 Retention Force of Receptacle Contact:

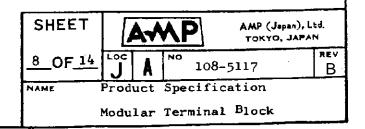
Insert a receptacle contact which is crimped on an approximately 100mm long, 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> or thicker wire, into plug housing, and secure the housng on the head of tensile testing machine. An axial pull-off load is applied to crimped wire by operating the head to travel with the speed at a rate of 100mm a minute. Measure and record the force required to dislodge the receptacle contact from the housing position.

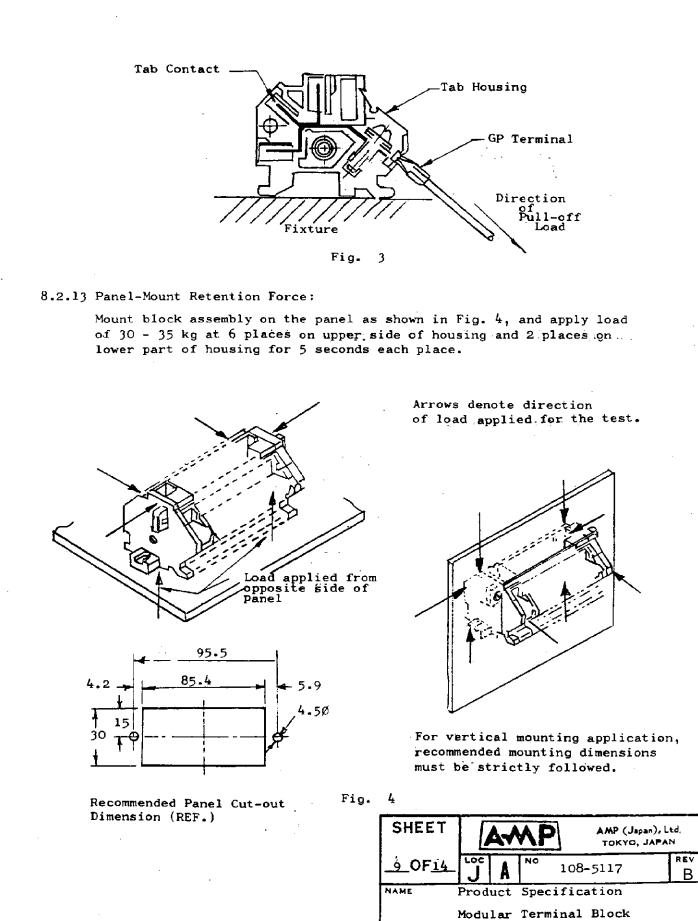
#### 8.2.11 Mated Contact Retention Force:

Insert approximately 100mm long, 1.25mm<sup>2</sup> or greater wire-crimped contact into block housing assembly, and mate with tab contact in block housing with locking mechanism set in effect, and after securing the housing on the head of tensile tessting machine, apply an axial load to unmate the connectors by operating the head to travel with the speed at a rate of l00mm a minute. Measure and record the force required to separate the mated housings, by unlocking the locking mechanism or breakage of the device.

### 8.2.12 Retention Force of Tab Contact:

Terminate a GP terminal which is crimped on  $2mm^2$  or greater wire on a 4mm stud screw tap of block assembly (P/N 171846-2), and secure the housing on the head of tensile testing machine and apply an axial load to pull off the scewed-on terminal, by operating the head to travel with the speed at a rate of 100mm a minute, until the force reaches 30 kg. (Shown in Fig. 3)





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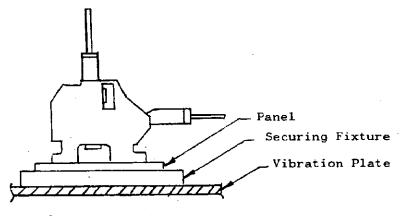
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#### 8.2.14 Vibration, Low Frequency:

Secure mated connector assemblies on fixture plate of vibrating machine with the crimped wires of 75mm long approximately, freely extended without touching vibration testing equipment. Sample connector assemblies are subject to be vibrated with the maximum amplitude of 2mm both sides in the sweeping frequencies changing between 5 and 25 Hz. uniformly in simple harmonic oscillation reciprocating one cycle a minute. Vibration shall be applied to 2 hours each, totally 6 hours in three axial directions. During the vibration, all the contacts shall be serieswired, and applied with test current of 0.1A., and the circuit shall be monitored for electrical discontinuity greater than 1 microsecond taking place in the circuit.



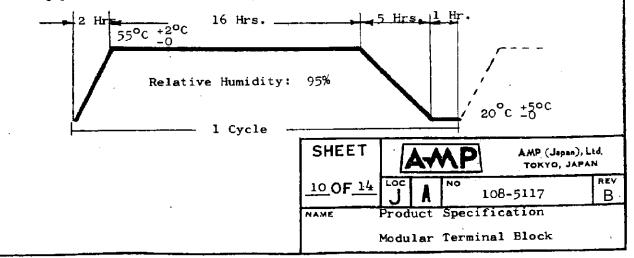


8.2.15 Physical Shock:

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested in accordance with the test method specified in Test Condition A, Test Method 203 of MIL-STD-202. During the test, connector contacts shall be series-wired, and energized with test current of 0.1A minimum.

# 8.2.17 Humidity: \* ...

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested in accordance with the test method, specified in the following diagram for 2 cycles. After completion of test duration, the sample connector shall be removed from test chamber, and reconditioned in the room temperature without using power driven ventilation, for 4 hours.



8.2.17 Thermal Shock:

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AMP SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested in accordance with Test Condition A (Table 2), Test Method 107 of MIL-STD-202, by repeating the sequence for 10 cycles continuously.

Test Sequence, Condition A

Step	Temperature ( <sup>o</sup> C)	Duration
1	-55 -3	60 minutes
2	+25 +10 +5	5 minutes max.
3	+85 -0	60 minut <b>es</b>
4	+10 +25 -5	5 minutes max.

# Table 2

# 8.2.18 Salt Spray:

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be tested in accordance with EIA-364-26C. After test duration, connector assemblies shall be rinsed in tap water and dried in the room temperature for 1 hour.

EIA-364-26C

# 8.2.19 Industrial Gas Resistibility:

Mated pair of connector assemblies shall be exposed under sulphurous acid gas in the test chamber for 48 hours. The details of test gas condition shall be as follows.

Density of Gas	50 ppm ±3
Temperature	Room Temperature
Humidity	90% min.

# 8.3 Test Sequence:

				S	ample		Gr	oup				
	Α.,	B	C ,	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	к	L
Confirmation of Product	1								1	1	1,5	
fermination Resistance	3			Ī					4	2,4	2,4	1,3
Insulation Resistance	Ĺ	1		i.					2,5			
Dielectric Strength	•	<u> </u>		1	Į				6			
Temperature Rising	<b></b>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					· ·			
Crimp Tensile Strength	<b></b>	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>	l 			ļ			
Insertion Force, Connector	· 2	<u> </u>		Repeat	ļ!	<u> </u>						
Extraction Force, Connector	4	<u>i</u>		1	2							
"Kojiri" Resistibility		1		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 				
Contact Retention Force	5	<u> </u>	l	ļ			[					
Contact Locking Strength	6		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>}</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		<u> </u>	}
Tab Contact Retention Force	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<b>!</b>		<u>,</u>	
Panel Mounting . Retention Force	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>	Ì	ļ		ļ	<u> </u>	5	[ 	
Vibration, Low Frequency	<u>i</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>
Physical Shock	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	1	ļ	<u>i</u>	1
Humidity Cycling			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u>}</u>	<u>}</u>
Thermal Shock			<u> </u>		-	Į	<u>(</u>	1	<u> </u>	3	}	<u> </u>
Salt Spray		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>
Industrial Gas Sulphurous Acid Gas			ł					<u> </u>				2
9. Quality Assurance 9.1 Test Conditions: Unless otherwise			ns :	Table 1 the	-	shal	.1 be	condu	cted	in an	у	
combination of th	ie fo	llowi	ng to	est co	nditi	ons.						
Tompo	ratur	e			15	-	35°C					
rember		lumiđi	ty		45	-	75%					
•	ıve h		-		<i>r</i>	ŝ	000	ła				
Towner			ty		45	-	75%	ła				
Relat: Atmos		c Pre	essur	e	650		300mm1					.), Ltc
Relat		c Pre	SSUF	e		IEET		A-M	<b>P</b>		«Р (Јарал	

Modular Terminal Block

#### 9.2 Test Specimens:

Test specimens to be employed for the tests shall be prepared in accordance with AMP specified crimping procedure with correct crimp height by using wires specified in Table 4.

Unless otherwise specified, no sample shall be reused.

#### 9.3 Applicable Wires:

Wires used for terminating Modular Terminal Block shall be conforming to JIS C\_3306 applicable to vinyl cord for appliance application in sizes over 0.5mm<sup>2</sup>, and JIS C 3316 applicable to vinyl-insulated wires KIV for electric equipment in sizes over 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> as shown in Table 5.

Wire	Size	Strand Compo	sition	Insulation
2	(AWG)	Diameter of A Strand(mm)	Number of Strands	Diameter (mm)
0.5	(#20)	0.18	20	2.6
0.75	(#18)	0.18	30	2.8
1.25	(#16)	0.18	50	3.1
2.0	(#14)	2.6	37	3.4
3.5	(#12)	0.32	45	4.1
5.5	(#10)	0.32	70	5.1

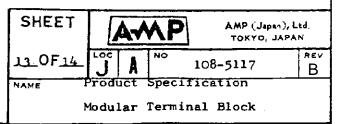
#### Table 5

9.4 Sample Group Composition:

> Sample group composition in reference to product part numbers, is as follows.

	171846-1	171846-2	170233-2	170234-2	171848-1
A	x	X	х		x
В	x	x	X	x	x
С			х	x	
D	x		Х		x
E	x			x	x
F		x			
G	x		Х		x
H	<u> </u>		х		x
I	x		x		x
J	x	x	х		x
к		x	х		x
L		x	х	-	x

Table 5



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- 10. Additional Instructions at Assembly:
- 10.1 When to mate, receptable contact loaded plug housing with block assembly, be sure to confirm the followings.
  - (1) Be sure to confirm clicking sound which is heard when receptacle contact fully accepts tab contact as is is sufficiently inserted.
  - (2) Visually inspect that shoulder of plug housing is bottomed in the recession of block housing as shown in Fig. 6.

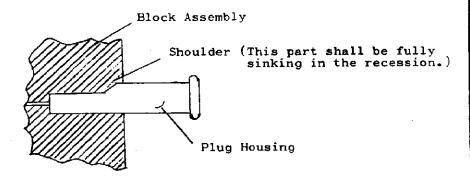
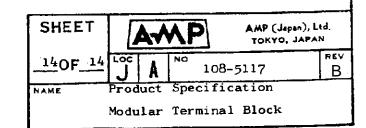


Fig. 6



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