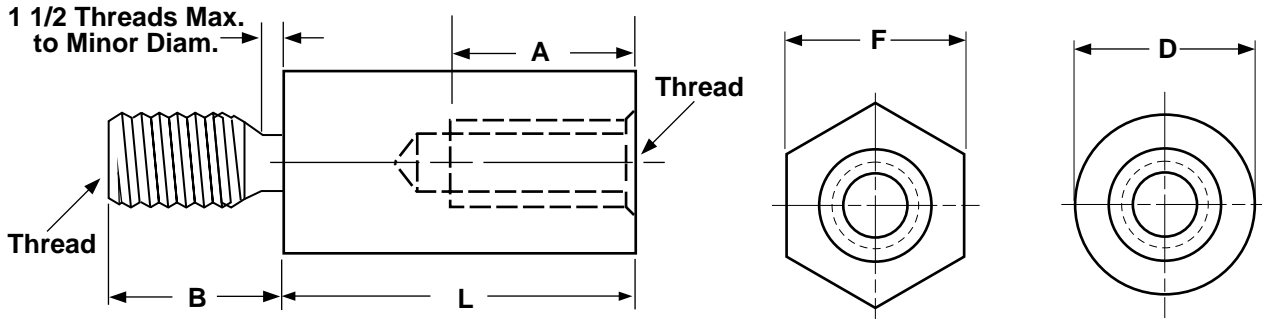


Hex & Round Threaded Male-Female Standoffs

Spacers & Standoffs



HEXAGON AND ROUND MALE-FEMALE STANDOFFS

F	D	Thread Size	B	L	A
Hex Standoffs	Round Standoffs		Male Thread Length	Body Length	Full Thread Depth
Width Across the Flats (± 1/64)	Nominal Diameter (± 1/64)			Min	Min
3/16	3/16	4-40	3/16	3/8	1/4
1/4	1/4	4-40	3/16	3/8	1/4
1/4	1/4	6-32	1/4	1/2	3/8
1/4	1/4	8-32	3/8	9/16	7/16
5/16	5/16	4-40	3/16	3/8	1/4
5/16	5/16	6-32	1/4	1/2	3/8
5/16	5/16	8-32	3/8	9/16	7/16
5/16	5/16	10-32	3/8	11/16	1/2
3/8	3/8	6-32	1/4	1/2	3/8
3/8	3/8	8-32	3/8	9/16	7/16
3/8	3/8	10-32	3/8	11/16	1/2
Tolerance on Length			±.005		

Description	A hex or round 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. Brass is used in making high-quality standoffs. It is conductive, resists corrosion, and is non-magnetic. It is costlier and heavier than aluminum and is usually plated zinc or nickel. Steel is used for its greater strength, but it is heavier than aluminum and does not resist corrosion like aluminum or brass.
Material	Aluminum: 2011 Aluminum (Copper: 5.0-6.0%; Silicon: 0.4% maximum; Iron: 0.7% maximum; Zinc: 0.3% maximum; Bismuth: 0.2-0.6%; Lead: 0.2-0.6%) Brass: C36000 Brass (Copper: 60.00-63.00%; Lead: 2.50-3.70%; Iron: .35% maximum) Steel: 12L14 Steel-Leaded Grade A (Carbon: .15% maximum; Manganese: .85-1.15%; Phosphorus: .04-.09%; Sulphur: .26-.35%)