ELECTRONIC HARDWARE

HEX & ROUNDED, MALE-FEMALE STANDOFFS



Hexagon and Round Male-Female Standoffs									
F D				В		А			
Hex Standoffs	Roun	Round Standoffs		Size		1	Full Thread Depth*		
Width Across the Flats (± 1/64)		nal Diameter (± 1/64)	Thread Size		Male Thread Ler	igth	Nom		
3/16		3/16	2-5	6	5/32		3/16		
3/16		3/16		0	3/16		1/4		
1/4	1/4		4-40		3/16		1/4		
1/4 1/4		6-32		1/4		3/8			
1/4	/4 1/4		8-32		3/8		7/16		
5/16	5/16 5/16		4-40		3/16		1/4		
5/16	5/16 5/16		6-32		1/4		3/8		
5/16	5/16		8-32		3/8		7/16		
5/16	5/16		10-32		3/8		1/2		
3/8		3/8		2	1/4		3/8		
3/8		3/8		2	3/8		7/16		
3/8		3/8		32	3/8		1/2		
1/2		1/2		32	3/8		1/2		
1/2		1/2		20	1/2		5/8		
For Minimum Threa	ad Depths (A) fo	or shorter Body	Lengths (L), see	e chart below.					
Tolerance on Length (up to 4 in.)			Nylon par		: ±.015	/	All other materials: ±.005		
Body Length (L)	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	
Thread	5/10	3/10 1/4 3/10 3/8 //10 1/2 9/10 3/8 Minimum Depth (A)							
2-56	.077	.140	r				1	1	

2-56	.077	.140						
4-40	.070	.133	.195					
6-32		.105	.166	.229	.291			
8-32		.090	.152	.215	.277	.340	.402	
10-32		.078	.140	.203	.265	.328	.434	.452

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. Nylon is a good insulator and has a surface smoothness which will not fray the insulation of wires that rub against it. Its threads will withstand torque without stripping. 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. Stainless has the advantages of brass but has superior resistance to corrosion and chemical fumes. 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; Iror: 0.7% maximum; Zinc: 0.3% maximum; Bismuth: 0.2-0.6%; Lead: 0.2-0.6%) Nylon: Nylon 6/6 Brass: C36000 Brass (Copper. 60.00-63.00%; Lead: 2.50-3.70%; Iror: .35% maximum) Stainless: Type 303 stainless Steel: 12L14 Steel-Leaded Grade A (Carbor: .15% maximum; Manganese: .85-1.15%; Phosphorus: .0409%; Sulphur2635%)	