4pk Anderson style plugs - Product data sheet.

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Product overview:

The Auzztech Anderson Plug 4 Pack delivers four genderless DC power connectors designed for auxiliary electrical systems in 4WD, camping, and caravan applications. Each connector features crimp-terminated contacts within a robust thermoplastic housing and is fully compatible with the SB50 format connector standard that dominates the Australian 4WD and caravan market.

Electrical specifications:

- **Normal operating voltage –** 12 VDC (0 – 600VDC)
- **Maximum continuous current –** 50A
- **Operating temperature -** -40°C to +85°C

Typical applications:

- Anderson Powerboard input/output connections
- DC-DC charger input and output wiring
- 12V fridge / freezer power leads
- Solar panel and MPPT charger connections
- Portable power station charge leads
- Vehicle to caravan auxiliary battery charging
- Air compressor power leads
- General 12V auxiliary power extension and patch leads
- 12V water pumps and shower systems
- Inverter input (small 600W units at 12VDC input)
- satellite internet systems.
- Campsite and vehicle lighting systems

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Wiring and assembly:

Anderson-style connectors use crimp contacts that are inserted into the housing after termination. While crimping is the preferred method, soldering the contact barrel is a practical alternative, particularly when working with smaller conductors.

Crimping:

Step 1 - Strip the wire: Remove insulation so that it finishes flush with the end of the contact barrel.

Step 2 - Crimp the contact: Insert the stripped wire into the contact barrel and crimp firmly using a ratchet crimper with the correct die for a 6AWG contact barrel. Do not use pliers. A poor crimp is the most common cause of contact overheating and premature failure.

Soldering:

Step 1 - Strip the wire: Remove insulation so that it finishes flush with the end of the contact barrel. When using smaller cable, stripping additional length and folding the conductor back on itself to fill the barrel is recommended.

Step 2 - Solder the contact: Secure the contact barrel in a vice or similar holding tool. Apply heat to the barrel using a flame and feed solder in until the barrel is filled. Remove the heat, then insert the stripped wire and hold firmly in place until the solder hardens. Allow to cool completely before proceeding.

Step 3 - Inserting the contact

Push the terminated contact into the housing from the rear, observing correct polarity marked on the housing, until it clicks into place. Confirm seating with a gentle tug. When using smaller conductors, a suitable push tool may be needed to fully seat the contact.

Safety:

- Do not exceed 50A continuous current draw per connector.
- Verify each contact is fully crimped and fully seated in the housing before use. A loose or partially inserted contact will generate heat under load.
- Protect the supply cable feeding each connector with a fuse or circuit breaker rated for the cable, fitted as close to the power source as possible.
- Inspect connections periodically for heat discolouration, corrosion, or mechanical damage. Remove from service immediately if any damage is found.

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Maintenance:

- Inspect contact terminals for pitting, corrosion, or discolouration. Clean with electrical contact cleaner if required.
- Verify each contact seats with a positive click and a firm connection.
- Check the housing for cracking, UV degradation, or deformation, particularly for connectors in exposed locations.

Problem solving:

- **No power at the connector.**
  - Confirm the contact is fully locked in the housing — pull gently and re-seat if needed.
  - Verify the upstream fuse or circuit breaker has not tripped.
  - Check that the mating connector is also fully seated.
- **Voltage drop or device running poorly.**
  - Inspect terminals for corrosion or pitting and clean if required.
  - Verify the supply cable is correctly rated for the load current.
  - Check all contacts for a firm crimp, re-crimp or replace if in doubt.
- **Connector difficult to insert or remove.**
  - Inspect the housing for debris, deformation, or damaged retaining springs.
  - Clean the contact entry point with a dry cloth or contact cleaner.
- **Connector or housing shows heat damage.**
  - Inspect the crimped joint, a poorly crimped contact is the most common cause.
  - Verify the load and cable are within the 50A rating.
  - Replace the connector. Do not continue using heat-damaged components.

Repairing your product:

For any repairs or parts replacement, contact Auzztech for guidance prior to commencing work. If you are not confident performing repairs yourself, engage Auzztech or a suitably qualified professional. If your product is within its warranty period, you must contact Auzztech before conducting any repairs; unauthorised work may void your warranty.