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SFF-TA-1036

Specification for

Cable Optimized Boot Peripheral Connector

Rev 0.0.1 October 23, 2023

SECRETARIAT: SFF TA TWG
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The description of the connector in this specification does not assure that the specific component is available from connector suppliers. If such a connector is supplied, it should comply with this specification to achieve interoperability between suppliers.

ABSTRACT: This specification defines the Cable Optimized Boot Peripheral Connector: a shielded, board-to-board cable assembly and SMT board connector interface. The connector as shown has 10 differential pairs, 12 single-ended contacts, and 2 power contacts (4A). The cable-side connector is available in right angle exit and vertical exit configurations.

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FOREWORD

The development work on this specification was done by the SFF TA TWG, an industry group. Since its formation as the SFF Committee in August 1990, the membership has included a mix of companies which are leaders across the industry.

For those who wish to participate in the activities of the SFF TA TWG, the signup for membership can be found at https://www.snia.org/sff/join.

REVISION HISTORY

Rev 0.0.1 *October 23, 2023*:
-Initial draft

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FIGURES

TABLES

1. Scope

This specification defines the Cable Optimized Boot Peripheral Connector. This 48-contact interconnect system is a shielded, board-to-board solution that consists of 10 differential pairs, 12 single-ended signals, and 2 power contacts (4A). The dimensional requirements for both sides of this connector system as well as performance requirements are detailed in this specification. Additional information is available in the appendices.

2. References and Conventions

2.1 Industry Documents

The following documents are relevant to this specification:

- ASME Y14.5 Dimensioning and Tolerancing
- EIA-364-1000 Environmental Test Methodology for Assessing the Performance of Electrical Connectors and Sockets Used in Controlled Environment Applications
- REF-TA-1011 Cross Reference to Select SFF Connectors
- OCP M-PIC Platform Infrastructure Connectivity Base Specification
- OCP DC-MHS Datacenter – Modular Hardware Systems Rev 1.0 Family
- SFF-TA-1026 Storage System High Speed Cable Interconnect

2.2 Sources

The complete list of SFF documents which have been published, are currently being worked on, or that have been expired by the SFF Committee can be found at https://www.snia.org/sff/specifications. Suggestions for improvement of this specification will be welcome, they should be submitted to https://www.snia.org/feedback.

Other standards may be obtained from the organizations listed below:

Standard	Organization	Website
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)	https://www.asme.org
Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA)	Electronic Components Industry Association (ECIA)	https://www.ecianow.org
OCP	Open Compute Project (OCP)	https://www.opencompute.org
PCIe	PCI-SIG	http://pcisig.com

2.3 Conventions

The following conventions are used throughout this document:

DEFINITIONS
Certain words and terms used in this standard have a specific meaning beyond the normal English meaning. These words and terms are defined either in the definitions or in the text where they first appear.

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE
If a conflict arises between text, tables, or figures, the order of precedence to resolve the conflicts is text; then tables; and finally figures. Not all tables or figures are fully described in the text. Tables show data format and values.

LISTS
Lists sequenced by lowercase or uppercase letters show no ordering relationship between the listed items.

EXAMPLE 1 - The following list shows no relationship between the named items:

a. red (i.e., one of the following colors):
    A. crimson; or
    B. pink;
b. blue; or
c. green.

Lists sequenced by numbers show an ordering relationship between the listed items.

EXAMPLE 2 -The following list shows an ordered relationship between the named items:

1. top;
2. middle; and
3. bottom.

Lists are associated with an introductory paragraph or phrase and are numbered relative to that paragraph or phrase (i.e., all lists begin with an a. or 1. entry).

DIMENSIONING CONVENTIONS
The dimensioning conventions are described in ASME-Y14.5, Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing. All dimensions are in millimeters, which are the controlling dimensional units (if inches are supplied, they are for guidance only).

NUMBERING CONVENTIONS
The ISO convention of numbering is used (i.e., the thousands and higher multiples are separated by a space and a period is used as the decimal point). This is equivalent to the English/American convention of a comma and a period.

American	French	ISO
0.6	0,6	0.6
1,000	1 000	1 000
1,323,462.9	1 323 462,9	1 323 462.9

3. Keywords, Acronyms, and Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following keywords, acronyms, and definitions apply.

3.1 Keywords

May: Indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference.

May or may not: Indicates flexibility of choice with no implied preference.

Obsolete: Indicates that an item was defined in prior specifications but has been removed from this specification.

Optional: Describes features which are not required by the SFF specification. However, if any feature defined by the SFF specification is implemented, it shall be done in the same way as defined by the specification. Describing a feature as optional in the text is done to assist the reader.

Prohibited: Describes a feature, function, or coded value that is defined in a referenced specification to which this SFF specification makes a reference, where the use of said feature, function, or coded value is not allowed for implementations of this specification.

Reserved: Defines the signal on a connector contact. Its actual function is set aside for future standardization. It is not available for vendor specific use. Where this term is used for bits, bytes, fields, and code values; the bits, bytes, fields, and code values are set aside for future standardization. The default value shall be zero. The originator is required to define a Reserved field or bit as zero, but the receiver should not check Reserved fields or bits for zero.

Restricted: Refers to features, bits, bytes, words, and fields that are set aside for other standardization purposes. If the context of the specification applies the restricted designation, then the restricted bit, byte, word, or field shall be treated as a value whose definition is not in scope of this document, and is not interpreted by this specification.

Shall: Indicates a mandatory requirement. Designers are required to implement all such mandatory requirements to ensure interoperability with other products that conform to this specification.

Should: Indicates flexibility of choice with a strongly preferred alternative.

Vendor specific: Indicates something (e.g., a bit, field, code value) that is not defined by this specification. Specification of the referenced item is determined by the manufacturer and may be used differently in various implementations.

3.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOC: Active Optical Cable
EMLB: Early Mate Late Break
IDC: Insulation Displacement Contact
IDT: Insulation Displacement Termination
PCB: Printed Circuit Board
PF: Press Fit
PTH: Plated Through Hole
RA: Right Angle
RAND: Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory
SMT: Surface Mount Technology

3.3 Definitions

Alignment guides: A term used to describe features that pre-align the two halves of a connector interface before electrical contact is established. Other common terms include: guide pins, guideposts, blind mating features, mating features, alignment features, and mating guides.

Basic (dimension): The theoretical exact size, profile, orientation, or location of a feature. It is used as the basis from which permissible variations are established by tolerances in notes or in feature control frames (GD&T).

Connector: Each half of an interface that, when joined together, establish electrical contact and mechanical retention between two components. In this specification, the term connector does not apply to any specific gender; it is used to describe the receptacle, the plug or the card edge, or the union of receptacle to plug or card edge. Other common terms include: connector interface, mating interface, and separable interface.

Contact mating sequence: A term used to describe the order of electrical contact established/ terminated during mating/un-mating. Other terms include: contact sequencing, contact positioning, mate first/break last, EMLB (early mate late break) staggered contacts, and long pin/short pin.

Contacts: A term used to describe connector terminals that make electrical connections across a separable interface.

Datum: A point, line, plane, etc. assumed to be exact for the purposes of computation or reference, as established from actual features, and from which the location or geometric relationship of either feature is established.

Frontshell / Backshell: A term used to describe the metallic part of a module that provides mechanical and shielding continuity between the plug and receptacle. Other terms commonly used are: housing, snout, and metal shroud.

Module: In this specification, module may refer to a plug assembly at the end of a copper (electrical) cable (passive or active), an active optical cable assembly, an optical transceiver, or a loopback.

Plug: A term used to describe the connector that contains the penetrating contacts of the connector interface as shown in Figure 3-1. Plugs typically contain stationary contacts. Other common terms include male, pin connector, and card edge.

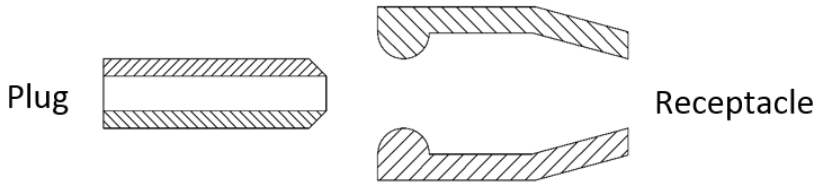


Figure 3-1: Plug and Receptacle Definition

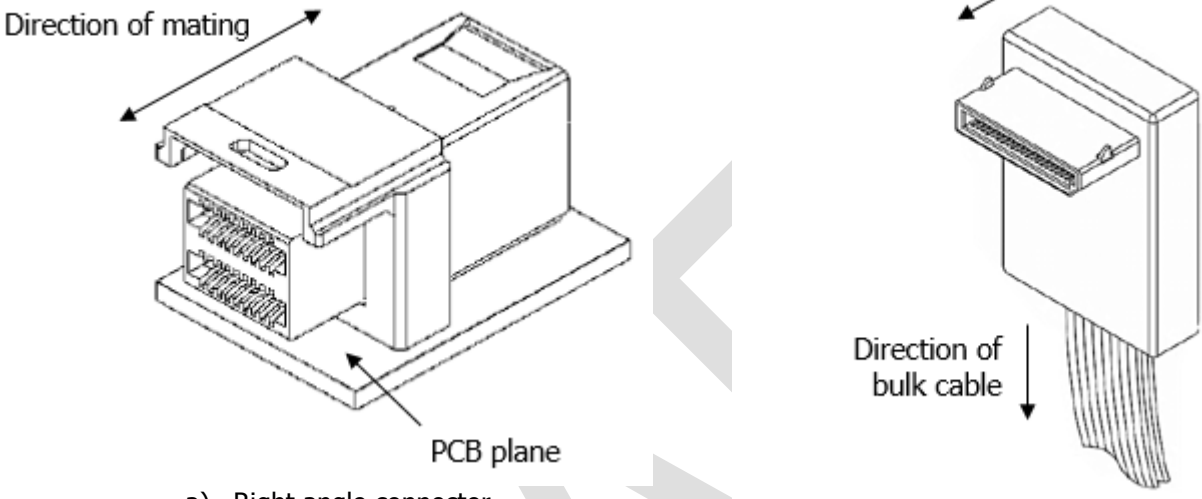
Plated through hole termination: A term used to describe a termination style in which rigid pins extend into or through the PCB. Pins are soldered to keep the connector or cage in place. Other common terms are through hole or PTH.

Press fit: A term used to describe a termination style in which collapsible pins penetrate the surface of a PCB. Upon insertion, the pins collapse to fit inside the PCB's plated through holes. The connector or cage is held in place by the interference fit between the collapsed pins and the PCB.

Receptacle: A term used to describe the connector that contains the contacts that accept the plug contacts as shown in Figure 3-1. Receptacles typically contain spring contacts. Other common terms include female and socket connector.

Reference (dimension): A dimension provided for information or convenience. It has no tolerance and is not to be used for inspection or conformance. It can be calculated from other tolerance dimensions or can be found elsewhere on the drawing with a tolerance. If removed, it would have no impact on the defined object or the ability or reproduce it.

Right Angle: A term used to describe either a connector design where the mating direction is parallel to the plane of the printed circuit board upon which the connector is mounted or a cable assembly design where the mating direction is perpendicular to the bulk cable.



a) Right angle connector

b) Right angle cable assembly

Figure 3-2: Right Angle Connector and Cable Assembly

Straddle mount: A term used to describe a termination style that uses surface mount termination points on both sides of a PCB.

Straight: A term used to describe a connector design where the mating direction is parallel to the bulk cable.

Surface mount: A term used to describe a termination style in which solder tails sit on pads on the surface of a PCB and are then soldered to keep the connector or cage in place. Other common terms are surface mount technology or SMT.

Termination: A term used to describe a connector's non-separable attachment point such as a connector contact to a bulk cable, a cage to a PCB, or a solder tail to PCB. Common PCB terminations include: surface mount (SMT), plated through hole termination (PTH), and press fit (PF). Common cable terminations include insulation displacement contact (IDC), insulation displacement termination (IDT), wire slots, solder, welds, crimps, and brazes.

Vertical: A term used to describe a connector design where the mating direction is perpendicular to the printed circuit board upon which the connector is mounted.

Wipe: The distance a contact travels on the surface of its mating contact during the mating cycle as shown in Figure 3-3.

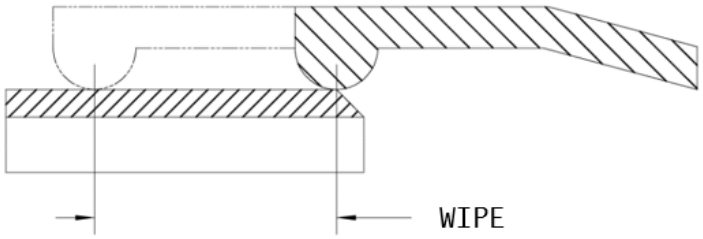


Figure 3-3: Wipe for a Continuous Contact

4. General Description

4.1 Configuration Overview/Descriptions

The connector system described in this document is made up of a fixed-side connector and one of four free-side connectors. Free-side connectors may have one of two different cable exit directions (right angle or vertical and may or may not have a pull tab).

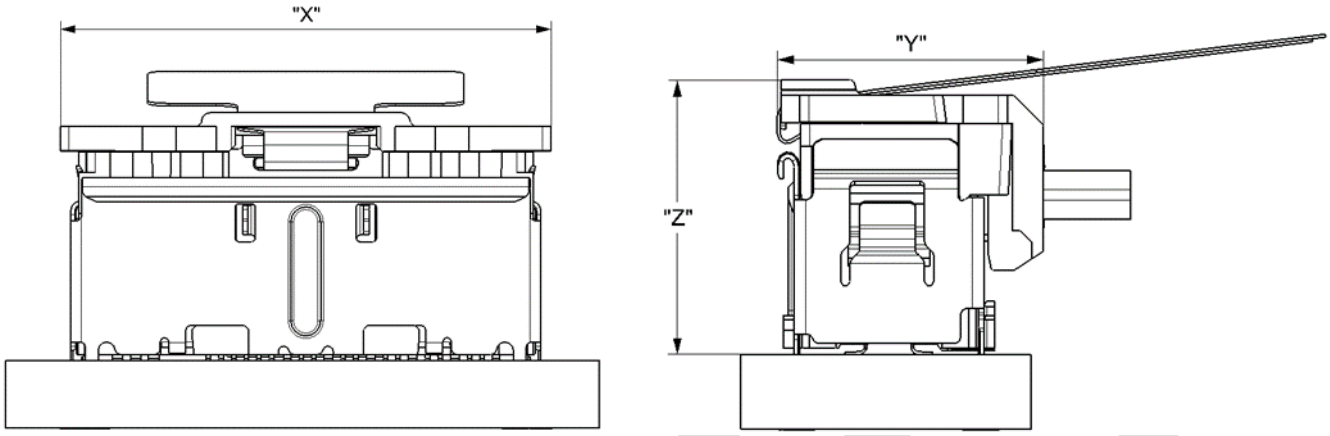


Figure 4-1: Overall Dimensions for Connector/ Cable Configurations

Table 4-1: Overall Dimension Values for Connector/ Cable Configurations

Configuration	Description	Dim "X"	Dim "Y"	Dim "Z"
1	Free-Side Horizontal (0°) Cable Exit with Pull-Tab	23.30	11.42	11.75
2	Right Angle (0°) Cable Exit with NON Pull-Tab		12.75	11.20
3	Free-Side Vertical (90°) Cable Exit with Pull-Tab			

4.1.1 Connector Configuration 1: With Free-side Horizontal (0º) Cable Exit with Pull-Tab

This configuration has the cables exiting the connector perpendicular to the direction of mating and parallel to the PCB. It includes a pull tab for unmating of the connector.

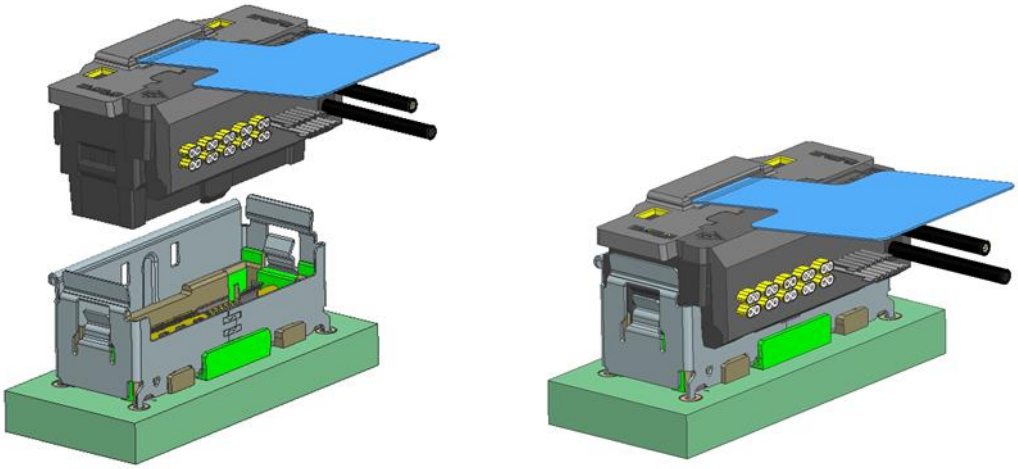


Figure 4-2: Configuration 1 - Unmated and Mated

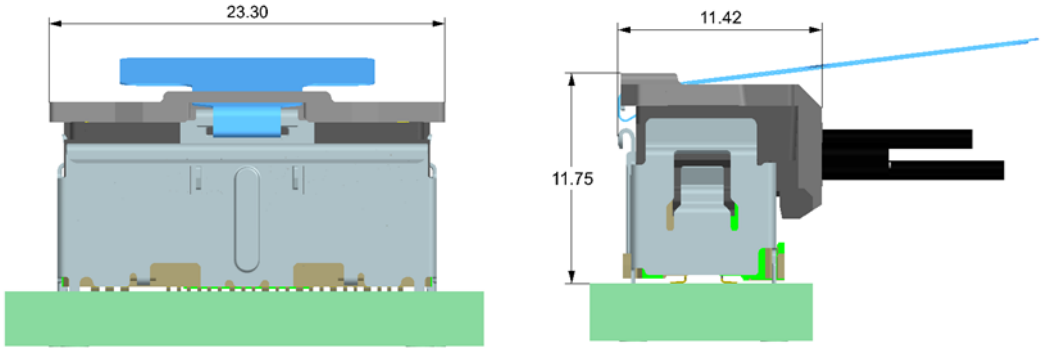


Figure 4-3: Configuration 1 - Mated Dimensions

4.1.2 Connector Configuration 2: With Free-Side Right Angle Cable Exit NON PULL-TAB

This configuration has the cables exiting the connector perpendicular to the direction of mating and parallel to the PCB (same as Configuration 1) except this has a latch that is intended to be pressed by the index finger while grabbing the sides with the thumb and other finger(s).

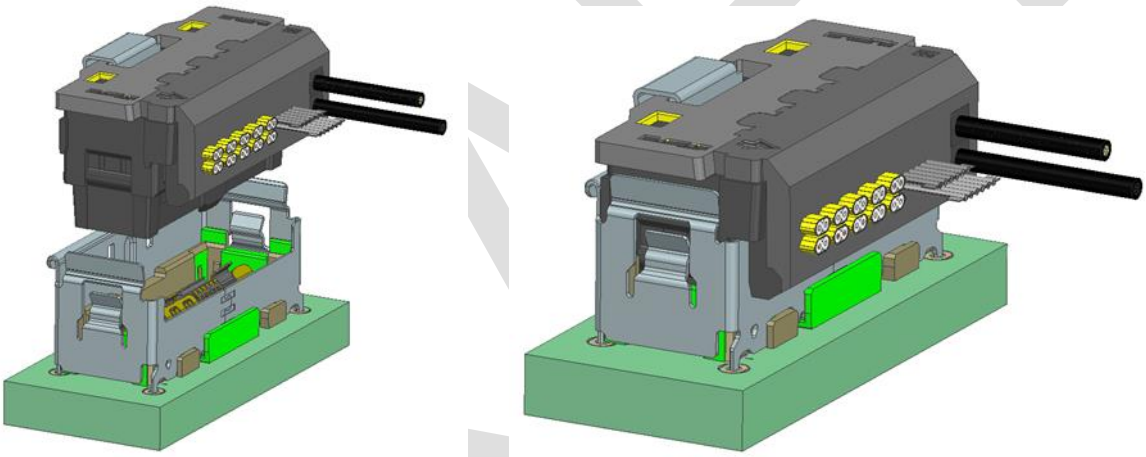


Figure 4-4: Configuration 2- Unmated and Mated

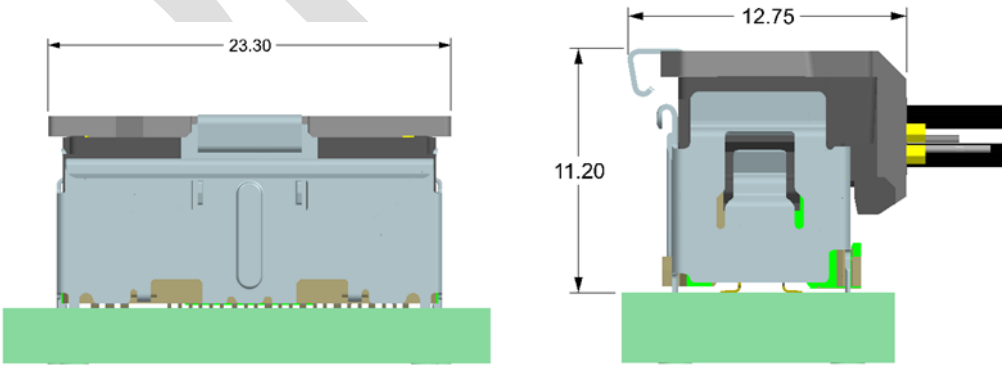


Figure 4-5: Configuration 2 - Mated Dimensions

4.2 Contact Numbering

The pins or electrical contacts in this connector are numbered as shown in Figure 4-6.

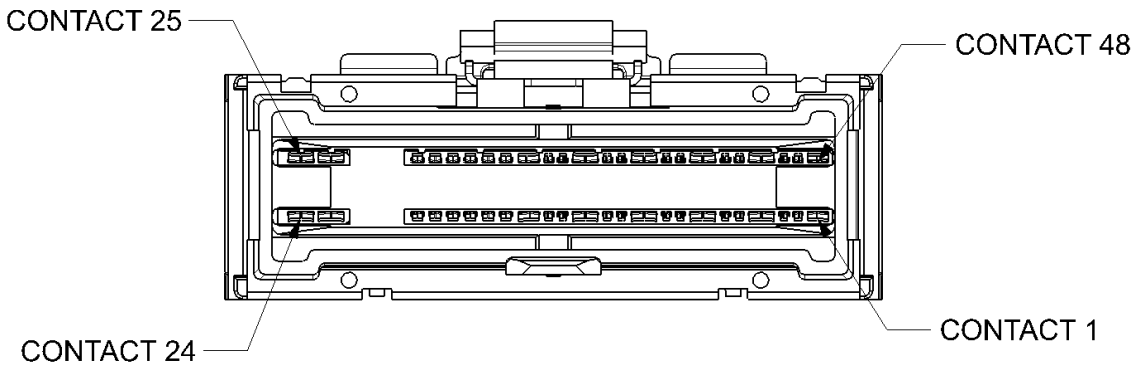


Figure 4-6: Free-Side Connector Contact Numbering

Table 4-2: Free-Side Connector Pin Out

P1			P2		
CKT	Assignment	Contact	Contact	Assignment	CKT
1	GND	1	33	GND	31
2	S	2	34	S	32
3	S	3	35	S	33
4	GND	4	36	GND	34
5	S	5	37	S	35
6	S	6	38	S	36
7	GND	7	39	GND	37
8	S	8	40	S	38
9	S	9	41	S	39
10	GND	10	42	GND	40
11	S	11	43	S	41
12	S	12	44	S	42
13	GND	13	45	GND	43
14	S	14	46	S	44
15	S	15	47	S	45
16	GND	16	48	GND	46
17	SB	17	27	SB	25
18	SB	18	28	SB	26
19	SB	19	29	SB	27
20	SB	20	30	SB	28
21	SB	21	31	SB	29
22	SB	22	32	SB	30
23	PWR	23	23	PWR	23
		24	24		

P1			P2		
CKT	Assignment	Contact	Contact	Assignment	CKT
24	PWR	25	25	PWR	24
		26	26		
25	SB	27	17	SB	17
26	SB	28	18	SB	18
27	SB	29	19	SB	19
28	SB	30	20	SB	20
29	SB	31	21	SB	21
30	SB	32	22	SB	22
31	GND	33	1	GND	1
32	S	34	2	S	2
33	S	35	3	S	3
34	GND	36	4	GND	4
35	S	37	5	S	5
36	S	38	6	S	6
37	GND	39	7	GND	7
38	S	40	8	S	8
39	S	41	9	S	9
40	GND	42	10	GND	10
41	S	43	11	S	11
42	S	44	12	S	12
43	GND	45	13	GND	13
44	S	46	14	S	14
45	S	47	15	S	15
46	GND	48	16	GND	16

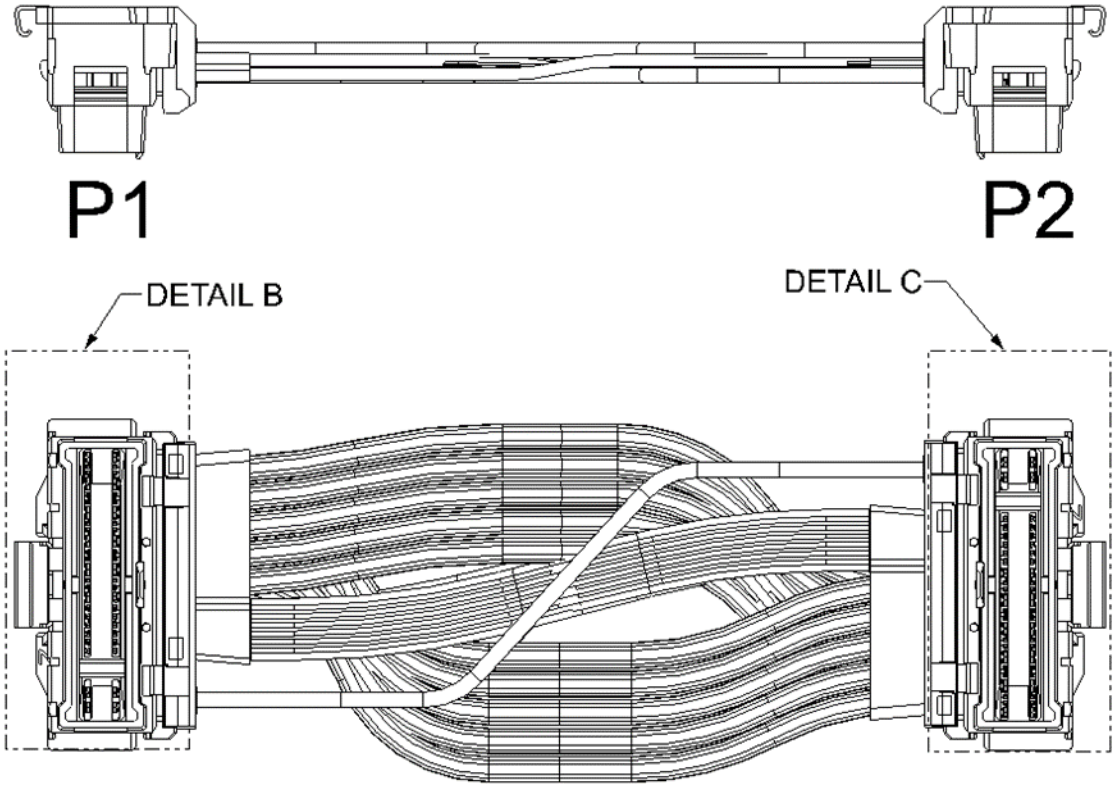


Figure 4-7: Cable Assembly Free-side Connector Numbering

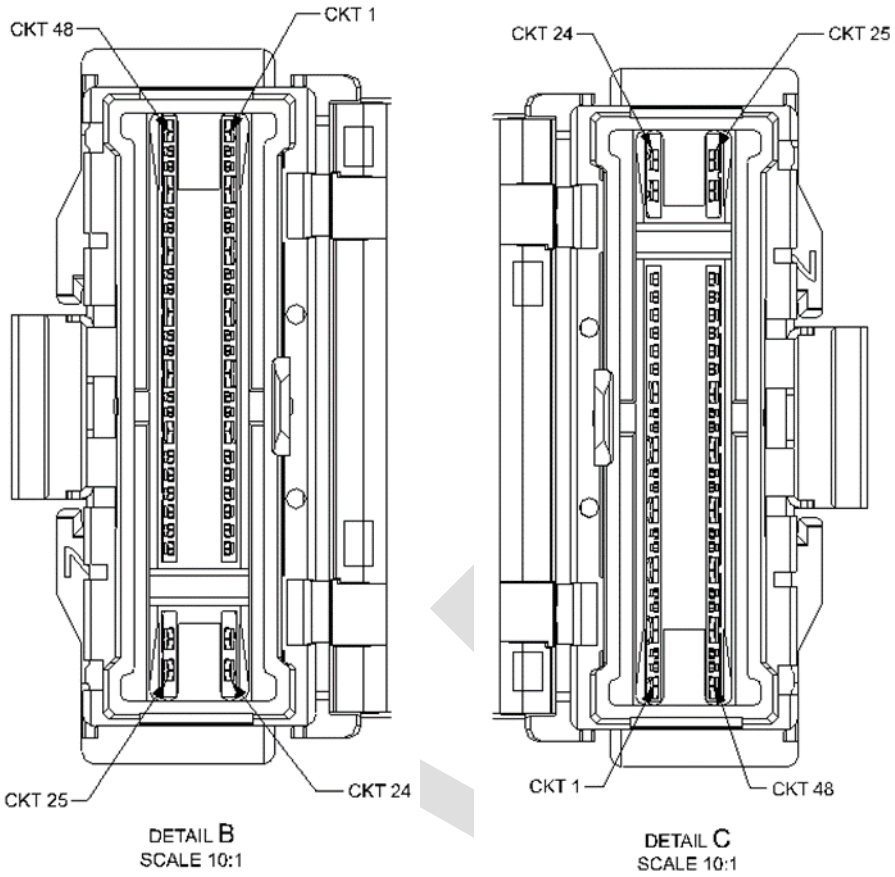


Figure 4-8: Cable Assembly Free-Side Connector Contact Numbering

Table 4-3: Cable Assembly Wiring Diagram

P1			P2		
Cable #	Assignment	Contact	Contact	Assignment	Cable #
1	GND	1	33	GND	31
2	S	2	34	S	32
3	S	3	35	S	33
4	GND	4	36	GND	34
5	S	5	37	S	35
6	S	6	38	S	36
7	GND	7	39	GND	37
8	S	8	40	S	38
9	S	9	41	S	39
10	GND	10	42	GND	40
11	S	11	43	S	41
12	S	12	44	S	42
13	GND	13	45	GND	43
14	S	14	46	S	44
15	S	15	47	S	45
16	GND	16	48	GND	46
17	SB	17	27	SB	25
18	SB	18	28	SB	26
19	SB	19	29	SB	27

P1			P2		
Cable #	Assignment	Contact	Contact	Assignment	Cable #
24	PWR	25	25	PWR	24
		26	26		
25	SB	27	17	SB	17
26	SB	28	18	SB	18
27	SB	29	19	SB	19
28	SB	30	20	SB	20
29	SB	31	21	SB	21
30	SB	32	22	SB	22
31	GND	33	1	GND	1
32	S	34	2	S	2
33	S	35	3	S	3
34	GND	36	4	GND	4
35	S	37	5	S	5
36	S	38	6	S	6
37	GND	39	7	GND	7
38	S	40	8	S	8
39	S	41	9	S	9
40	GND	42	10	GND	10
41	S	43	11	S	11

20	SB	20	30	SB	28	42	S	44	12	S	12
21	SB	21	31	SB	29	43	GND	45	13	GND	13
22	SB	22	32	SB	30	44	S	46	14	S	14
23	PWR	23	23	PWR	23	45	S	47	15	S	15
		24	24			46	GND	48	16	GND	16

5. Connector Mechanical Specification

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 Datums

The datums defined in Figure 5-1 and Table 5-1 are used throughout the rest of the document to describe the dimensional requirements of this connector.

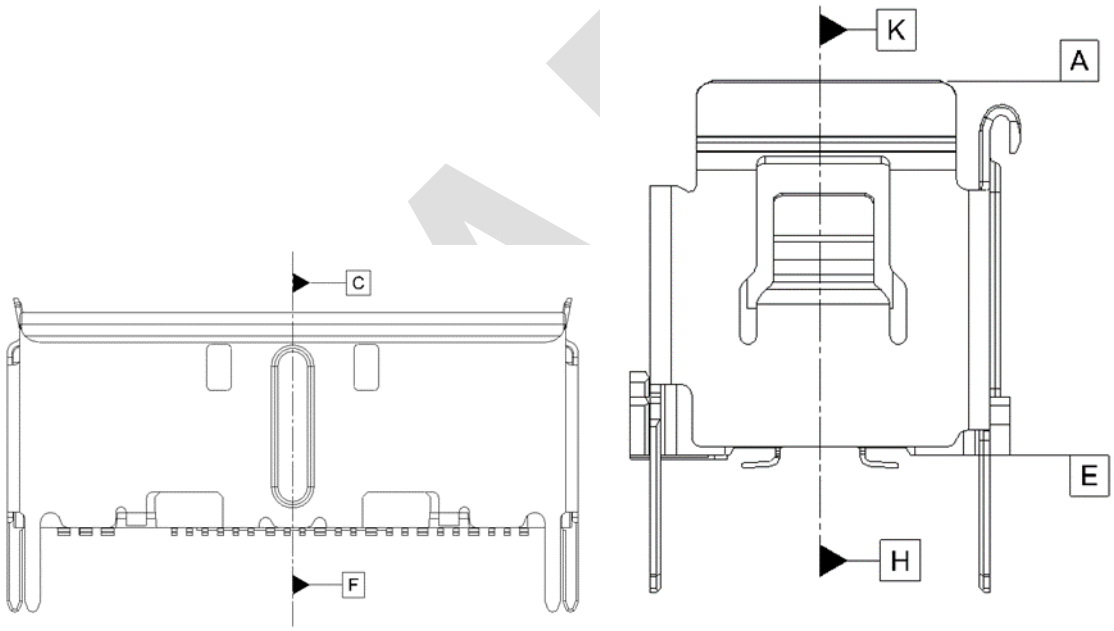


Figure 5-1 Fixed-Side Connector Datums

Table 5-1: Fixed-Side Connector Datum Descriptions

A	Fixed-side Can (top edge for staging)
K	Fixed-side centerline Y-direction mate side
H	Fixed-side centerline Y-direction PCB side
C	Fixed-side centerline X-direction mate side
F	Fixed-side centerline X-direction PCB side
E	Fixed-side housing (bottom)

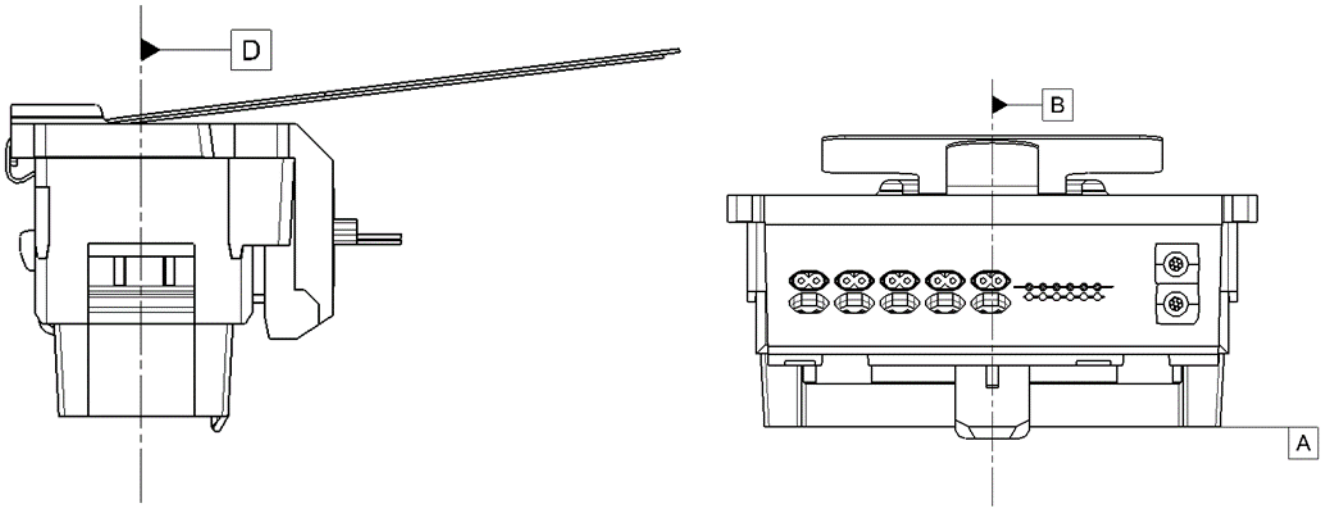


Figure 5-2: Horizontal (0º) Free-Side Connector Datums

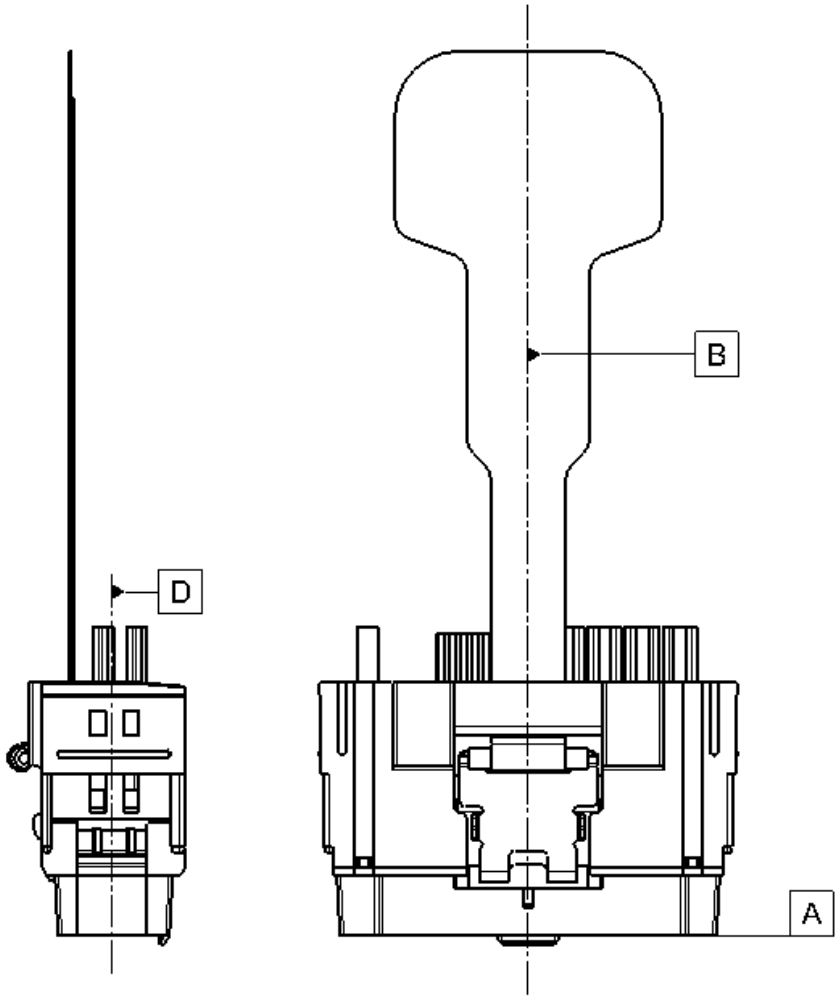


Figure 5-3: Vertical Cable Exit Free-Side Connector Datums

Table 5-2: Free-Side Connector Datum Descriptions

D	Free-side centerline Y-direction mate side
B	Free-side centerline X-direction mate side
A	Free-side connector (bottom for staging)

5.2 Fixed-Side Mechanical Specification

The fixed-side connector is comprised of insert molded terminals with plastic that are encased by a stainless steel cage with additional press fit tails. The fixed-side connector is designed to mate to all free-side connector variants. The fixed-side connector cages are 0.25mm strip thickness which includes latch windows for the free-side cable connector and two passive latches on the sides. A vacuum cap is also included for pick-and-place equipment for placing the connector on the PCB and protecting the contacts during shipment and handling.

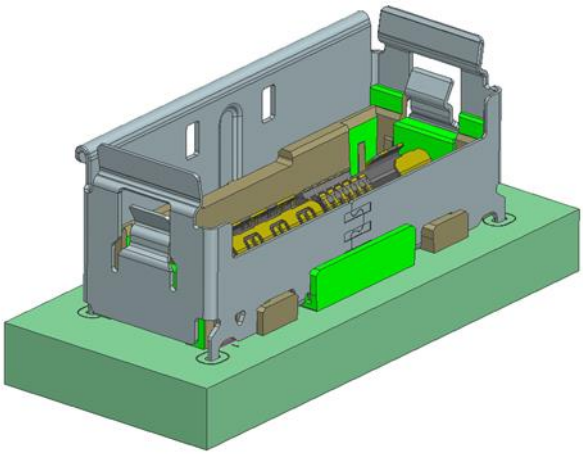


Figure 5-4: Fixed-Side Connector without Vacuum Cap

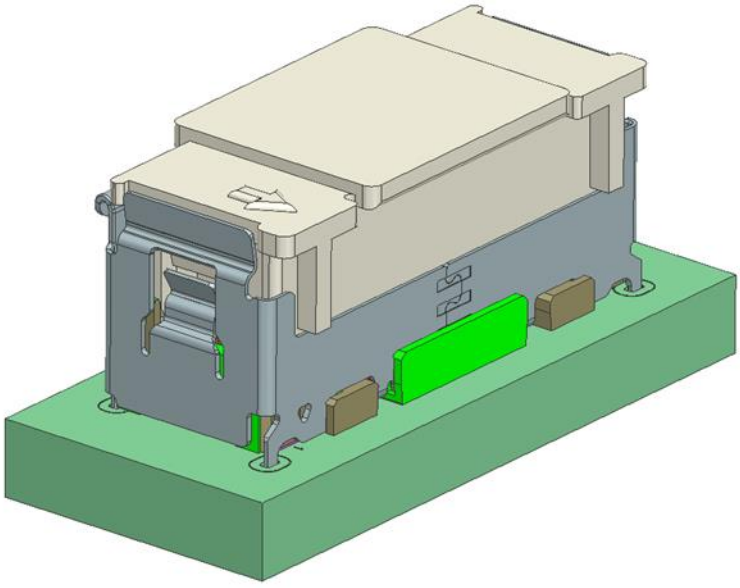


Figure 5-5: Fixed-Side Connector with Vacuum Cap

The vacuum Cap for the fixed-side connector is designed to fit only one way. It has an arrow on the top surface identifying the location of contact 1 (refer to Section 4.2 for contact numbering)

5.3 Mechanical Description: Fixed-Side Connector

Unless otherwise shown, the following tolerances shall apply to the figures:

a. Two & Three Place dimensions = +/- 0.05mm
b. Angular dimension = +/- 0.5°

The fixed-side connector cage has four press-fit tails. These tails may be one of two lengths. The selected length is application specific and is dependent on the thickness of the PCB to which the connector is fixed. Press-fit tail lengths are listed in Table 5-3.

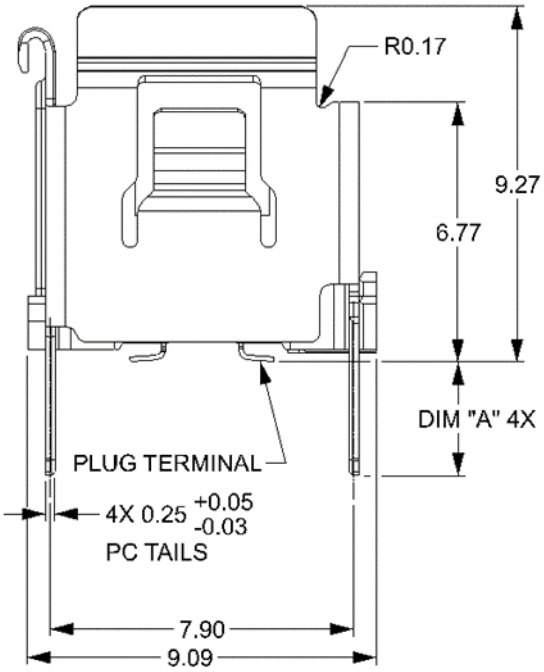


Figure 5-6: Profile View of Fixed-Side Connector Cage

Table 5-3: Press Fit Tail Lengths for Fixed-Side Connector Cage

DIM "A"
2.96
1.50

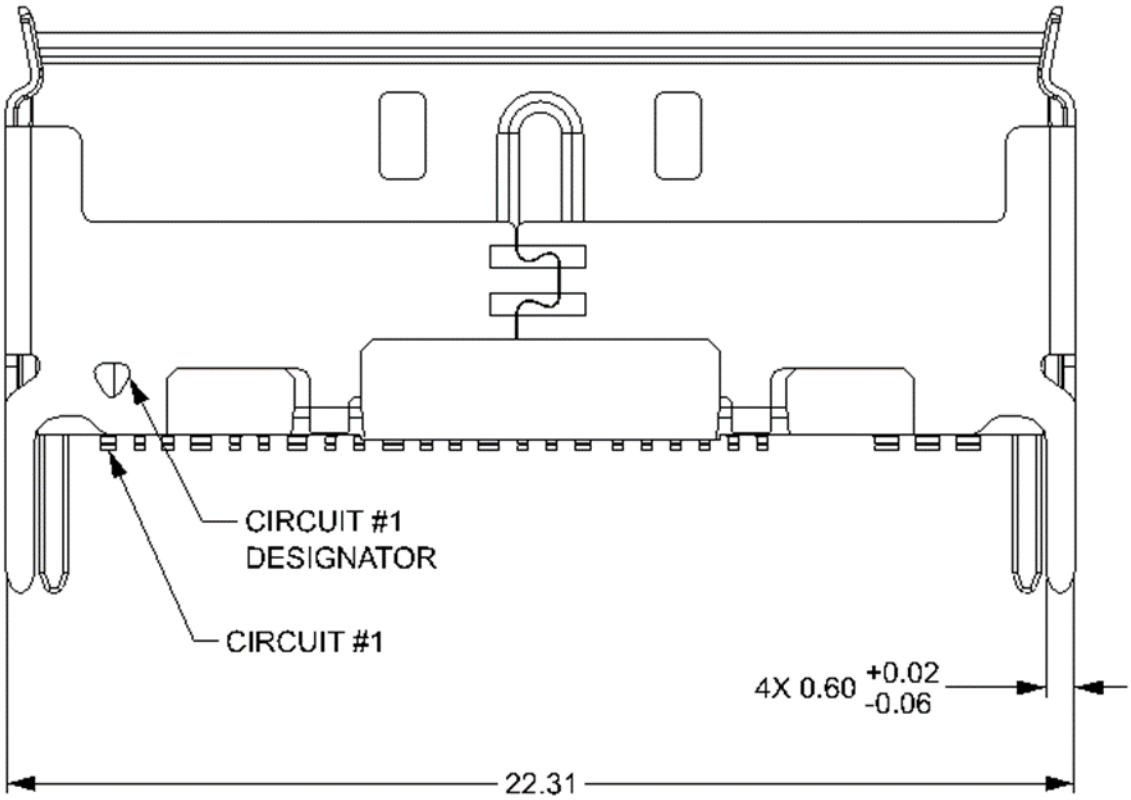


Figure 5-7: Front View of Fixed-Side Connector Cage

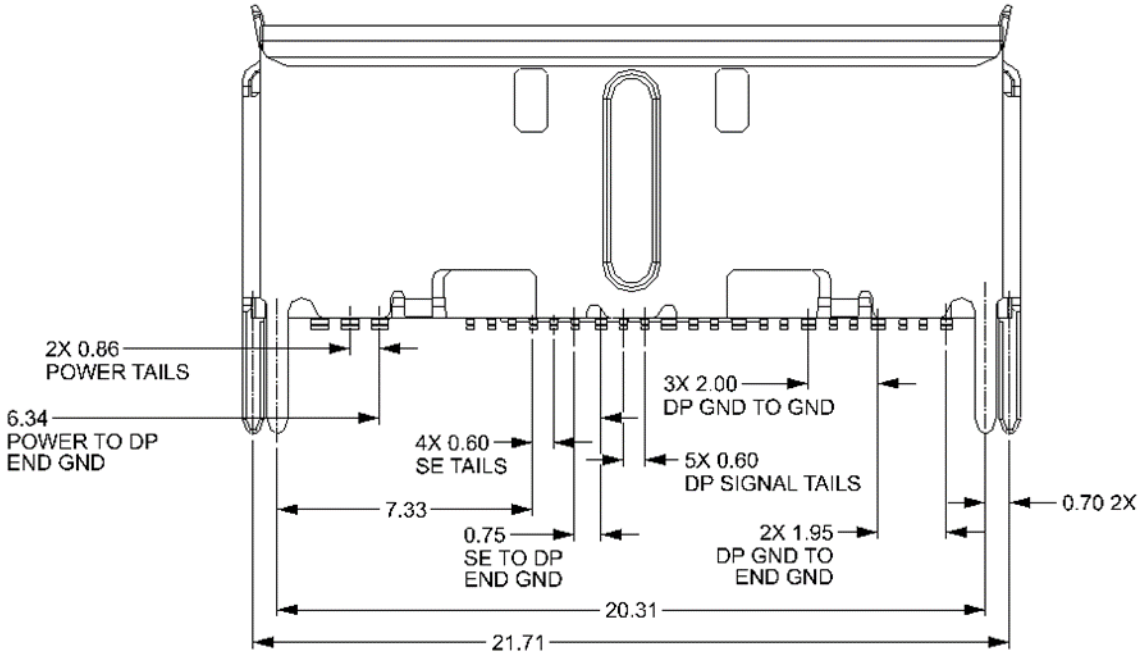


Figure 5-8: Back View of Fixed-Side Connector Cage

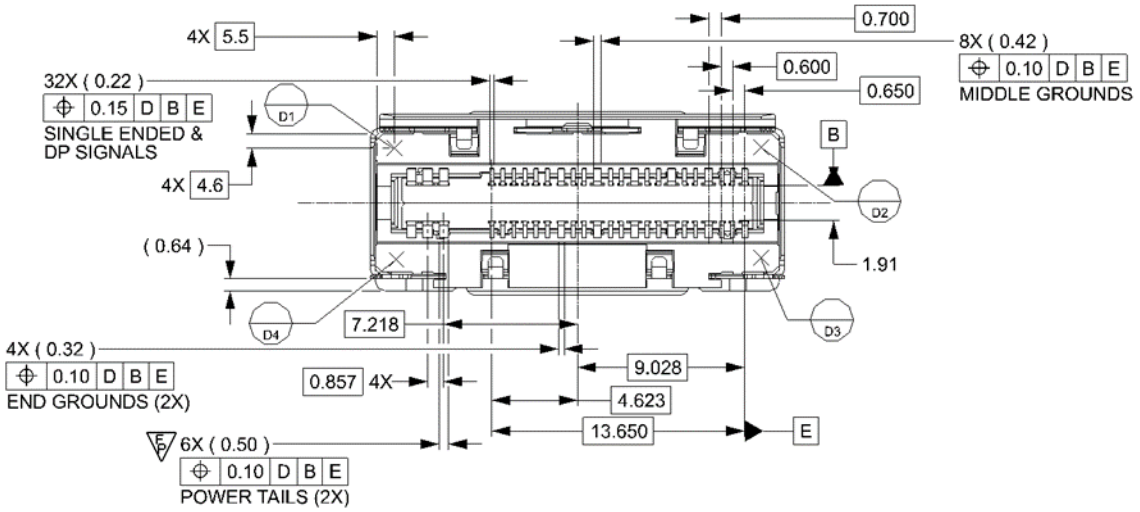


Figure 5-9: Bottom View of Fixed-Side Connector (1 of 2)

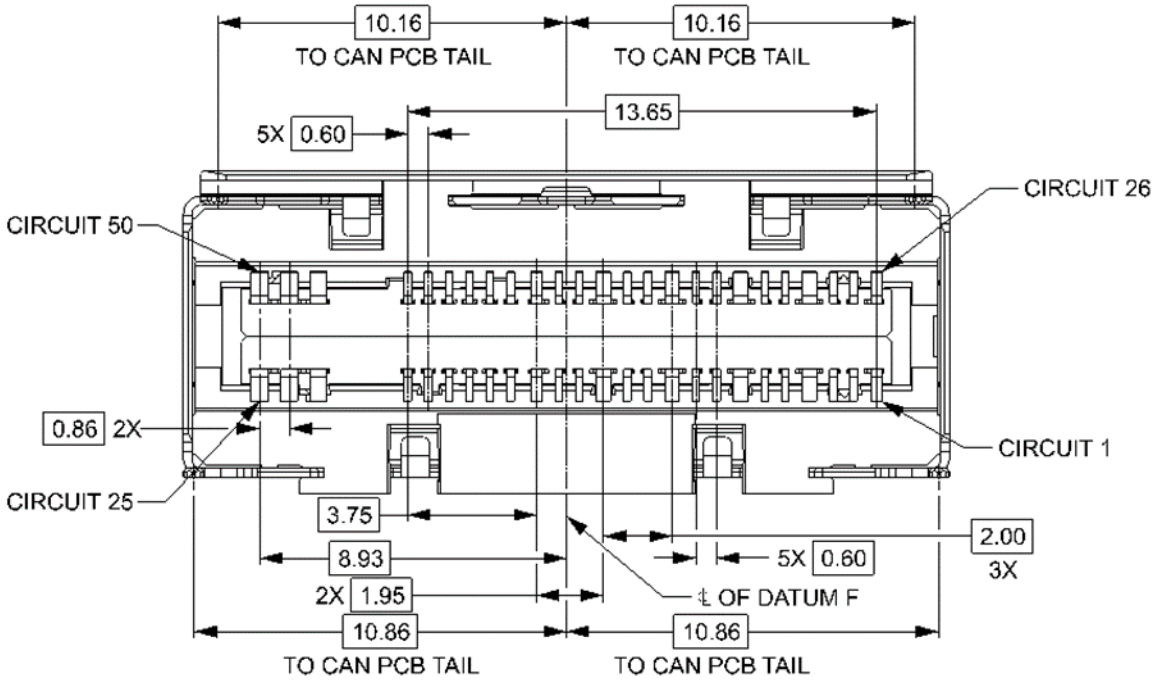


Figure 5-10: Bottom View of Fixed-Side Connector (2 of 2)

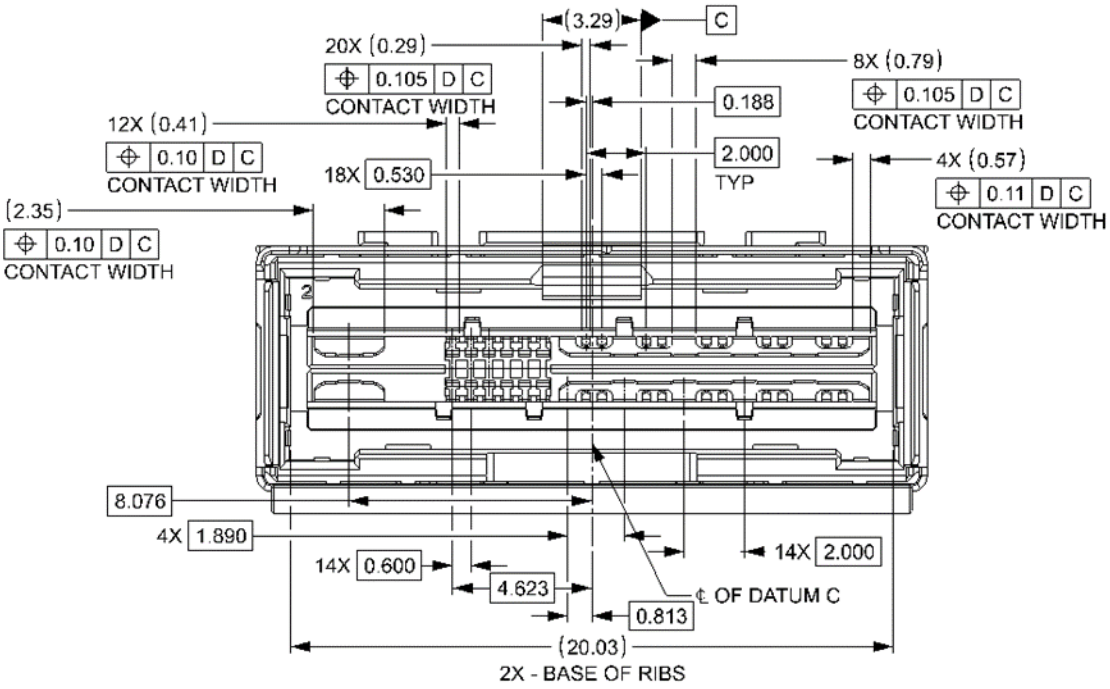


Figure 5-11: Top View of Fixed-Side Connector

6. Dust Covers

6.1 Overview

6.2 Free-Side Connector with Dust Covers

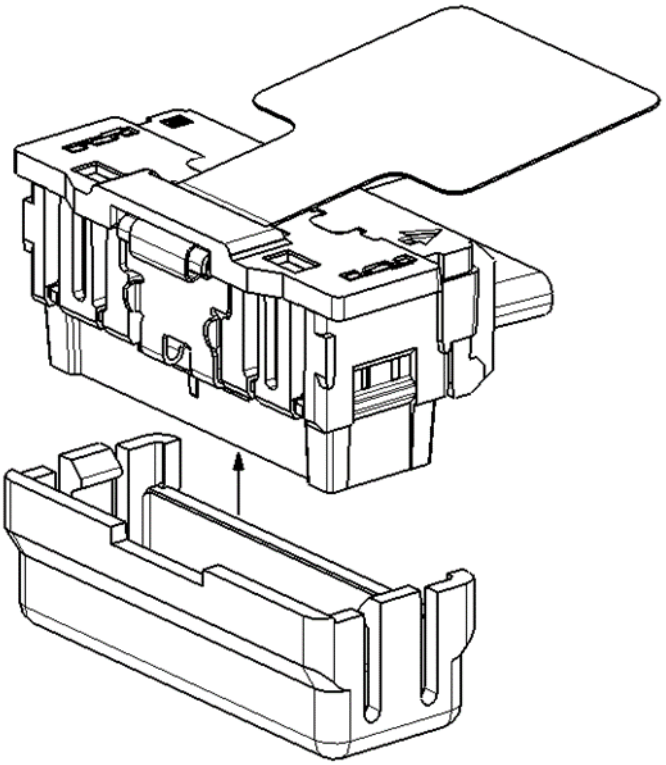


Figure 6-1: Free-Side Connector & Dust Cover Assembly Direction

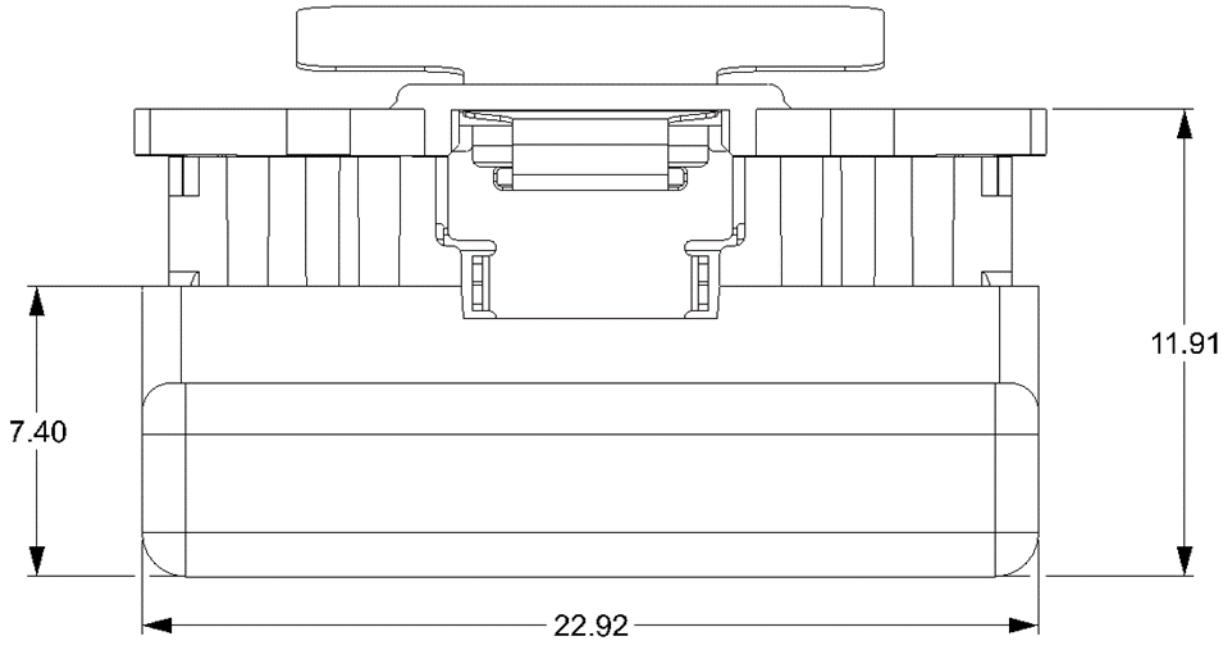


Figure 6-2: Top View of Free-Side Connector with Dust Cover Attached

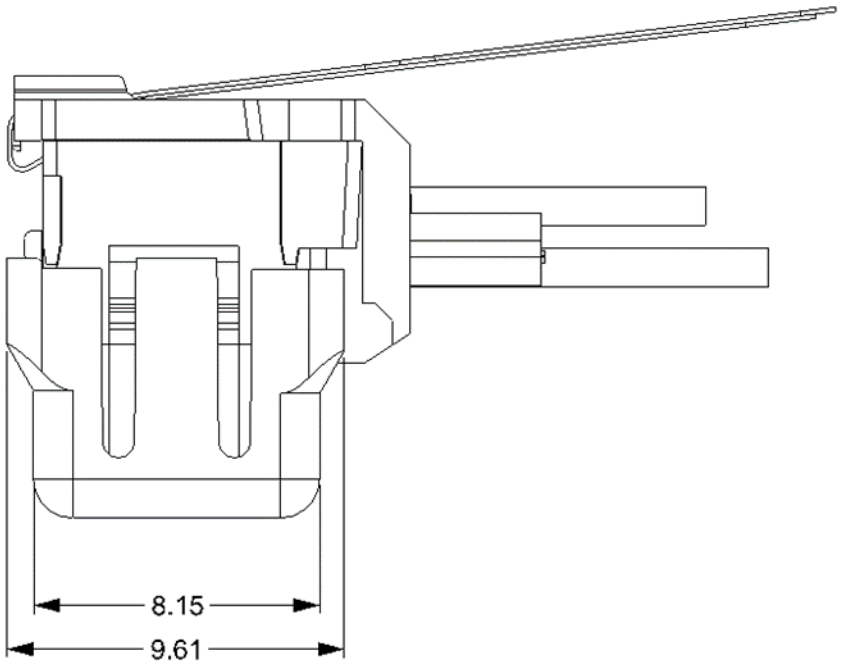


Figure 6-3: Profile View of Free-Side Connector with Dust Cover Attached

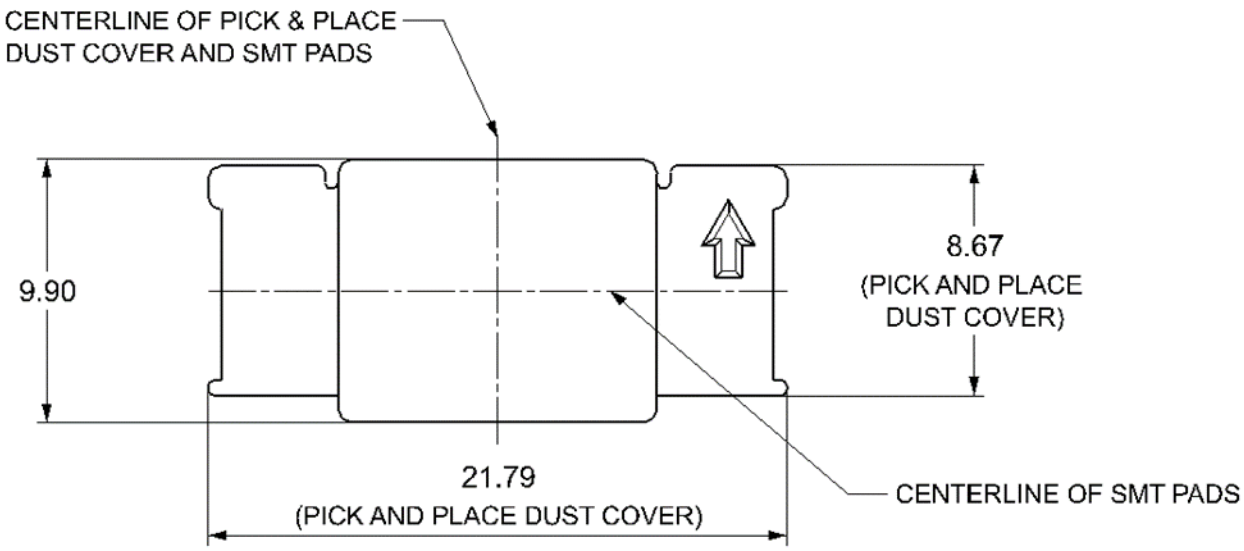


Figure 6-4: Top View of Vacuum Cap for Cage

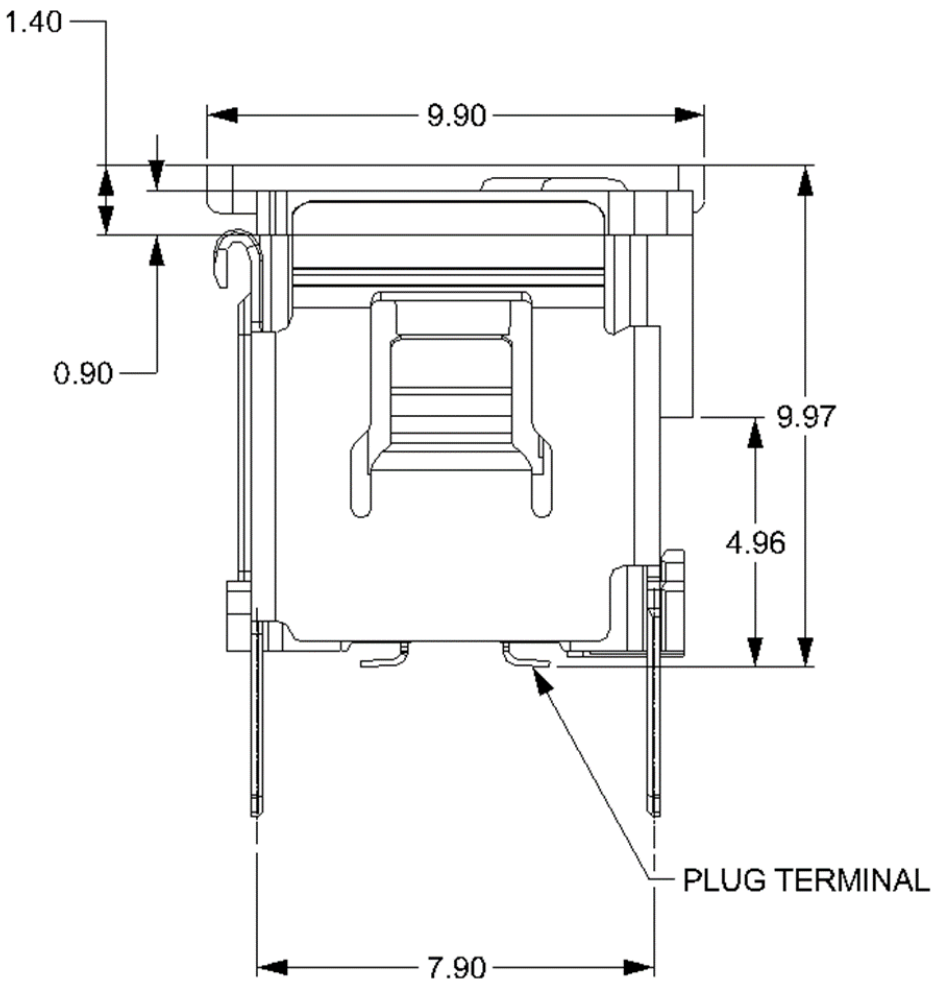


Figure 6-5: Profile View of Vacuum Cap for Cage

7. Free-Side Mechanical Specification

7.1 Overview

The free-side connector housing and cover are plastic. Twinaxial cable and single-ended ribbon cable is connected to the mating terminals inside the free-side connector. The free-side connector also includes a stainless steel positive latch with two designs, one for use with a pull tab and one for manual activation by hand. The vertical cable exit design is only available with a pull tab.

7.2 Mechanical Description: Free-Side Connectors

Unless otherwise shown, the following tolerances shall apply to the figures:

a. Two & Three Place dimensions = +/- 0.05mm
b. Angular dimension = +/- 0.5°

7.2.1 Free-Side Variant 1: Horizontal (0°) Cable Exit with Pull Tab

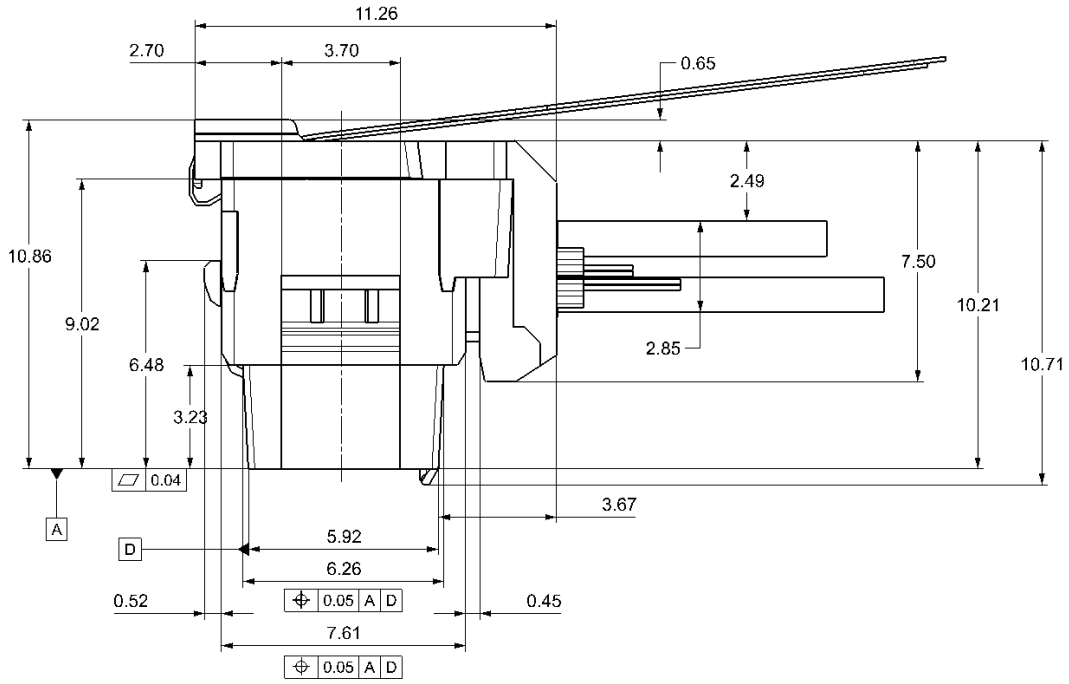


Figure 7-1: Profile View of Free-Side Connector with Horizontal (0º) Cable Exit & Pull Tab

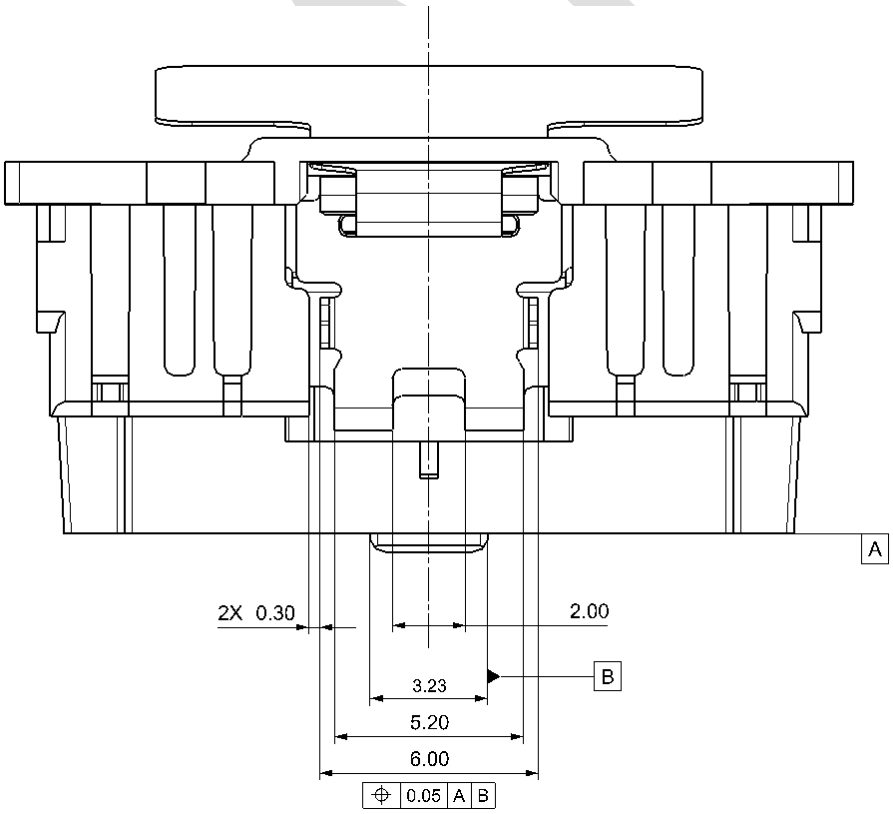


Figure 7-2: Latch for Free-Side Connector

7.2.2 Free-Side Variant 2: Horizontal (0°) Cable Exit NON Pull-Tab

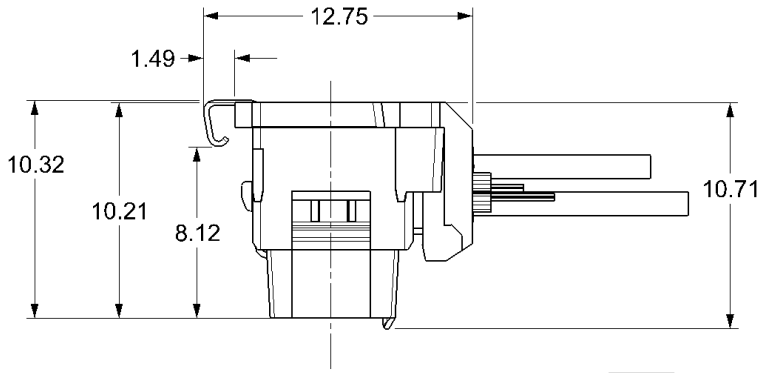


Figure 7-3: Profile View of Free-Side Connector with Horizontal (0º) Cable Exit & NON Pull-Tab

8. Test Requirements and Methodologies (TS-1000, etc.)

8.1 Performance Tables

EIA-364-1000 (TS-1000) shall be used to define the test sequences and procedures for evaluating the connector system described in this document. Where multiple test options are available, the manufacturer shall select the appropriate option where not previously specified. The selected procedure should be noted when reporting data. If there are conflicting requirements or test procedures between EIA-364 procedures and those contained within this document, this document shall be considered the prevailing authority.

Unless otherwise specified, procedures for sample size, data, and collection to be followed as specified in EIA-364-1000. See EIA-364-1000 Annex B for objectives of tests and test groups.

Table 8-1 summarizes the performance criteria that are to be satisfied by the connector described in this document. Most performance criteria are validated by EIA-364-1000 testing, but this test suite leaves some test details to be determined. To ensure that testing is repeatable, these details are identified in Table 8-2. Finally, testing procedures used to validate any performance criteria not included in EIA-364-1000 are provided in Table 8-3.

Table 8-1: Form Factor Performance Requirements

Performance Parameters	Description/ Details	Requirement
Mechanical/ Physical Requirements		
Plating Type	Plating type on connector contacts	Precious Non-precious Manufacturer to specify
Surface Treatment	Surface treatment on connector contacts	Lubricated Non-lubricated Manufacturer to specify
Wipe length	Designed distance a contact traverses over a mating contact surface during mating and resting at a final position	Less than 0.127mm Greater than 0.127mm Manufacturer to specify
Rated Durability Cycles	The expected number of durability cycles a component is expected to encounter over the course of its life	Connector/ cage: ### cycles Module: ## cycles
Latched Mating Force*	Amount of force needed to mate a module with a connector when latches are deactivated	# N MAX
Latched Unmating Force*	Amount of forced needed to separate a module from a connector when latches are deactivated	# N MAX
Latch Retention*	Amount of force the latching mechanism can withstand	# N MIN # N MAX

Table 8-1: Form Factor Performance Requirements **(Continued)**

Performance Parameters	Description/ Details	Requirement
Environmental Requirements		
Field Life	The expected service life for a component	3, 5, 7, or 10 years
Field Temperature	The expected service temperature for a component	65, 75, 85, 95, or 105°C
Storage Temperature*	The expected storage temperature for a component when not in use	-##°C to +##°C
Storage Humidity*	The expected storage humidity for a component when not in use	##% Relative Humidity
Environmental Requirements		
Current*		0.5A per contact MAX 1A per power contact MAX
Operating Rating Voltage		30V DC per contact MAX
NOTE: Performance criteria denoted with stars (*) are not validated by EIA-364-1000 testing. Refer to **Table 8-3** for test procedures and pass/fail criteria.		

Table 8-2 describes the details necessary to perform the tests described in the EIA-364-1000 test sequences. Testing shall be done in accordance with EIA-364-1000 and the test procedures it identifies in such a way that the parameters/ requirements defined in Table 8-1 are met. Any information in this table supersedes EIA-364-1000.

Table 8-2: EIA-364-1000 Test Details

Test	Test Descriptions and Details	Pass/ Fail Criteria
Mechanical/ Physical Tests		
Durability (preconditioning)	EIA-364-09 To be tested with connector, cage, and module (Latches should/ should not be locked)	No evidence of physical damage
Durability (see Note 1)	EIA-364-09 To be tested with connector, cage, and module (Latches should/ should not be locked out per EIA-364-1000)	No visual damage to mating interface or latching mechanism
Environmental Tests		
Mixed Flowing Gas (see Note 2)	EIA-364-65 Class II See Table 4.1 in EIA-364-1000 for exposure times Test option Per EIA-364-1000: 1A, 1B, 2, 3 or 4	No intermediate test criteria
Electrical Tests		
Low Level Contact Resistance (see Note 3)	EIA-364-23 20 mV DC MAX, 100 mA MAX To include wire termination or connector-to-board termination	20 mΩ MAX change from baseline
Dielectric Withstanding Voltage	EIA-364-20 Method B XXX VDC minimum for 1 minute Applied voltage may be product / application specific	No defect or breakdown between adjacent contacts -AND- 1 mA Max Leakage Current

NOTES:
1. If the durability requirement on the connector is greater than that of the module, modules may be replaced after their specified durability rating.
2. Test option, temperature, duration must be reported.
3. The first low level contact resistance reading in each test sequence is used to determine a baseline measurement. Subsequent measurements in each sequence are measured against this baseline.

Table 8-3 describes the testing procedures necessary to validate performance criteria not validated by EIA-364-1000 testing. The tests are to be performed in such a way that the parameters/ requirements defined in Table 8-1 are met.

Table 8-3: Additional Test Procedures

Test	Test Descriptions and Details	Pass/ Fail Criteria
Mechanical/ Physical Tests		
Latched Mating Force	EIA-364-13 To be tested with cage, connector, and module without heat sinks Latching mechanism deactivated (locked out)	Refer to Table 8-1 -AND- No physical damage to any components
Latched Unmating Force	EIA-364-13 To be tested with cage, connector, and module without heat sinks Latching mechanism deactivated (locked out)	
Latch Retention	EIA-364-13 To be tested with cage, connector, and module without heat sinks Latching mechanism engaged (not locked out)	
Environmental Tests		
Storage Temperature	EIA-364-32 Method A, Test Condition 1, Duration 4 Use min and max Field Temperatures listed in Table 8-1 for temperature range	Refer to Table 8-1
Storage Humidity	EIA-364-31	Refer to Table 8-1
Electrical Tests		
Current	EIA-364-70 Method 3, 30-degree temperature rise Contacts energized:	Refer to Table 8-1 for current magnitude
Thermal Tests		

Appendix A. System Mechanical Specification (Informative)

A.1. PCB Layout (Normative)

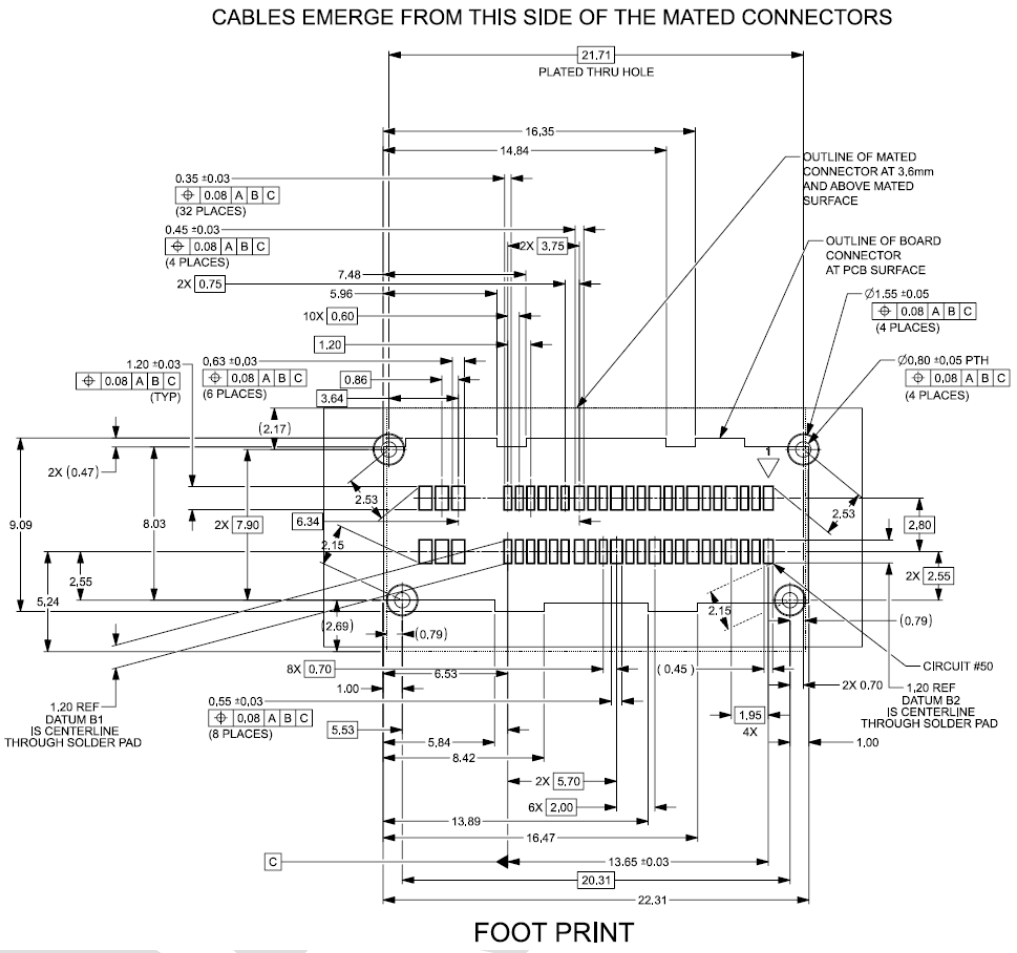


Figure 8-1: PCB Layout

A.2. Minimum Connector Spacing Requirements (Informative)

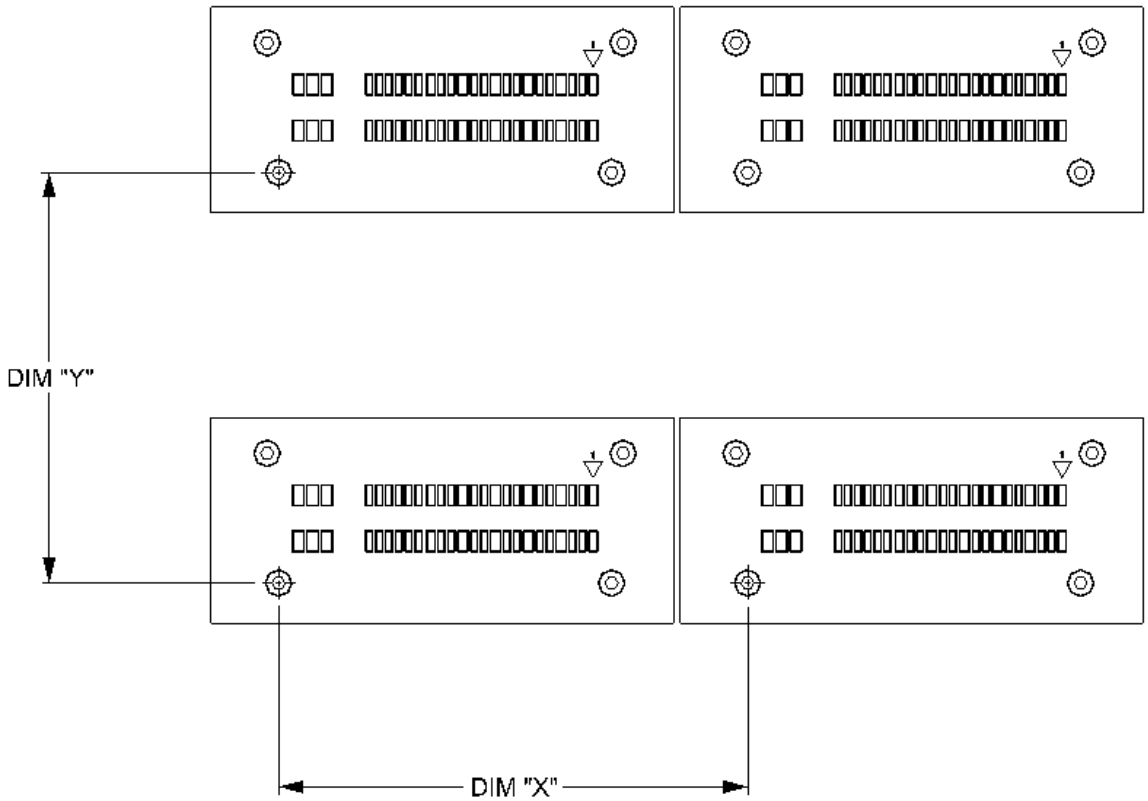


Figure 8-2: Minimum Connector Spacing Requirements

A.3. Gatherability (Informative)