



IEEE

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEEE Std 1505™



Standard for receiver fixture interface





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Standard for receiver fixture interface

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Contents

1. Overview	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Purpose	1
1.3 Background.....	1
1.4 Annexes overview	2
2. Normative references.....	2
2.1 Conventions.....	6
3. Definitions and special terms	7
3.1 Special terms.....	9
4. Qualification requirements	10
4.1 Responsibility for inspection	10
4.2 General requirements.....	11
4.3 Qualification inspections	14
4.4 Inspection conditions	14
4.5 Qualification inspection.....	15
4.6 Method of examination and test.....	16
5. Framework specification	26
5.1 Framework specification introduction	26
5.2 Framework general specification.....	26
5.3 Materials	30
5.4 Restricted materials	30
5.5 Dissimilar metals	30
5.6 Workmanship.....	30
5.7 Design and construction	30
5.8 Framework assembly	31
5.9 Framework alignment/keying cavities	48
5.10 Framework ball-lock mechanism.....	50
5.11 Framework ball-lock/safety-lock pin devices	51
5.12 Framework protective cover	52
5.13 Method of mounting	52
5.14 Interchangeability	54
5.15 Framework stroke	54
5.16 Framework engagement and separation forces	56
5.17 Framework fixture support weight rating	56
5.18 Electrical conditional requirements	56
5.19 Framework durability	57
5.20 Oversize fixture framework.....	57
5.21 Environmental requirements.....	57
5.22 Auxiliary parts	59
5.23 Riveting, upsetting, and spinning over	59
6. Connector module specification	59
6.1 Connector module specification introduction.....	59
6.2 Connector specification system	60
6.3 Quality	60
6.4 General and specific connector contact specification relationships.....	60

6.5 Materials	61
6.6 Reference materials, platings, and processes	62
6.7 Design and construction	62
6.8 Connector assembly	62
6.9 Interchangeability	64
6.10 Oversized pin exclusion test	65
6.11 Contact engagement and separation forces	66
6.12 Connector mating and unmating	66
6.13 Contact rating	67
6.14 Contact resistance	67
6.15 Contact retention	67
6.16 Dielectric withstanding voltage	68
6.17 Signal low-level circuit	68
6.18 Insulation resistance	68
6.19 Contact durability/cycle test	68
6.20 Environmental requirements	68
6.21 Contacts supplied in reels	69
6.22 Contact solderability	70
6.23 Contact resistance to soldering heat/flammability	70
6.24 Contact crimp tensile strength	70
6.25 Auxiliary parts	70
6.26 Marking	70
6.27 Workmanship	70
7. Signal module	70
7.1 Introduction	70
7.2 General specifications	71
7.3 Design and construction requirements	77
7.4 Electrical specifications	78
7.5 Method of examination and test	79
8. Power size 8 and 16 connector module(s)	81
8.1 Introduction	81
8.2 General specifications	82
8.3 Design and construction requirements	83
8.4 Electrical specifications for 23 A power contact	87
8.5 Electrical specifications for 45 A power contact	88
8.6 Method of examination and test	89
9. Coax size 16 connector module(s)	91
9.1 Introduction	91
9.2 General specifications	91
9.3 Design and construction requirements	92
9.4 Coax 5 GHz contact electrical specifications	97
9.5 Coax 3 GHz contact electrical specifications	98
9.6 Method of examination and test	100
10. Mixed power connector module, 28-10 A and 16-20 A positions	101
10.1 Introduction	101
10.2 General specifications	102
10.3 Design and construction requirements	104
10.4 Electrical specifications	105

11. Universal size 8 connector D-Sub compatible module, 24 position	106
11.1 Introduction	106
11.2 General specifications.....	106
11.3 Design and construction requirements.....	108
11.4 Coax 40 GHz, size 8, D-Sub compatible, contact.....	111
11.5 Power 45-A, size 8, D-Sub compatible contact	112
11.6 Pneumatic, size 8, D-Sub compatible, contact.....	112
11.7 Fiber-optic, size 8, D-Sub compatible, contact specifications	112
12. High-speed signal module	112
12.1 Introduction	112
12.2 General specifications.....	112
12.3 Design and construction requirements.....	115
12.4 Electrical specifications.....	117
12.5 Method of examination and test.....	118
Annex A (informative) Receiver fixture interface tutorial	120
Annex B (informative) Critical Interface Working Group (CIWG) report.....	138
Annex C (informative) Bibliography.....	139
Annex D (informative) IEEE List of Participants.....	143
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STANDARD FOR RECEIVER FIXTURE INTERFACE

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International Standard IEC 63004/IEEE Std 1505-2010 has been processed through IEC technical committee 91: Electronics assembly technology, under the IEC/IEEE Dual Logo Agreement.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

IEEE Std	FDIS	Report on voting
IEEE Std 1505-2010	91/1275/FDIS	91/1299/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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- reconfirmed,
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- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IEEE Std 1505™-2010
(Revision of
IEEE Std 1505-2006)

IEEE Standard for Receiver Fixture Interface

Sponsor

**IEEE Standards Coordinating Committee 20 on
Test and Diagnosis for Electronic Systems**

Approved 30 September 2010

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Approved 15 July 2011

American National Standards Institute

Abstract: A mechanical and electrical specification for implementing a common interoperable mechanical quick-disconnect interconnect system for use by industry for interfacing large numbers of electrical signals (digital, analog, RF, power, etc.) is provided. These large interface panels (receiver and fixture panels) are employed primarily in test systems between stimulus/measurement assets and a related unit-under-test (UUT), although any application involving high-density contacts requiring a quick disconnect interface could benefit. The *receiver* is a receptacle that is mounted to test system mates with multiple *fixtures*, which serve as the *buffer* between the UUT and automatic test equipment (ATE). Fixtures translate standard input/output (I/O) signal routing offered at the receiver to a wiring interface that directly connects to the UUT. These UUT interfaces can represent cable connectors, direct plug-in (printed circuit board edge connectors), sensor monitoring, or manual feedback from the test technician.

The primary objectives of this standard are: (a) to establish interface standards that permit interchangeability of mechanical/electrical receiver/fixture/connector product assemblies from various manufacturers under an *open architecture*; and (b) to develop within this framework a defined set(s) of interconnecting connector and mechanical specifications that supports available, accepted, low-cost commercial technology to reduced dependence on proprietary designs and extend life-cycle availability.

Keywords: connector, fixture, framework, interface, interoperability, mass-interconnect, quick disconnect, receiver, specification

1999 Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1505-2010, IEEE Standard for Receiver Fixture Interface.

Historical Background

On September 19, 1996, a group of receiver fixture product vendors/integrators announced the formation of an industry standards group called the RFI Alliance.

The organization later sought to gain identity through a standards organization, which ultimately became the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc. (IEEE). Under the joint sponsorship of the Instrumentation and Measurement Society TC-5 Connectors/TC-8 Automated Instruments Committees and SCC20 Hardware Interface Subcommittee, an IEEE Std 1505 RFI Working Group was developed and authorized by the IEEE Standards Association. Participation in the IEEE Std 1505 RFI Working Group is open to vendors, integrators, and users.

IEEE Std 1505 Receiver Fixture Interface (RFI) Working Group focus

The IEEE Std 1505 RFI Working Group, sponsored by the IEEE Instrumentation and Measurement Society and IEEE SCC20, Test and Diagnosis for Electronic Systems, was formed to define a common electrical/mechanical interface specifications for applications involving test, production processing, quick-disconnect electrical interfacing, and subassembly mating requirements. The group is made up of technical individuals from industry, government, and academia, which reflect perspective views of a supplier, user, and general interest in the standard. To derive these specifications, the IEEE Std 1505 Working Group utilized the results of a study conducted by the Department of Defense Automatic Test System Research & Development Integrated Product Team (ARI) Critical Interface Working Group (CIWG), which reviewed as part of their tasks the Automatic Test System (ATS) Test Interface and the joint industry/government Common Test Interface (CTI) Working Group. The methodology step process includes: (a) defining the problem, (b) establishing a set of requirements, (c) evaluating available interface designs against a set of parameters that relate to the problem and requirements, and (d) defining a specification that will meet the consensus of the Working Group and industry short- and long-term goals. It was designed upon open standards or functional specifications that are supported by multiple-vendor products.

Cooperative relationship with the Common Test Interface

This document serves as the basis for supplemental pin map configuration standards, such as IEEE Std 1505.1-2008 and others that are expected to meet unique pin map requirements. Future revisions to this document may add new connector styles or types that support RFI needs.

The IEEE Std 1505 Working Group recognizes industry/government end-user integration and maintenance support of a defined CTI, a specific connector/pin map implementation of the standard. This document provides for these CTI end-users, and for its ATE system and hardware integrators, a defined, standardized framework and connector, and configuration specification to enable agency/aerospace interoperability and upward compatibility. The CTI Working Group has developed a *common test interface pin map configuration* (IEEE Std 1505.1) that uses this standard as its basis.

Vendor responsibility

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Standard for Receiver Fixture Interface

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1. Overview

1.1 Scope

The scope of this standard is the development of a common receiver fixture interface (RFI) specification that is based upon available commercial standards integrated under a common *open architecture*. This mechanical/electrical interface is intended to serve government/commercial interest for applications in test, system integration, manufacturing, monitoring, and other functional requirements that demand large contact densities and quick-disconnect mechanical operation.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to permit interchangeability of mechanical/electrical receiver/fixture/connector product assemblies from various manufacturers under an open architecture. The standard shall also define, within this framework, a set(s) of interconnecting connector and mechanical specifications that support available, accepted, low-cost commercial technology to reduce dependence on proprietary designs and extend life-cycle availability. Technical requirements incorporated shall be those identified by government and industry, including maximum flexibility, scalability, and range of application.

1.3 Background

A joint technical forum has been operational since 1997 under the auspices of the IEEE Std 1505 RFI Working Group.