

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Fibre optic connector interfaces – Part 7-3: Type MPO connector family – Two fibre rows 16 fibre wide

Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Interfaces de connecteurs à fibres optiques – Partie 7-3: Famille de connecteurs de type MPO – Deux rangées de 16 fibres





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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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Part 7-3: Type MPO connector family – Two fibre rows 16 fibre wide**

**Dispositifs d'interconnexion et composants passifs à fibres optiques – Interfaces de connecteurs à fibres optiques –
Partie 7-3: Famille de connecteurs de type MPO – Deux rangées de 16 fibres**

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**FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING
DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS –
FIBRE OPTIC CONNECTOR INTERFACES –**

**Part 7-3: Type MPO connector family –
Two fibre rows 16 fibre wide**

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
86B/4176/FDIS	86B/4190/RVD

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

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61754 series, published under the general title *Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components – Fibre optic connector interfaces*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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- withdrawn,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

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INTRODUCTION

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning MPO connectors.

The IEC takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holders of these patent rights have assured the IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holders of these patent rights is registered with the IEC. Information may be obtained from:

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FIBRE OPTIC INTERCONNECTING DEVICES AND PASSIVE COMPONENTS – FIBRE OPTIC CONNECTOR INTERFACES –

Part 7-3: Type MPO connector family – Two fibre rows 16 fibre wide

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61754 defines the standard interface dimensions for type MPO family of connectors with two rows of 16 fibres.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia is available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Description

The parent connector for type MPO connector family is a multiway plug characterized by a rectangular ferrule normally 6,4 mm × 2,5 mm which utilizes two pins of 0,55 mm diameter as its alignment. The variant in this document provides a joint of 32 fibres by arraying them between two pin-positioning holes in the ferrule in a two-layer (two-row) arrangement. The connector includes a push-pull coupling mechanism and a ferrule spring loaded in the direction of the optical axis. The connector has a single male key which may be used to orient and limit the relative position between the connector and the component to which it is mated.

Connector interfaces are configured using a female plug without pins, a male plug with pins fixed and an adaptor as shown in Figure 1. The female plug is intermateable with the male plug. There are two angled-interface plugs, one called down-angled and the other up-angled. They are defined for both male and female plugs. The up and down descriptors refer to the tilt direction of the ferrule's angled end-face relative to the fibre axis when looking toward the end-face with the plug's key feature on the top. For down-angled plugs, the angled surface faces slightly downward. For up-angled plugs, the angled surface faces slightly upward. These different angles affect intermateability for the two adaptor types. An opposed keyway adaptor mates two plugs with the keys in opposite orientations, for example one side keyway-up and the other keyway-down. In contrast, an aligned keyway adaptor mates two plugs with the keys at the same orientation. When using an opposed keyway adaptor with angled interfaces, two down-angled plugs or two up-angled plugs shall be connected. For aligned keyway adaptors with angled interfaces, one down-angled plug and one up-angled plug shall be connected.

Additionally, the female plug interface is intermateable with the active device receptacle.

5 Interfaces

This document contains the following standard interfaces:

- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-1: MPO female plug, down-angled interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-2: MPO male plug, down-angled interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-3: MPO female plug, up-angled interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-4: MPO male plug, up-angled interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-5: MPO female plug, flat interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-6: MPO male plug, flat interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-7: MPO adaptor interface – Opposed keyway configuration
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-8: MPO adaptor interface – Aligned keyway configuration
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-9: MPO active device receptacle, angled interface for 32 fibres
- Interface IEC 61754-7-3-10: MPO active device receptacle, flat interface for 32 fibres

The interfaces are intermateable according to Table 1.

Table 1 – Intermateability between plugs and adaptors/housings/receptacles

Female plugs	Adaptors/housings/receptacles	Male plugs
IEC 61754-7-3-1	IEC 61754-7-3-7	IEC 61754-7-3-2
IEC 61754-7-3-1	IEC 61754-7-3-8	IEC 61754-7-3-4
IEC 61754-7-3-3	IEC 61754-7-3-8	IEC 61754-7-3-2
IEC 61754-7-3-5	IEC 61754-7-3-7 or 61754-7-3-8	IEC 61754-7-3-6
IEC 61754-7-3-1	IEC 61754-7-3-9	N/A
IEC 61754-7-3-5	IEC 61754-7-3-10	N/A

Figure 1 shows MPO connector configurations.

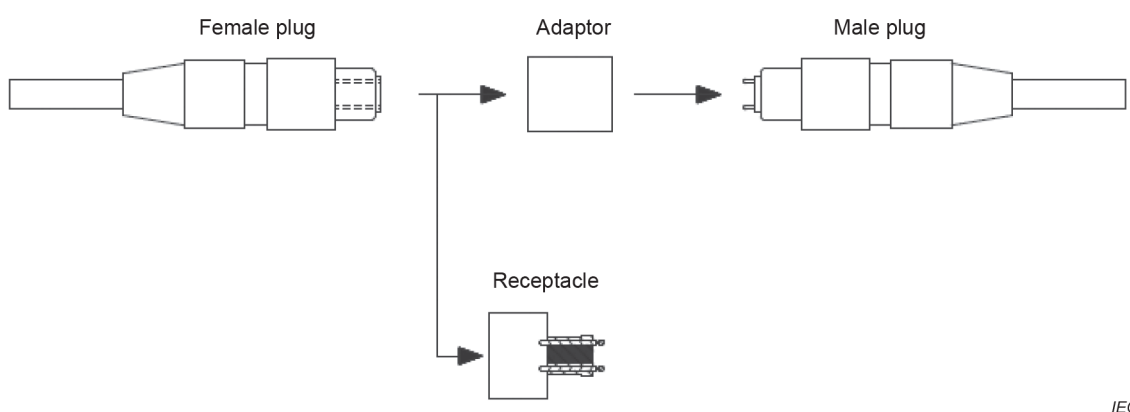
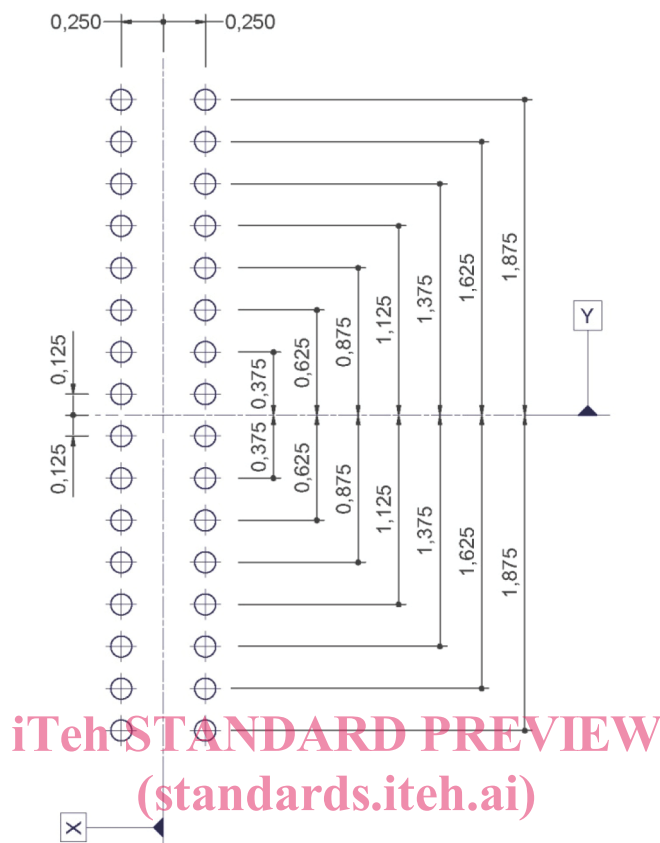


Figure 1 – MPO connector configurations

Figure 2 shows optical datum target location diagrams. Figure 3 shows the gauge pin and dimensions are given in Table 2.

Dimensions in millimetres



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Figure 2 – Optical datum target location diagrams

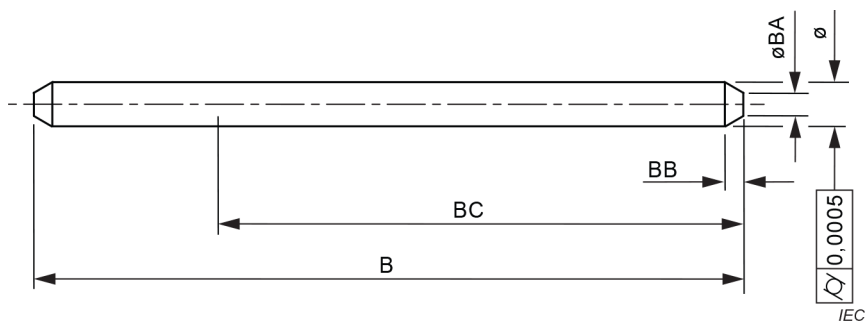


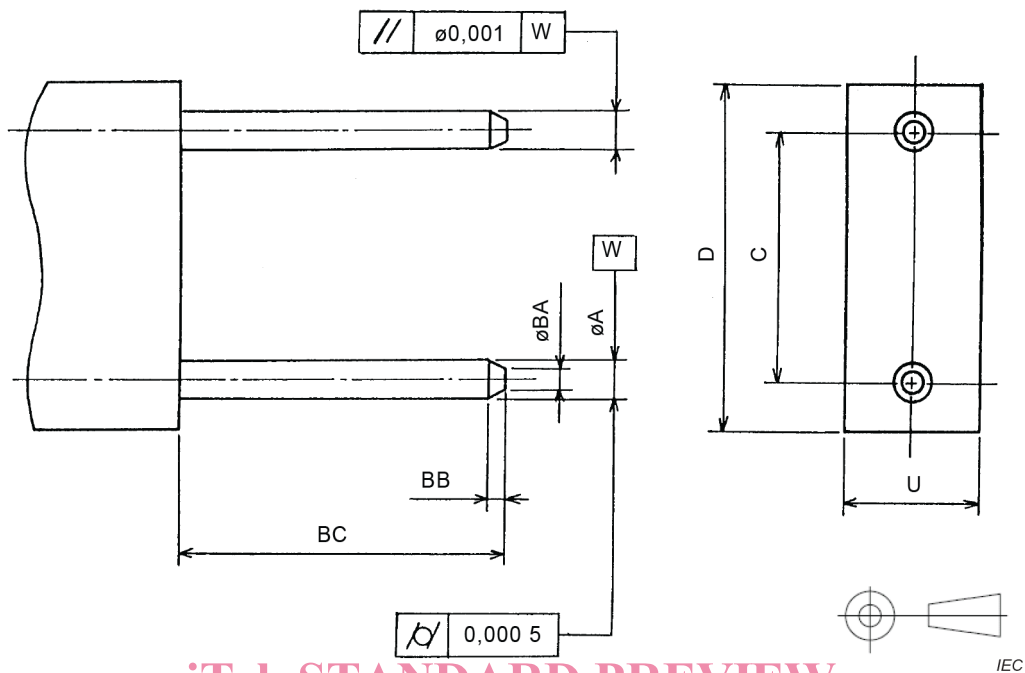
Figure 3 – Gauge pin

Table 2 – Dimensions of the gauge pin

Reference	Dimensions mm	
	Minimum	Maximum
A ¹	0,548 5	0,549 0
B	10,8	11,2
BA	0,2	0,4
BB	0,2	0,5
BC	6,0	-

¹ Surface roughness $R_z = 0,1 \mu\text{m}$ for the length of dimension BC.

Figure 4 shows gauge for plug and its dimensions are given in Table 3.



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(Figure 4 – Gauge for plug)

Table 3 – Dimensions of the gauge for plug

Reference	Dimensions mm	
	Minimum	Maximum
A ¹	0,548 5	0,549 0
C	5,299 5	5,300 5
D	6,3	6,5
U	2,4	2,5
BA	0,2	0,4
BB	0,2	0,5
BC	6,0	6,5

¹ For two pins, surface roughness $R_z = 0,1 \mu\text{m}$.

Figures 5 and 6 show the down-angled and up-angled interface of the MPO female plug. Table 4 gives the dimensions of the down- or up-angled interfaces of the MPO female plug.

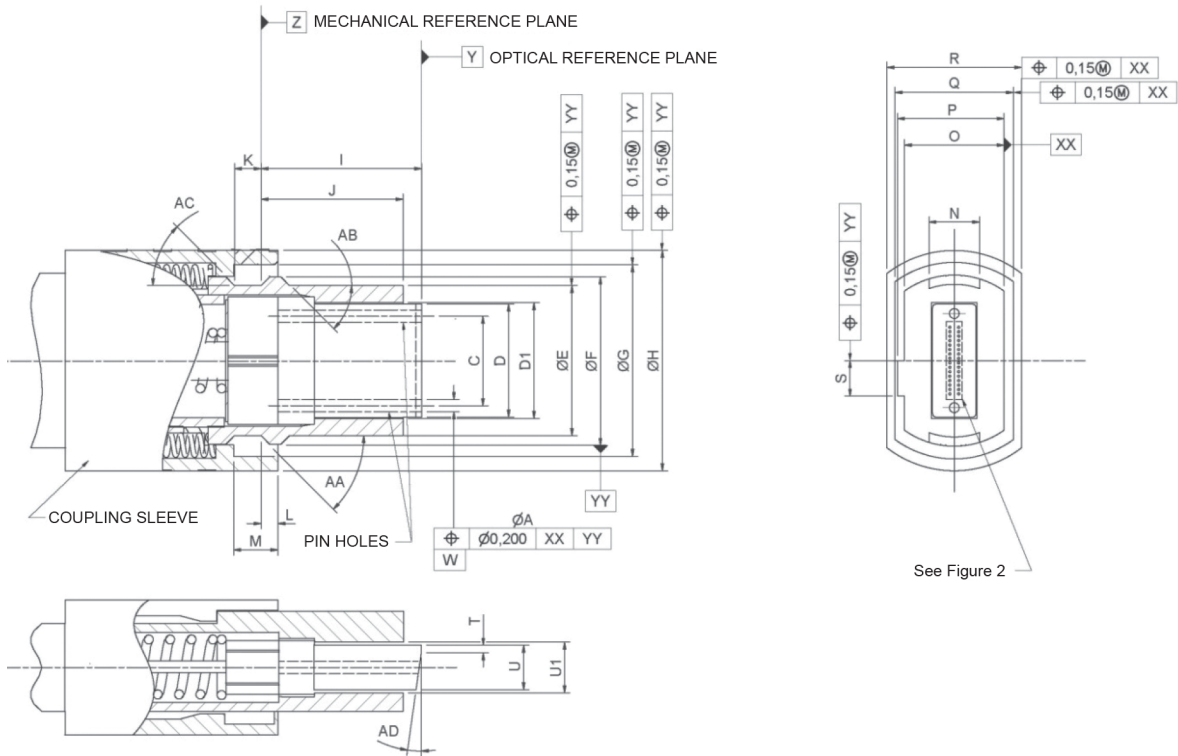


Figure 5 – MPO female plug, down-angled interface
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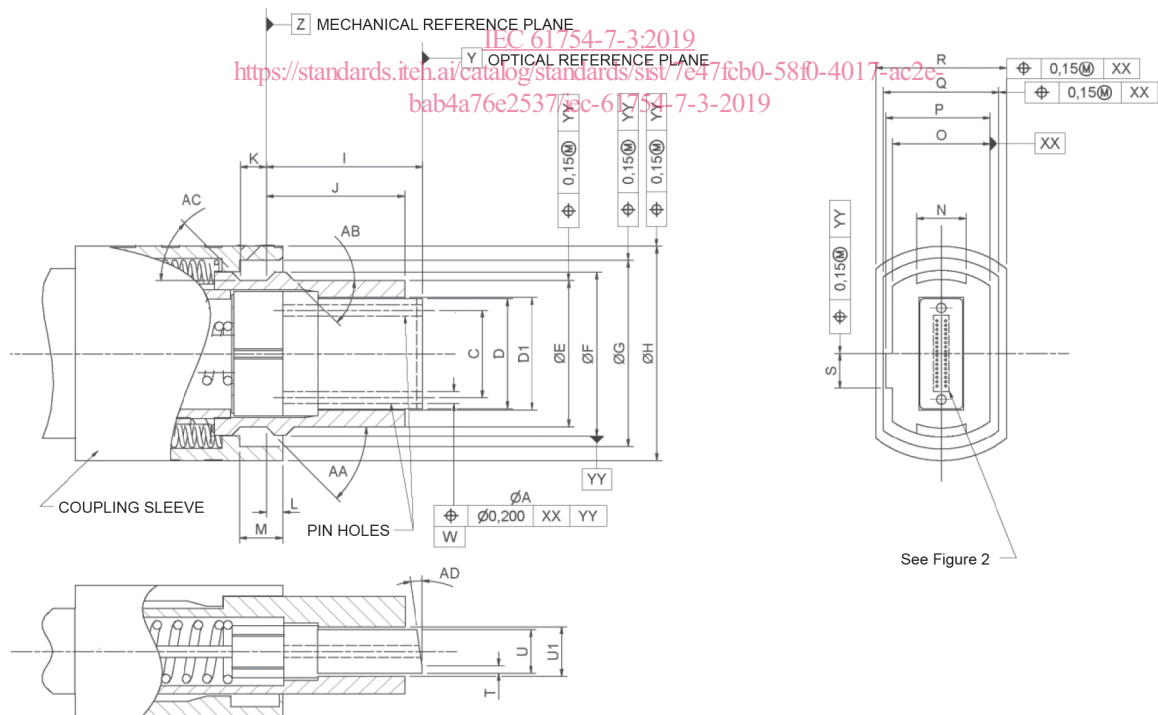


Figure 6 – MPO female plug, up-angled interface

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Table 4 – Dimensions of the MPO female plug, down- or up-angled interface

Reference	Dimensions mm (unless otherwise noted)	
	Minimum	Maximum
A ^a	0,549	0,551
C ^b	5,297	5,303
D	6,3	6,5
D1 ^c	6,7	–
E	8,34	8,54
F	9,49	9,59
G	10,85	11,05
H	12,19	12,59
I ^{d,e}	8,8	9,2
J	7,9	8,1
K	1,4	–
L ^{f,g}	0,2	0,8
M	2,4	2,6
N	2,8	3,0
O	4,89	4,99
P	5,39	5,49
Q	5,7	–
R	–	7,7
S	2,2	2,3
T	–	0,6
U	2,4	2,5
U1 ^c	2,7	–
AA	42°	45°
AB	–	45°
AC	–	45°
AD ^{h,i}	7,5°	8,5°

The mating/unmating force between an MPO connector and adaptor shall not exceed 40,0 N.

^a Each pin-hole shall accept a gauge pin as shown in Figure 3 to a depth of 5,5 mm with a maximum force of 1,7 N. In addition, two pin-holes of a plug shall accept a gauge as shown in Figure 4 to a depth of 5,5 mm with a maximum force of 3,4 N.

^b Dimension C is defined as the distance between two pin-hole centres.

^c Dimensions D1 and U1 are defined only at the end of the connector as shown.

^d Dimension I is given for a fibre end face centre of a plug end when not mated. It is noticed that a ferrule is movable by a certain axial compression force, and therefore dimension I is variable. Ferrule compression force shall be 18,0 N to 22,0 N when the position of the fibre end face from datum Z is in the range of 8,2 mm to 8,4 mm.

^e Dimension I is measured at the centre line between the two pin-hole centres.

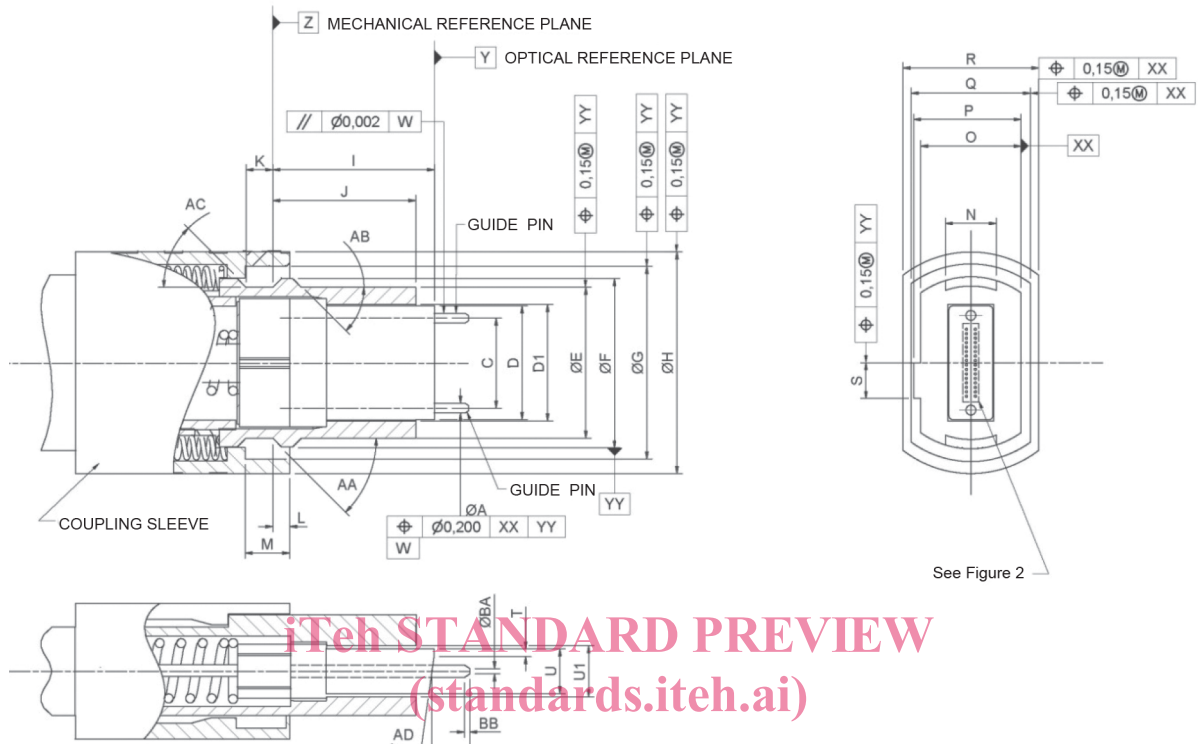
^f The coupling sleeve shall be movable by a certain axial compression force. Dimension L is given for a coupling sleeve end when not mated. Coupling sleeve compression force shall be 2,9 N to 6,9 N when the position of the coupling sleeve end face from datum Z is in the range of 0 mm to 0,1 mm to the right or to the left of datum Z.

^g An adaptor coupling part shall be unlocked by a left-direction movement of a coupling sleeve. When the coupling sleeve is moved for unlocking, the position of the coupling sleeve end face shall be larger than 2,0 mm in the left direction from datum Z.

^h The down-angled and up-angled plugs shall be clearly marked to distinguish them from each other and flat interfaces through the use of colour, labelling, or other appropriate identification method. This identification method shall be visible when the plug is in the mated or unmated condition.

ⁱ Since angled MPO connectors require a Y-offset of the fibre holes in relation to the guide pin holes, and the Y-offset is referenced from the epoxy window of the ferrule, the angle shall be polished as a down-angle from the epoxy window. The orientation of the ferrule epoxy window may be reversed in the MPO connector to produce the up-angle variant.

Figures 7 and 8 show the down-angled and up-angled interface of the MPO male plug. Table 5 gives the dimensions of the down- or up-angled interfaces of the MPO male plug.



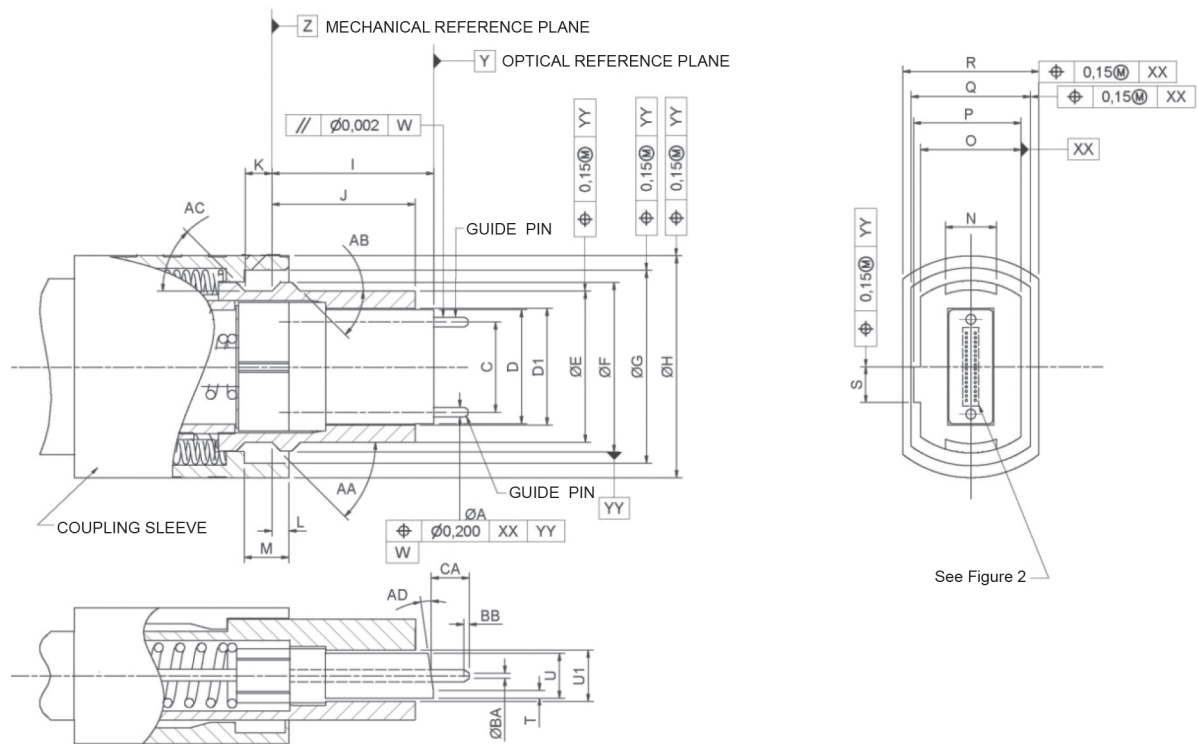
See Figure 2

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Figure 7 – MPO male plug, down-angled interface



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Figure 8 – MPO male plug, up-angled interface
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Table 5 – Dimensions of the MPO male plug, down- or up-angled interface
 IEC 61754-7-3:2019

Reference	Dimensions (mm unless otherwise noted)	
	Minimum	Maximum
A ^a	0,547	0,549
C ^b	5,297	5,303
D	6,3	6,5
D1 ^c	6,7	–
E	8,34	8,54
F	9,49	9,59
G	10,85	11,05
H	12,19	12,59
I ^{d,e}	8,8	9,2
J	7,9	8,1
K	1,4	–
L ^{f,g}	0,2	0,8
M	2,4	2,6
N	2,8	3,0
O	4,89	4,99
P	5,39	5,49
Q	5,7	–
R	–	7,7
S	2,2	2,3
T	–	0,6
U	2,4	2,5
U1 ^c	2,7	–
AA	42°	45°
AB	–	45°
AC	–	45°
AD ^{h,i}	7,5°	8,5°