

Introduction

This Test Interface is designed to probe simultaneously the pads on the underside of the Toshiba PCBA as identified in the diagram. Electrical connection is made via the 9-Way D-Connector on the side of the cradle.

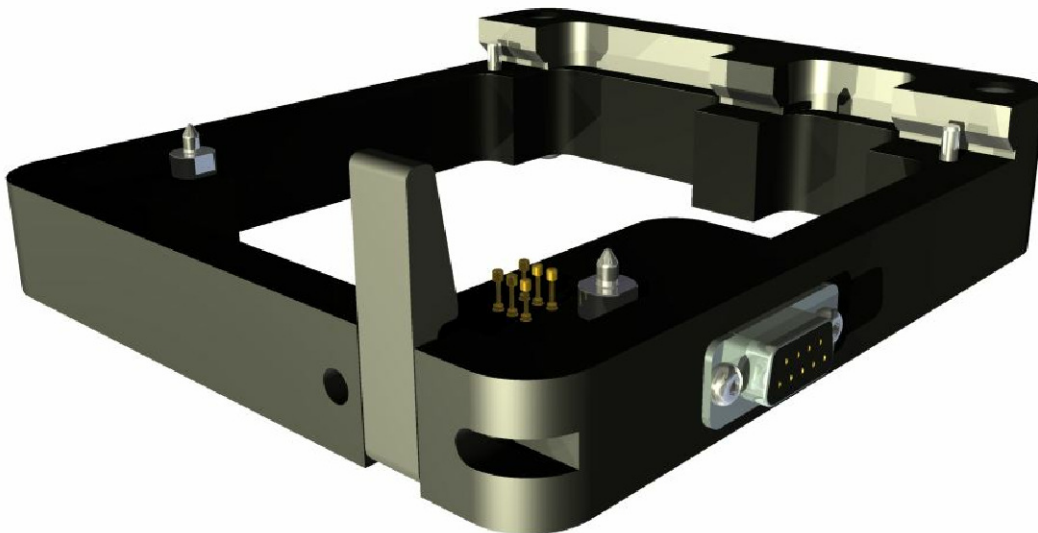
Operation

Use as follows:

- position the PCBA into the rear guides and alignment dowels and then lower so that the locating pins travel through the two PCBA holes, allowing the latch to hold the PCBA in position see Step 1 and Step 2 on page 2 of this datasheet
- electrical contact will now be made and testing can commence.

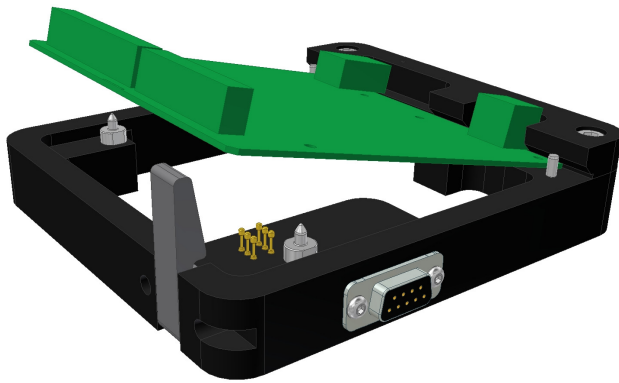
Features

- high reliability and long life interchangeable probes;
- impact, solvent and temperature and ESD resistant plastics, with low friction;
- wide range of operating temperatures (commercial): [0°C to +70°C]
- packaged in a hard wearing, high resistance to damage Polypropylene case with foam insets,

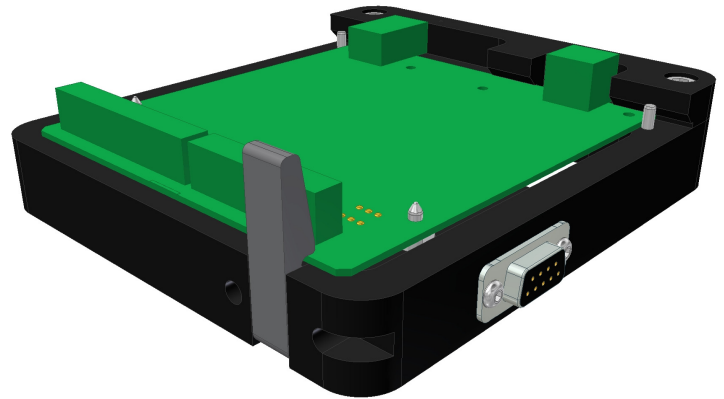


Specification

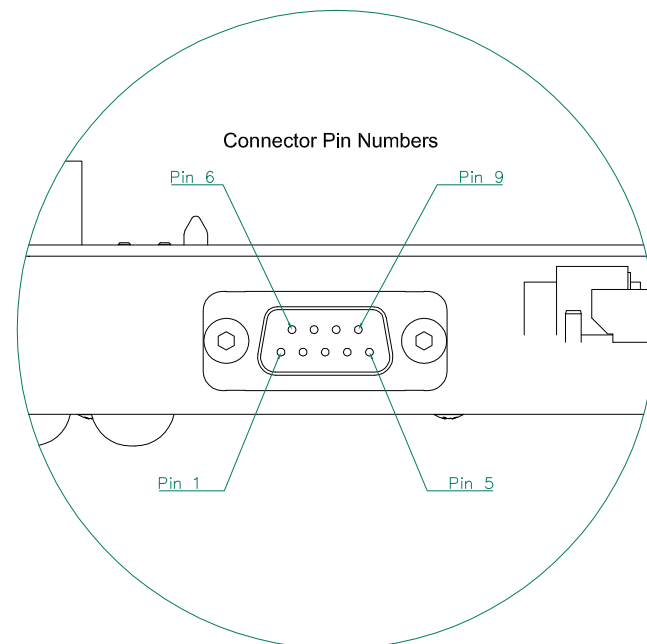
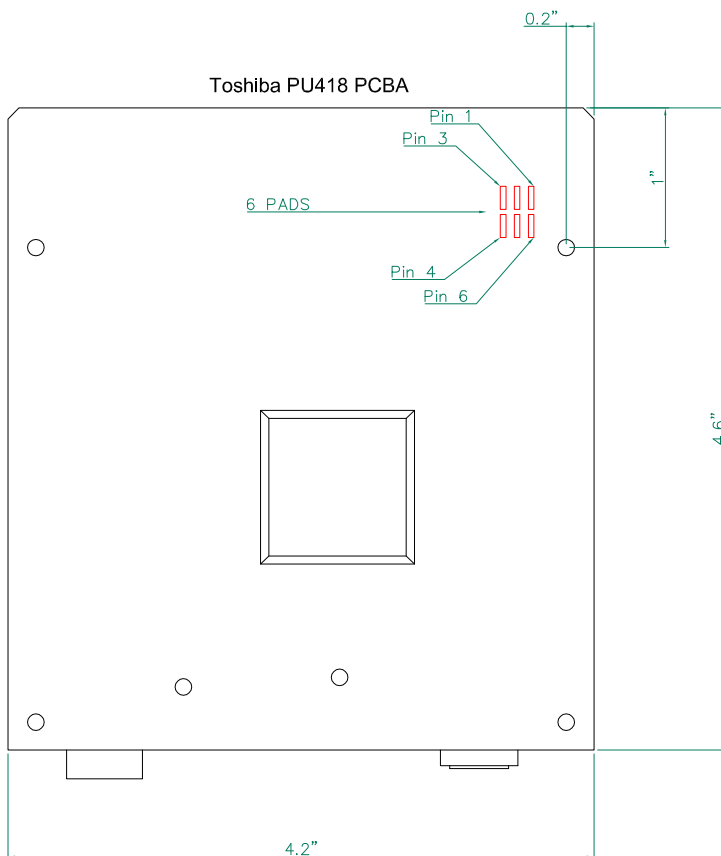
- It will make simultaneous contact with all 6 pads on the PCBA as identified in the drawing.
- Current rating, with all contacts loaded (maximum continuous current, non inductive): 2A /channel;
- Volume resistivity of plastic parts : 10 Ω -cm @ 50%RH.
- Fatigue life of probes: Min. 100,000 cycles;
- Working distance (normal stroke): 2.54mm;
- Probe force at point of contact : 1N



Step 1



Step 2



Pin to Pin Table

PCB Pin	9-Way D-TYPE Pin
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

Maintenance

The Test Interface is maintenance free. The probes are self-cleaning. Immersion in water or contact between probes and any liquids should be avoided, as this could severely reduce the working life of microprobes.

Contamination is the primary cause of probe contact problems. This is generally caused by flux left as a residue on circuit boards. Other probe contaminants such as dust, fluff, oil and grime can also cause problems in other areas. Light brushing of the tips of the probes with nylon, bristle or soft metal brushes will dislodge most contaminants.