Save Time and Trouble with Mod Code 429
Space Grade Nanominiature Connectors

M32139 Class S Nanominiature connectors are DSCC approved for space programs. NASA EEE-INST-002 provides guidance on additional screening for Nano connectors. Glenair Mod Code 429 upgrades inspection and screening to NASA requirements without the need for a customer Statement of Work or Specification Control Drawing. This section explains Glenair Mod Code 429 ordering, and provides valuable information on outgassing and other space flight topics.

Six things you should know about Nano connectors for space flight:

1. **Outgassing**: What is outgassing, why is it important, and how does it affect connector selection? Is special processing required to meet outgassing requirements?

2. **Screening**: What is NASA screening and what level of screening is required?

3. **Magnetic Permeability**: Are nonmagnetic connectors required?

4. **Cryogenic Exposure**: Are Nano connectors suitable for -200° C. exposure?

5. **Materials**: Nano connectors offer a variety of materials and plating finishes. Which ones are recommended for space flight?

6. **Wire Corrosion**: M22759/33 irradiated Tefzel® wire is preferred for space applications. What about corrosion problems caused by this wire?

How To Order Space Grade Nano Connectors

**Step 1: Find a Standard Nano Part Number**
Titanium shells, nickel-plated aluminum shells and stainless steel shells are suitable for use in vacuum environments. Cadmium plating is prohibited for space flight.

**Step 2: Select a NASA Screening Level**
The term "Screening Level" refers to the final inspection procedure.
Level 1 for mission-critical highest reliability
Level 2 for high reliability
Level 3 for standard reliability

**Step 3: Outgassing Processing**
Glenair Nano connectors are certified to meet NASA outgassing requirements without special processing. However, if additional outgassing processing is required, choose the appropriate suffix code from the table below.

**Step 4: Select the Mod Code 429 that Matches the Desired Level of Screening and Outgassing**
Use the following table to choose the right Mod code. Add the Mod Code to the connector part number.
Example: 891-002-9ST-0A1-12J-429J
1. **Outgassing:** What is outgassing and how does it affect connector selection? Is special processing required to meet outgassing requirements?

**What is Outgassing?**
Plastic and rubber materials give off gaseous molecules. For example, the smell inside a new car is caused by polymer outgassing. Heat and vacuum increase the rate of diffusion. In a spacecraft the gases coming off polymers can contaminate optical surfaces and instruments. The result is degraded performance.

**How is Outgassing Measured?**
The space industry has adopted a standardized test procedure, ASTM E 595, to evaluate out-gassing properties of polymers. Small samples of material are heated to 125°C at a vacuum of 5 X 10⁻⁵ torr for 24 hours. Then the sample is weighed to calculate the Total Mass Loss (TML). The TML cannot exceed 1.00% of the total initial mass. During the test, outgassed matter condenses on a cooled collector plate. The quantity of outgassed matter is calculated to determine the Collected Volatile Condensable Material (CVCM). The CVCM cannot exceed 0.10% of the original specimen mass.

**Do Nano Connectors Require Special Outgassing Processing?**
No. Nano connectors meet NASA outgassing requirements without special processing.

2. **Screening:** What is NASA screening and what level of screening is required?

**What is NASA Screening?**
NASA specification EEE-INST-002 provides instructions on selecting, screening and qualifying parts for use on NASA GSFC space flight projects. Table 2J in the NASA spec contains specific inspection instructions for Nanominiature connectors. These screening requirements exceed the standard mil spec inspection levels.

**What Screening Level is Required for Space Applications?**
NASA defines three levels of screening: level 1 for highest reliability, level 2 for high reliability, and level 3 for standard reliability.

**Is Glenair NASA Certified?**
Yes. Meeting NASA requirements means not only inspecting per EEE-INST-002, but also building parts in accordance with NASA Technical Standard NASA-STD-8739.4 “Crimping, Interconnecting Cables, Harnesses, and Wiring”. Glenair fully meets these requirements and has obtained NASA certification. Our extra inspection steps reflect the fact that pre-wired connectors not only require best practices on the assembly floor, but also require thorough final electrical and mechanical testing. For more information on Glenair’s NASA qualifications and certifications, please contact our Micro-D and Nanominiature connector product manager.

### Table 2: NASA Screening Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection/Test</th>
<th>NASA Level 1</th>
<th>NASA Level 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visual Inspection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage (DWV)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulation Resistance</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Cycling</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Level Contact Resistance</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mating and Unmating Force</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solderability/Resistance to Soldering Heat</td>
<td>2 pcs.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: 1. NASA screening requirements from Table 2J of EEE-INST-002. 2. Prior to NASA screening parts are subjected to 100% DWV, insulation resistance, and continuity testing.
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Circular and Rectangular Connectors
Space Grade Application Guidelines

3 Magnetic Permeability:
Are nonmagnetic connectors required?

Spacecraft designers generally avoid the use of ferromagnetic materials, which can become magnetized and can interfere with sensitive instruments. Nano connectors have a maximum permeability of 2 μu.

4 Cryogenic Exposure:
Are Nano connectors suitable for use at temperatures approaching -200°C?

Nano connectors are rated to -55°C. Glenair has not performed testing below this temperature. EEE-INST-002 states “…experience has proven it is possible for (non-certified) connector types to be used successfully at cryogenic temperatures. It is recommended that connector samples should be subjected to five cycles of cryogenic temperature...(followed by examination for cracks and DWV)".

5 Materials:
Which materials are recommended for space flight?

Cadmium plated shells are prohibited from space programs. Other Nano materials are acceptable.

6 Wire Corrosion:
M22759/33 irradiated Tefzel® wire is preferred for space applications. What about corrosion problems caused by this wire?

Does M22759/33 Wire Have an Outgassing Problem?
Irradiated Tefzel® wire is known to cause tarnishing and corrosion of metal parts in close proximity, usually in sealed bags. Both MIL-DTL-32139 and NASA EEE-INST-002 contain cautionary notes regarding this problem. Wire manufacturers have not been able to eliminate this problem. This corrosion problem is referred to as "wire outgassing", which has led to confusion over the term outgassing. This problem has nothing to do with the ability of the wire to meet the TML and CVCM outgassing requirements of ASTM E595. M22759/33 irradiated Tefzel wire continues to be the wire of choice for spacecraft. This wire complies with outgassing requirements.

Nano connectors with M22759/33 wire should not be stored in sealed bags for extended periods.

New Unit Pack Minimizes Corrosion
Glenair has adopted an innovative new packaging system to protect the connector from performance hindering corrosion. Metal shell connectors supplied with M22759/33 wire are now packaged as follows: the connector is wrapped in Teflon® tape and placed in a ventilated sulfur-free paper envelope to ensure that your mission-critical component arrives in perfect order.

### Outgassing Properties of Nano Connectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Brand Name</th>
<th>% Total Mass Loss</th>
<th>% Collected Volatile Condensable Material</th>
<th>Test Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermoplastic Insulators and PCB Trays</td>
<td>Liquid Crystal Polymer</td>
<td>Vectra® C-130</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>NASA Test #GSC17478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potting Compound</td>
<td>Epoxy</td>
<td>Hysol C9-4215</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>Glenair Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire</td>
<td>Tefzel®</td>
<td>Tefzel®</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>NASA Test #GSC19998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>