



BSI Standards Publication

Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power

Part 1-3: Common components — USB Type-C(r) Cable and Connector Specification

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 62680-1-3:2025. It is identical to IEC 62680-1-3:2024. It supersedes BS EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EPL/100, Audio-visual equipment.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Common components - USB Type-C(r) cable and connector
specification
(IEC 62680-1-3:2024)

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Type-C Kabel und Steckverbindung
(IEC 62680-1-3:2024)

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European foreword

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- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national (dop) 2026-01-31 level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the (dow) 2028-01-31 document have to be withdrawn

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS INTERFACES FOR DATA AND POWER –

**Part 1-3: Common components –
USB Type-C® cable and connector specification**

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The text of this standard was prepared by the USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). The structure and editorial rules used in this publication reflect the practice of the organization which submitted it.

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

Draft	Report on voting
100/4139/CDV	100/4177/RVC

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 62680 series, published under the general title *Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power*, can be found on the IEC website.

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Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification

**Release 2.3
October 2023**

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Pre-Release Draft Industry Reviewing Companies That Provided Feedback

Aces	JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pericom
Fairchild Semiconductor	Korea Electric Terminal	Semtech Corporation
Fujitsu Ltd.	Marvell Semiconductor	Silicon Image
Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)	Motorola Mobility LLC	SMK Corporation
Joinsoon Electronics Mfg. Co. Ltd.	PalCONN/PalNova (Palpilot International Corp.)	Toshiba Corporation

Revision History

Release	Date	Description
1.0	August 11, 2014	Initial Release
1.1	April 3, 2015	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.2	March 25, 2016	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.3	July 14, 2017	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.4	March 29, 2019	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.0	August 2019	New release primarily for enabling USB4 over USB Type-C connectors and cables. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.1	May 2021	New release primarily for enabling Extended Power Range (EPR) and defining EPR cables aligning with USB Power Delivery Specification R3.1 V1.0. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.2	October 2022	New release primarily for enabling USB4 Version 2.0 (80 Gbps) over USB Type-C connectors and cables. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.3	October 2023	New release primarily for <i>deprecating</i> the Audio Adapter Accessory Mode and <i>replacing it with</i> the Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode , and for updating the Multi-port Charger Shared Capacity definition and behaviors. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date. Note: this release was created using a newly developed document template that includes some style adjustments and editorial clean-up.

1 Introduction

With the continued success of the USB interface, there exists a need to adapt USB technology to serve newer computing platforms and devices as they trend toward smaller, thinner, and lighter form-factors. Many of these newer platforms and devices are reaching a point where existing USB receptacles and plugs are inhibiting innovation, especially given the relatively large size and internal volume constraints of the Standard-A and Standard-B versions of USB connectors. Additionally, as platform usage models have evolved, usability and robustness requirements have advanced, and the existing set of USB connectors were not originally designed for some of these newer requirements. This specification establishes a new USB connector ecosystem that addresses the evolving needs of platforms and devices while retaining all the functional benefits of USB that form the basis for this most popular of computing device interconnects.

1.1 Purpose

This specification defines the USB Type-C® receptacles, plug and cables.

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification is guided by the following principles:

- Enable new and exciting host and device form-factors where size, industrial design and style are important parameters
- Work seamlessly with existing USB host and device silicon solutions
- Enhance ease of use for connecting USB devices with a focus on minimizing user confusion for plug and cable orientation

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification defines a receptacle, plug, cable, and detection mechanisms that are compatible with existing USB interface electrical and functional specifications. This specification covers the following aspects that are needed to produce and use this new USB cable/connector solution in newer platforms and devices, and that interoperate with existing platforms and devices:

- USB Type-C receptacles, including electro-mechanical definition and performance requirements
- USB Type-C plugs and cable assemblies, including electro-mechanical definition and performance requirements
- USB Type-C to legacy cable assemblies and adapters
- USB Type-C-based device detection and interface configuration, including support for legacy connections
- **USB Power Delivery** optimized for the USB Type-C connector

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification defines a standardized mechanism that supports **Alternate Modes**, such as repurposing the connector for docking-specific applications.

1.2 Scope

This specification is intended as a supplement to the existing **USB 2.0**, **USB 3.2**, **USB4®** and **USB Power Delivery** specifications. It addresses only the elements required to implement and support the USB Type-C receptacles, plugs and cables.

Normative information is provided to allow interoperability of components designed to this specification. **Informative** information, when provided, may illustrate possible design implementations.

1.3 Related Documents

USB 2.0 Universal Serial Bus Revision 2.0 Specification

This includes the entire document release package.

USB 3.2 Universal Serial Bus Revision 3.2 Specification

This includes the entire document release package.
USB 3.1 Legacy Cable and Connector Specification, Revision 1.0

USB4 USB4 Specification, Version 2.0, October 2022

(including posted errata and ECNs)

TBT3 Chapter 13 of USB4 Specification, Version 2.0, October 2022

USB PD USB Power Delivery Specification, Revision 2.0, Version 1.3, January 12, 2017

USB Power Delivery Specification, Revision 3.2, Version 1.0, October 2023
(including posted errata and ECNs)

USB BB USB Billboard Device Class Specification, Revision 1.2.2, January 29, 2021

USB BC Battery Charging Specification, Revision 1.2, March 15, 2012

(including posted errata and ECNs)

DP AM DisplayPort™ Alt Mode on USB Type-C Standard, Version 2.1, October 2022

All USB-specific documents are available for download at <http://www.usb.org/documents>.
The **DisplayPort Alt Mode** specification is available from VESA (<http://www.vesa.org>).

1.4 Conventions

1.4.1 Precedence

If there is a conflict between text, figures, and tables, the precedence **shall** be tables, figures, and then text.

1.4.2 Keywords

The following keywords differentiate between the levels of requirements and options.

1.4.2.1 Informative

Informative is a keyword that describes information with this specification that intends to discuss and clarify requirements and features as opposed to mandating them.

1.4.2.2 May

May is a keyword that indicates a choice with no implied preference.

1.4.2.3 May Not

May not is a keyword that is the inverse of **May**. Indicates a choice to not implement a given feature with no implied preference.

1.4.2.4 N/A

N/A is a keyword that indicates that a field or value is not applicable and has no defined value and **shall not** be checked or used by the recipient.

1.4.2.5 Normative

Normative is a keyword that describes features that are mandated by this specification.

1.4.2.6 Optional and Optionally

Optional and **Optionally** are equivalent keywords that describe features not mandated by this specification. However, if an **optional** feature is implemented, the feature **shall** be implemented as defined by this specification (**optional normative**).

1.4.2.7 Reserved

Reserved is a keyword indicating reserved bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values that are set-aside for future standardization. Their use and interpretation may be specified by future extensions to this specification and, unless otherwise stated, **shall not** be utilized, or adapted by vendor implementation. A reserved bit, byte, word, or field **shall** be set to zero by the sender and **shall** be ignored by the receiver. **Reserved** field values **shall not** be sent by the sender and, if received, **shall** be ignored by the receiver.

1.4.2.8 Shall

Shall is a keyword indicating a mandatory (**normative**) requirement. Designers are mandated to implement all such requirements to ensure interoperability with other compliant Devices.

1.4.2.9 Shall Not

Shall not is a keyword that is the inverse of **Shall** indicating non-compliant operation.

1.4.2.10 Should

Should is a keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a preferred alternative. Equivalent to the phrase “it is recommended that ...”.

1.4.2.11 Should Not

Should not is a keyword that is the inverse of **Should**. Equivalent to the phrase “it is recommended that implementations do not ...”.

1.4.3 Numbering

Numbers that are immediately followed by a lowercase “b” (e.g., 01b) are binary values. Numbers that are immediately followed by an uppercase “B” are byte values. Numbers that are immediately followed by a lowercase “h” (e.g., 3Ah) are hexadecimal values. Numbers not immediately followed by either a “b”, “B”, or “h” are decimal values.

1.5 Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
Accessory Mode	A reconfiguration of the connector based on the presence of Rd/Rd on CC1/CC2, respectively.
Active cable	Active cables are USB Full-Featured Type-C Cables that incorporate repeaters in the USB 3.2 data path. All active cables, regardless of length, are expected to comply with this specification, the USB 3.2 Appendix E, and the USB 3.2 active cable CTS. Active cables may incorporate repeaters in both ends of the cable, one end, or anywhere in the cable. See Chapter 6.
Alternate Mode	Operation defined by a vendor or standards organization that is associated with a SVID assigned by the USB-IF . Entry and exit into and from an Alternate Mode is controlled by the USB PD Structured VDM Enter Mode and Exit Mode commands. See Appendix E.
Alternate Mode Adapter (AMA)	A USB PD Device which supports Alternate Modes and acts as a UFP.

Term	Description
Audio Adapter Accessory Mode	The Accessory Mode defined by the presence of <i>Ra/Ra</i> on CC1/CC2, respectively. This mode is deprecated and replaced by Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode .
BMC	Biphase Mark Coding used for USB PD communication over the CC wire.
Cable Port Partner	The USB Type-C DRP, Source, or Sink connected to the cable plug.
Captive cable	A cable that is terminated on one end with a USB Type-C plug and has a vendor-specific connect means (hardwired or custom detachable) on the opposite end.
CC	Configuration Channel (CC) used in the discovery, configuration, and management of connections across a USB Type-C cable. See Section 4.5.
Charge-Through VPD (CTVPD)	A VCONN-Powered USB Device that has the mechanism to pass power and CC communication from one port to the other without any reregulation. See Section 4.10.2.
Configuration Lane	The USB 3.2 Configuration Lane is used to establish and manage dual-lane SuperSpeed USB operation. The Configuration Lane is specifically the SuperSpeed USB TX1/RX1 differential signal set in the cable/plug.
Debug Accessory Mode (DAM)	The Accessory Mode defined by the presence of <i>Rd/Rd</i> or <i>Rp/Rp</i> on CC1/CC2, respectively. See Appendix B.
Debug and Test System (DTS)	The combined hardware and software system that provides a system developer debug visibility and control when connected to a Target System in Debug Accessory Mode .
Default VBUS	VBUS voltage as defined by the USB 2.0 and USB 3.2 specifications. Note: where used, 5V VBUS connotes the same meaning.
DFP	Downstream Facing Port, specifically associated with the flow of data in a USB connection. Typically, the ports on a host or the ports on a hub to which devices are connected. In its initial state, the DFP sources VBUS and VCONN, and supports data. A charge-only DFP port only sources VBUS.
Direct connect device	A device with either a captive cable or just a USB Type-C plug (e.g., thumb drive).
DRD (Dual-Role-Data)	The acronym used in this specification to refer to a USB port that can operate as either a DFP (Host) or UFP (Device). The role that the port initially takes is determined by the port's power role at attach. A Source port takes on the data role of a DFP and a Sink port takes on the data role of a UFP. The port's data role may be changed dynamically using USB PD Data Role Swap.
DRP (Dual-Role-Power)	The acronym used in this specification to refer to a USB port that can operate as either a Source or a Sink. The role that the port offers may be fixed to either a Source or Sink or may alternate between the two port states. Initially when operating as a Source, the port will also take on the data role of a DFP and when operating as a Sink, the port will also take on the data role of a UFP. The port's power role may be changed dynamically using USB PD Power Role Swap.
DR_Swap	USB PD Data Role Swap.
Dual-lane (x2)	Dual-lane operation is defined as simultaneously signaling on both sets of USB transmit and receive differential pairs (TX1/RX1 and TX2/RX2 in the cable/plug).
Electronically Marked Cable	A USB Type-C cable that uses USB PD to provide the cable's characteristics. See Section 4.9.

Term	Description
eMarker	The element in an Electronically Marked Cable that returns information about the cable in response to a USB PD Discover Identity command.
Hybrid Optical Active Cable	A cable that uses an intermediate optical transmission line for the high-speed signaling path (TX/RX) while retaining a metallic conductor-based solution for the rest of the defined interfaces, e.g., CC, USB 2.0 , SBUs, etc.
Initiator	The port initiating a Vendor Defined Message. It is independent of the port's PD role (e.g., Provider, Consumer, Provider/Consumer, or Consumer/Provider). In most cases, the Initiator will be a host.
Internal Temperature	In reference to an active cable, the temperature measured inside a plug. It is not the skin temperature. There is a relationship between the plug's internal temperature and the skin temperature, but that relationship is design dependent.
Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode	The mode defined by the presence of Ra/Ra on CC1/CC2, respectively. See Appendix A.
Local Plug	The cable plug being referred to.
Optically Isolated Active Cable (OIAC)	A cable that uses an intermediate optical transmission line for all signaling. This cable has no metallic conductors and is electrically isolated between the two plugs. This cable has a USB Type-C Plug on each end with one Cable Plug supporting SOP' and the other supporting SOP".
Passive cable	A cable that does not incorporate any electronics to condition the data path signals. A passive cable may or may not be electronically marked.
Port Partner	Refers to the port (device or host) a port is attached to.
Power Bank	A device with a battery whose primary function is to charge or otherwise extend the runtime of other USB Type-C devices.
Power Delivery Mode	A mode where the port partners are in a USB PD power contract (either Explicit or Implicit).
Power Sinking Devices (PSD)	Sink which draws power but has no other USB or Alternate Mode communication function, e.g., a USB-powered light.
Powered cable	A cable with electronics in the plug that requires VCONN indicated by the presence of Ra between the VCONN pin and ground.
PR_Swap	USB PD Power Role Swap.
Re-driver	Re-driver refers to an analog component that operates on the signal without re-timing it. This may include equalization, amplification, and transmitter. The re-driver does not include a clock-data recovery (CDR) circuit. Re-drivers are beyond the scope of this document.
Remaining Shared Capacity	The remaining power available for a Shared Capacity group of ports after power has been allocated to one or more of its ports.
Remote Plug	A remote cable plug in the context of OIAC plugs is the plug at the other end of the Optically Isolated Active Cable.
Repeater	Repeater refers to any active component that acts on a signal in order to increase the physical lengths and/or interconnect loss over which the signal can be transmitted successfully. The category of repeaters includes both re-timers and re-drivers.

Term	Description
Responder	The port responding to the Initiator of a Vendor Defined Message (VDM). It is independent of the port's USB PD role (e.g., Provider, Consumer, Provider/Consumer, or Consumer/Provider). In most cases, the Responder will be a device.
Re-timer	Re-timer refers to a component that contains a clock-data recovery (CDR) circuit that “retimes” the signal. The re-timer latches the signal into a synchronous memory element before re-transmitting it. It is used to extend the physical length of the system without accumulating high frequency jitter by creating separate clock domains on either side of the re-timer. Re-timers are defined in USB 3.2 Appendix E and USB4 .
SBU	Sideband Use.
Shared Port Power Available	The power available, up to the port's PDP, to an unattached port in a Shared Capacity group of ports. This power represents what is available to each port in the group when a Sink is attached after considering power that is already allocated to ports with connected Sinks. This power will be a minimum of 7.5 W, initially offered as USB Type-C Current @ 1.5 A.
Short Active Cable (SAC)	A cable with a USB Type-C Plug on each end, at least one of which is a Cable Plug supporting SOP'. Cable length up to 5 meters.
SID	A Standard ID (SID) is a unique 16-bit value assigned by the USB-IF to identify an industry standard.
Single-lane (x1)	USB 3.2 single-lane operation is defined as signaling on only one set of SuperSpeed USB transmit and receive differential pairs (TX1/RX1 in the cable/plug).
Sink	Port asserting Rd on CC and when attached is consuming power from VBUS; most commonly a Device.
Skin Temperature	In reference to an active cable, the temperature of a plug's over-mold.
Source	Port asserting Rp on CC and when attached is providing power over VBUS; most commonly a Host or Hub DFP.
SVID	General reference to either a SID or a VID. Used by USB PD Structured VDMs when requesting SIDs and VIDs from a device.
Target System (TS)	The system being debugged in Debug Accessory Mode .
Total Shared Capacity	The total power available for a Shared Capacity group of ports. This is the overall power available when none of the ports in the group are connected to Sinks.
Type-A	A general reference to all versions of USB “A” plugs and receptacles.
Type-B	A general reference to all versions of USB “B” plugs and receptacles.
Type-C Plug	A USB plug conforming to the mechanical and electrical requirements in this specification.
Type-C Port	The USB port associated to a USB Type-C receptacle. This includes the USB signaling, CC logic, multiplexers, and other associated logic.
Type-C Receptacle	A USB receptacle conforming to the mechanical and electrical requirements of this specification.
UFP	Upstream Facing Port, specifically associated with the flow of data in a USB connection. The port on a device or a hub that connects to a host or the DFP of a hub. In its initial state, the UFP sinks VBUS and supports data.

Term	Description
USB 2.0 Type-C Cable	A USB Type-C to Type-C cable that only supports USB 2.0 data operation. This cable does not include USB 3.2 or SBU wires.
USB 2.0 Type-C Plug	A USB Type-C plug specifically designed to implement the USB 2.0 Type-C cable.
USB Full-Featured Type-C Cable	A USB Type-C to Type-C cable that supports USB 2.0 , USB 3.2 and USB4 data operation. This cable includes SBU wires and is an Electronically Marked Cable.
USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug	A USB Type-C plug specifically designed to implement the USB Full-Featured Type-C cable.
USB4 Hub	A USB4 hub product is used for USB port expansion, includes only USB upstream and downstream ports, and does not include any additional capability that exposes other connector types or functions except as defined in Section 5.2.3 (Alternate Modes Support).
USB4 -based Dock	A USB4 -based dock product combines a USB4 hub (including at least one exposed USB Type-C downstream port) with additional capabilities that either exposes other connector types and/or includes other user-visible functions, e.g., storage, networking, etc. Examples of functions that are not considered user-visible include firmware update and device authentication.
USB Safe State	The USB Safe State as defined by the USB PD specification.
VCONN-Powered Accessory (VPA)	An accessory that is powered from VCONN to operate in an Alternate Mode . VPAs cannot implement the charge-through mechanism described for VPDs , and instead must intermediate by negotiating USB Power Delivery with both the connected host and source in order to enable similar functionality. See Section 4.10.1.
VCONN-Powered USB Device (VPD)	A USB direct-connect or captive-cable device that can be powered solely from either VCONN or VBUS. VPDs may optionally support the VPD charge-through capability. See Section 4.10.2.
VCONN_Swap	USB PD VCONN Swap.
VDM	Vendor Defined Message as defined by the USB PD specification.
VID	A Vendor ID (VID) is a unique 16-bit value assigned by the USB-IF to identify a vendor.
vSafe0V	VBUS “0 volts” as defined by the USB PD specification.
vSafe5V	VBUS “5 volts” as defined by the USB PD specification.
x1	See Single-lane.
x2	See Dual-lane.

2 Overview

2.1 Introduction

The USB Type-C® receptacle, plug and cable provide a smaller, thinner, and more robust alternative to legacy USB interconnect (Standard and Micro USB cables and connectors). This solution targets use in very thin platforms, ranging from ultra-thin notebook PCs down to smart phones where existing Standard-A and Micro-AB receptacles are deemed too large, difficult to use, or inadequately robust.

Some key specific enhancements include:

- The USB Type-C receptacle may be used in very thin platforms as its total system height for the mounted receptacle is under 3 mm
- The USB Type-C plug enhances ease of use by being plug-able in either upside-up or upside-down directions
- The USB Type-C cable enhances ease of use by being plug-able in either direction between host and devices

While the USB Type-C interconnect no longer physically differentiates plugs on a cable by being an A-type or B-type, the USB interface still maintains such a host-to-device logical relationship. Determination of this host-to-device relationship is accomplished through a Configuration Channel (CC) that is connected through the cable. In addition, the Configuration Channel is used to set up and manage power and Alternate/Accessory Modes.

Using the Configuration Channel, the USB Type-C interconnect defines a simplified 5 volt VBUS-based power delivery and charging solution that supplements what is already defined in the **USB 3.2** Specification. More advanced power delivery and battery charging features over the USB Type-C interconnect are based on the **USB Power Delivery** specification. As a product implementation improvement, the USB Type-C interconnect shifts the **USB PD** communication protocol from being communicated over VBUS to being delivered across the USB Type-C Configuration Channel.

The USB Type-C receptacle, plug and cable designs are intended to support future USB functional extensions. As such, consideration was given to frequency scaling performance, pin-out arrangement and the configuration mechanisms when developing this solution. The definition of future USB functional extensions is not in the scope of this specification but rather will be provided in future releases of the base USB Specification, i.e., beyond the existing **USB4** Specification.

Figure 2-1 illustrates the comprehensive functional signal plan for the USB Full-Featured Type-C receptacle, not all signals shown are required in all platforms or devices. As shown, the receptacle signal list functionally delivers both **USB 2.0** (D+ and D-) and either **USB 3.2** or **USB4** (TX and RX pairs) data buses, USB power (VBUS) and ground (GND), Configuration Channel signals (CC1 and CC2), and two Sideband Use (SBU) signal pins. Multiple sets of USB data bus signal locations in this layout facilitate being able to functionally map the USB signals independent of plug orientation in the receptacle. For reference, the signal pins are labeled. For the **USB 2.0** Type-C receptacle, neither the **USB 3.2** nor **USB4** signals are implemented.

Figure 2-1 USB Type-C Receptacle Interface (Front View)

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
GND	TX1+	TX1-	VBUS	CC1	D+	D-	SBU1	VBUS	RX2-	RX2+	GND
GND	RX1+	RX1-	VBUS	SBU2	D-	D+	CC2	VBUS	TX2-	TX2+	GND
B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1

Figure 2-2 illustrates the comprehensive functional signal plan for the USB Type-C plug. Only one CC pin is connected through the cable to establish signal orientation and the other CC pin is repurposed as VCONN for

powering electronics in the USB Type-C plug. Also, only one set of **USB 2.0** D+/D– wires are implemented in a USB Type-C cable. For USB Type-C cables that only intend to support **USB 2.0** functionality, the TX/RX and SBU signals are not implemented. For the USB Type-C Power-Only plug (intended only for USB Type-C Sink applications), only nine contacts are implemented to support CC, VBUS, and GND.

Figure 2-2 USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug Interface (Front View)

A12	A11	A10	A9	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1
GND	RX2+	RX2–	VBUS	SBU1	D–	D+	CC	VBUS	TX1–	TX1+	GND
GND	TX2+	TX2–	VBUS	VCONN			SBU2	VBUS	RX1–	RX1+	GND
B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12

2.2 USB Type-C Receptacles, Plugs and Cables

Cables and connectors, including USB Type-C to USB legacy cables and adapters, are explicitly defined within this specification. These are the only connectors and cables that are authorized by the licensing terms of this specification. All licensed cables and connectors are required to comply with the compliance and certification requirements that are developed and maintained by the **USB-IF**.

The following USB Type-C receptacles and plugs are defined.

- USB Full-Featured Type-C receptacle for **USB 2.0**, **USB 3.2**, **USB4** and full-featured platforms and devices.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C receptacle for **USB 2.0** platforms and devices.
- USB Full-Featured Type-C plug.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C plug.
- USB Type-C Power-Only plug.

The following USB Type-C cables are defined.

- USB Full-Featured Type-C cable with a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug at both ends for **USB 3.2**, **USB4** and full-featured applications.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C cable with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at both ends for **USB 2.0** applications.
- Captive cable with either a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug or **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end.
- Active cables as defined in Chapter 6.

All of the defined USB Type-C receptacles, plugs and cables (except OIAC) support USB charging applications, including support for the **optional** USB Type-C-specific implementation of the **USB Power Delivery** specification (See Section 4.6.2.4).

All USB Full-Featured Type-C cables are electronically marked. **USB 2.0** Type-C cables **may** be electronically marked. See Section 4.9 for the requirements of Electronically Marked Cables.

The following USB Type-C to USB legacy cables and adapters are defined.

- **USB 3.2** Type-C to Legacy Host cable with a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 3.1** Standard-A plug at the other end – this cable supports use of a USB Type-C-based device with a legacy USB host.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C to Legacy Host cable with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 2.0** Standard-A plug at the other end – this cable supports use of a USB Type-C-based device with a legacy **USB 2.0** host (primarily for mobile charging and sync applications).

- **USB 3.2** Type-C to Legacy Device cable with a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 3.1** Standard-B plug at the other end – this cable supports use of legacy **USB 3.1** hubs and devices with a USB Type-C-based host.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C to Legacy Device cable with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 2.0** Standard-B plug at the other end – this cable supports use of legacy **USB 2.0** hubs and devices with a USB Type-C-based host.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C to Legacy Mini Device cable with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 2.0** Mini-B plug at the other end – this cable supports use of legacy devices with a **USB 2.0** Type-C-based host.
- **USB 3.2** Type-C to Legacy Micro Device cable with a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 3.1** Micro-B plug at the other end – this cable supports use of legacy **USB 3.1** hubs and devices with a USB Type-C-based host.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C to Legacy Micro Device cable with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 2.0** Micro-B plug at the other end – this cable supports use of legacy **USB 2.0** hubs and devices with a USB Type-C-based host.
- **USB 3.2** Type-C to Legacy Standard-A adapter with a USB Full-Featured Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 3.1** Standard-A receptacle at the other end – this adapter supports use of a legacy USB “thumb drive” style device or a legacy USB ThinCard device with a **USB 3.2** Type-C-based host.
- **USB 2.0** Type-C to Legacy Micro-B adapter with a **USB 2.0** Type-C plug at one end and a **USB 2.0** Micro-B receptacle at the other end – this adapter supports charging a USB Type-C-based mobile device using a legacy USB Micro-B-based chargers, either captive cable-based or used in conjunction with a legacy **USB 2.0** Standard-A to Micro-B cable.

USB Type-C receptacle to USB legacy adapters are explicitly not defined or allowed. Such adapters would allow many invalid, and potentially unsafe, cable connections to be constructed by users.

2.3 Configuration Process

The USB Type-C receptacle, plug and cable solution incorporates a configuration process to detect a downstream facing port to upstream facing port (Source-to-Sink) connection for VBUS management and host-to-device connected relationship determination.

The USB Type-C port configuration process is used for the following:

- Source-to-Sink attach/detach detection,
- plug orientation/cable twist detection,
- initial power (Source-to-Sink) detection and establishing the data (Host-to-Device) relationship,
- detect if cable requires VCONN,
- USB Type-C VBUS current detection and usage,
- **USB PD** communication, and
- discovery and configuration of functional extensions.

Two pins on the USB Type-C receptacle, CC1 and CC2, are used for this purpose. Within a standard USB Type-C cable, only a single CC pin position within each plug of the cable is connected through the cable.

2.3.1 Source-to-Sink Attach/Detach Detection

Initially, Source-to-Sink attach is detected by a host or hub port (Source) when one of the CC pins at its USB Type-C receptacle senses a specified resistance to GND. Subsequently, Source-to-Sink detach is detected when the CC pin that was terminated at its USB Type-C receptacle is no longer terminated to GND.

Power is not applied to the USB Type-C host or hub receptacle (VBUS or VCONN) until the Source detects the presence of an attached device (Sink) port. When a Source-to-Sink attach is detected, the Source is expected to enable power to the receptacle and proceed to normal USB operation with the attached device. When a Source-to-Sink detach is detected, the port sourcing VBUS removes power.

2.3.2 Plug Orientation/Cable Twist Detection

The USB Type-C plug can be inserted into a receptacle in either one of two orientations, therefore the CC pins enable a method for detecting plug orientation in order to determine the lane ordering of the USB TX/RX data signal pairs functionally connected through the cable and identify the Configuration Lane for dual-lane operation when supported. This allows for signal routing, if needed, within a host or device to be established for a successful connection.

2.3.3 Initial Power (Source-to-Sink) Detection and Establishing the Data (Host-to-Device) Relationship

Unlike existing USB Type-A and USB Type-B receptacles and plugs, the mechanical characteristics of the USB Type-C receptacle and plug do not inherently establish the relationship of USB host and device ports. The CC pins on the receptacle also serve to establish an initial power (Source-to-Sink) and data (Host-to-Device) relationships prior to the normal USB enumeration process.

For the purpose of defining how the CC pins are used to establish the initial power relationship, the following port power behavior modes are defined.

1. Source-only – for this mode, the port exclusively behaves as a Source.
2. Sink-only – for this mode, the port exclusively behaves as a Sink.
3. Dual-Role-Power (DRP) – for this mode, the port can behave either as a Source or Sink.

Additionally, when a port supports USB data operation, a port's data behavior modes are defined.

1. DFP-only – for this mode, the port exclusively behaves as a DFP.
2. UFP-only – for this mode, the port exclusively behaves as a UFP.
3. Dual-Role-Data (DRD) – for this mode, the port can behave either as a DFP or UFP.

The DFP-only and UFP-only ports behaviorally map to traditional USB host ports and USB device ports, respectively but **may not** necessarily do USB data communication. When a host-only port is attached to a device-only port, the behavior from the user's perspective follows the traditional USB host-to-device port model. However, the USB Type-C connector solution does not physically prevent host-to-host or device-to-device connections. In this case, the resulting host-to-host or device-to-device connection results in a safe but non-functional situation.

Once initially established, the Source supplies VBUS and behaves as a DFP, and the Sink consumes VBUS and behaves as a UFP. **USB PD**, when supported by both ports, **may** then be used to independently swap both the power and data roles of the ports.

A port that supports dual-role operation by being able to shift to the appropriate connected mode when attached to either a Source-only or Sink-only port is a DRP. In the special case of a DRP being attached to another DRP, an initialization protocol across the CC pins is used to establish the initial host-to-device relationship. Given no role-swapping intervention, the determination of which is DFP or UFP is random from the user's perspective.

Two independent sets of mechanisms are defined to allow a USB Type-C DRP to functionally swap power and data roles. When **USB PD** is supported, power and data role swapping is performed as a subsequent step following the initial connection process. For non-PD implementations, power/data role swapping can **optionally** be dealt with as part of the initial connection process. To improve the user's experience when connecting devices that are of categorically different types, products **may** be implemented to strongly prefer

being a DFP or a UFP, such that the DFP/UFP determination becomes predictable when connecting two DRPs of differing categories. See Section 4.5.1.4 for more on available swapping mechanisms.

As an alternative to role swapping, a USB Type-C DRP *may* provide useful functionality by when operating as a host, exposing a CDC/network (preferably TCP/IP) stack or when operating as a device, exposing a CDC/network interface.

USB hubs have two types of ports, a UFP that is connected to a DFP (host or another hub) that initially functions as a Sink, and one or more DFPs for connecting other devices that initially function as Sources.

2.3.4 USB Type-C VBUS Current Detection and Usage

With the USB Type-C connector solution, a Source (host or downstream hub port) *may* implement higher source current over VBUS to enable faster charging of mobile devices or higher-power devices. All USB host and hub ports advertise via the CC pins the level of current that is presently available. The USB device port is required to manage its load to stay within the current level offered by the host or hub, including dynamically scaling back the load if the host or hub port changes its advertisement to a lower level as indicated over the CC pins.

Three current level advertisements at 5V VBUS are defined by *USB Type-C Current*:

- *USB Type-C Current* at Default is the as-configured for high-power operation current value as defined by a USB Specification (500 mA for **USB 2.0** ports; 900 mA or 1,500 mA for **USB 3.2** ports operating in single-lane or dual-lane, respectively),
- *USB Type-C Current* at 1.5 A, and
- *USB Type-C Current* at 3.0 A.

There is a clear functional distinction between advertising *USB Type-C Current* at Default versus the *USB Type-C Current* at either 1.5 A or 3.0 A.

- *USB Type-C Current* at Default is intended for host operation in providing bus power to a connected device where the host manages the device's current consumption for the low-power, high-power and suspend states as defined in the USB base specifications.
- *USB Type-C Current* at either 1.5 A or 3.0 A is primarily intended for charging applications. The Sink can vary its current draw up to the advertised limit. Offering *USB Type-C Current* at either 1.5 A or 3.0 A is allowed for a host providing bus power to a device. The host needs to assume that the device will continuously draw up to the offered limit.

The higher *USB Type-C Current* levels that can be advertised allows hosts and devices that do not implement **USB PD** to take advantage of higher charging current.

2.3.5 USB PD Communications

USB Power Delivery is a feature on products (hosts, hubs, and devices). **USB PD** communications is used to:

- establish power contracts that allow voltage and current beyond existing USB data bus specifications,
- change the port sourcing VBUS,
- change the port sourcing VCONN,
- swap DFP and UFP roles, and
- communicate with cables.

The **USB PD** Bi-phase Mark Coded (BMC) communications are carried on the CC wire of the USB Type-C cable.

2.3.6 Functional Extensions

Functional extensions, including **USB4** and **Alternate Modes** (see Appendix E) are enabled via a communications channel across CC using methods defined by the **USB Power Delivery** specification.

2.4 VBUS

VBUS provides a path to deliver power between a host and a device, and between a USB power charger and a host/device. A simplified high-current supply capability is defined for hosts and chargers that **optionally** support current levels beyond the **USB 2.0**, **USB 3.2**, and **USB4** specifications. The **USB Power Delivery** specification is supported.

Table 2-1 summarizes the power supply options available from the perspective of a device with the USB Type-C connector. Not all options will be available to the device from all host or hub ports – only the first two listed options are mandated by the base USB specifications and form the basis of **USB Type-C Current** at the Default USB Power level.

Table 2-1 Summary of power supply options

Mode of Operation	Voltage	Current	Notes
USB 2.0	5 V	See USB 2.0	
USB 3.2	5 V	See USB 3.2	
USB4	5 V	1.5 A	See Section 5.3.
USB BC 1.2	5 V	1.5 A ¹	Legacy charging
USB Type-C Current @ 1.5 A	5 V	1.5 A	Supports higher power devices
USB Type-C Current @ 3.0 A	5 V	3 A	Supports higher power devices
USB PD	Configurable up to 48 V	Configurable up to 5 A	Directional control and power level management

Note 1: Whereas **USB BC 1.2** specification permits a power provider to be designed to support a level of power between 0.5 A and 1.5 A, the USB Type-C specification requires that a Source port that supports **USB BC 1.2** be at a minimum capable of supplying 1.5 A and advertise **USB Type-C Current** @ 1.5 A in addition to supporting the **USB BC 1.2** power provider termination.

The USB Type-C receptacle is specified for current capability of 5 A whereas standard USB Type-C cable assemblies are rated for 3 A. The higher rating of the receptacle enables systems to deliver more power over directly attached docking solutions or using appropriately designed chargers with captive cables when implementing **USB PD**. Also, USB Type-C cable assemblies designed for **USB PD** and appropriately identified via electronic marking are allowed to support up to 5 A.

USB Type-C cable assemblies designed for **USB PD** Extended Power Range (EPR) operation are required to have an electronic marking indicating EPR compatibility. These cables are required to be electronically marked for 5 A and 50 V and include the EPR Mode Capable bit set.

2.5 VCONN

Once the connection between host and device is established, the CC pin (CC1 or CC2) in the receptacle that is not connected via the CC wire through the standard cable is repurposed to source VCONN to power circuits in the plug needed to implement Electronically Marked Cables (see Section 4.9), **VCONN-Powered Accessories** and **VCONN-Powered USB Devices**. Initially, the source supplies VCONN and the source of VCONN **may** be swapped using **USB PD VCONN_Swap**.

Once VCONN is available, all electronically marked cables use it as the only power source. If VCONN is applied after VBUS, then until VCONN is available, the cable **may** remain unpowered or **may** draw power from VBUS.

VCONN functionally differs from VBUS in that it is isolated from the other end of the cable. VCONN is independent of VBUS and, unlike VBUS which can use **USB PD** to support higher voltages, VCONN voltage stays within the range of 3.0 to 5.5 V.

2.6 Hubs

USB hubs implemented with USB Type-C receptacles are required to clearly identify the upstream facing port. This requirement is needed because a user can no longer know which port on a hub is the upstream facing port and which ports are the downstream facing ports by the type of receptacles that are exposed, i.e., USB Type-B is the upstream facing port and USB Type-A is a downstream facing port.

3 Mechanical

3.1 Overview

This chapter defines the USB Type-C connectors and wired cable assemblies. Cables which include active elements in the data path are defined in Chapter 6 (Active Cables).

3.1.1 Compliant Connectors

The USB Type-C specification defines the following standard connectors:

- USB Full-Featured Type-C receptacle,
- **USB 2.0** Type-C receptacle,
- USB Full-Featured Type-C plug,
- **USB 2.0** Type-C plug, and
- USB Type-C Power-Only plug.

3.1.2 Compliant Cable Assemblies

Table 3-1 summarizes the USB Type-C standard cable assemblies along with the primary differentiating characteristics. All USB Full-Featured Type-C cables **shall** support simultaneous, independent signal transmission on both **USB 3.2** and **USB4** (TX and RX pairs) data buses. The cable lengths listed in the table are **informative** and represent the practical length based on cable performance requirements. For **USB Power Delivery**, each cable assembly is identified as being either only usable for **USB PD** Standard Power Range (SPR) operation or usable for both **USB PD** SPR and **USB PD** Extended Power Range (EPR) operation. Existing **USB PD** SPR 5 A cables have been deprecated and replaced by **USB PD** EPR cables. All cables that are either full-featured and/or are rated at more than 3 A current are Electronically Marked Cables.

Table 3-1 USB Type-C Standard Cable Assemblies

Cable Ref	Plug 1	Plug 2	USB Version	Cable Length ²	Current Rating	USB Power Delivery	USB Type-C Electronically Marked
CC2-3	C	C	USB 2.0	≤ 4 m	3 A	Supported (SPR Only)	Optional
CC2-5 ¹					5 A		Required
CC2-5E					5 A	Supported (SPR & EPR)	Required
CC3G1-3	C	C	USB 3.2 Gen1 and USB4 Gen2	≤ 2 m	3 A	Supported (SPR Only)	Required
CC3G1-5 ¹					5 A		
CC3G1-5E					5 A	Supported (SPR & EPR)	Required
CC3G2-3	C	C	USB 3.2 Gen2 and USB4 Gen2	≤ 1 m	3 A	Supported (SPR Only)	Required
CC3G2-5 ¹					5 A		
CC3G2-5E					5 A	Supported (SPR & EPR)	Required
CC4G3-3	C	C	USB4 Gen3 and USB4 Gen4 ³	≤ 0.8 m	3 A	Supported (SPR Only)	Required
CC4G3-5 ¹					5 A		
CC4G3-5E					5 A	Supported (SPR & EPR)	Required
Notes:							
1. These cables are deprecated in favor of having all 5 A cables be EPR-capable versions.							
2. The cable lengths listed in the table are <i>informative</i> and represent the practical lengths based on cable performance requirements.							
3. USB4 Gen4 passive cables are electrically equivalent to USB4 Gen3 passive cables. For USB4 Gen4 active cables, refer to Chapter 6 for the USB4 Gen3 and Gen4 electrical requirements.							

USB Type-C products are also allowed to have a captive cable. See Section 3.4.3.

3.1.3 Compliant USB Type-C to Legacy Cable Assemblies

Table 3-2 summarizes the USB Type-C legacy cable assemblies along with the primary differentiating characteristics. The cable lengths listed in the table are **informative** and represent the practical length based on cable performance requirements. All USB Type-C to legacy cable assemblies are only defined specific to **USB 2.0** and **USB 3.2** as there are no USB Type-C to legacy cables that are uniquely applicable to **USB4**.

For USB Type-C legacy cable assemblies that incorporate **R_p** termination, the value of this termination is required to be specified to the Default setting of **USB Type-C Current** even though the cable assemblies are rated for 3 A. The **R_p** termination in these cables is intended to represent the maximum current of a compliant legacy USB host port, not the current rating of the cable itself. The cable current rating is intentionally set to a higher level given that there are numerous non-standard power chargers that offer more than the Default levels established by the **USB 2.0** and **USB 3.1** specifications.

Table 3-2 USB Type-C Legacy Cable Assemblies

Cable Ref	Plug 1 ³	Plug 2 ³	USB Version	Cable Length ²	Current Rating
AC2-3	USB 2.0 Standard-A	USB 2.0 Type-C ¹	USB 2.0	≤ 4 m	3 A
AC3G1-3	USB 3.1 Standard-A	USB Full-Featured Type-C ¹	USB 3.1 Gen1	≤ 2 m	3 A
AC3G2-3	USB 3.1 Standard-A	USB Full-Featured Type-C ¹	USB 3.1 Gen2	≤ 1 m	3 A
CB2-3	USB 2.0 Type-C ²	USB 2.0 Standard-B	USB 2.0	≤ 4 m	3 A
CB3G2-3	USB Full-Featured Type-C ²	USB 3.1 Standard-B	USB 3.1 Gen2	≤ 1 m	3 A
CmB2	USB 2.0 Type-C ²	USB 2.0 Mini-B	USB 2.0	≤ 4 m	500 mA
CμB2-3	USB 2.0 Type-C ²	USB 2.0 Micro-B	USB 2.0	≤ 2 m	3 A
CμB3G1-3	USB Full-Featured Type-C ²	USB 3.1 Micro-B	USB 3.1 Gen1	≤ 2 m	3 A
CμB3G2-3	USB Full-Featured Type-C ²	USB 3.1 Micro-B	USB 3.1 Gen2	≤ 1 m	3 A
Notes:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USB Type-C plugs associated with the “B” end of a legacy adapter cable are required to have Rp (56 kΩ ± 5%) termination incorporated into the plug assembly – see Section 4.5.3.2.2. 2. USB Type-C plugs associated with the “A” end of a legacy adapter cable are required to have Rd (5.1 kΩ ± 20%) termination incorporated into the plug assembly – see Section 4.5.3.2.1. 3. Refer to Section 3.7.5.3 for the mated resistance and temperature rise required for the legacy plugs. 					

3.1.4 Compliant USB Type-C to Legacy Adapter Assemblies

Table 3-3 summarizes the USB Type-C legacy adapter assemblies along with the primary differentiating characteristics. The cable lengths listed in the table are **informative** and represent the practical length based on cable performance requirements. All USB Type-C to legacy adapter assemblies are only defined specific to **USB 2.0** and **USB 3.2** as there are no USB Type-C to legacy adapters that are uniquely applicable to **USB4**.

Table 3-3 USB Type-C Legacy Adapter Assemblies

Cable Ref	Plug	Receptacle ³	USB Version	Cable Length	Current Rating
CμBR2-3	USB 2.0 Type-C ¹	USB 2.0 Micro-B	USB 2.0	≤ 0.15 m	3 A
CAR3G1-3	USB Full-Featured Type-C ²	USB 3.1 Standard-A	USB 3.1 Gen1	≤ 0.15 m	3 A
Notes:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USB Type-C plugs associated with the “B” end of a legacy adapter are required to have Rp (56 kΩ ± 5%) termination incorporated into the plug assembly – see Section 4.5.3.2.2. 2. USB Type-C plugs associated with the “A” end of a legacy adapter are required to have Rd (5.1 kΩ ± 20%) termination incorporated into the plug assembly – see Section 4.5.3.2.1. 3. Refer to Section 3.7.5.3 for the mated resistance and temperature rise required for the legacy receptacles. 					

3.2 USB Type-C Connector Mating Interfaces

This section defines the connector mating interfaces, including the connector interface drawings, pin assignments, and descriptions. All dimensions in figures are in millimeters.

3.2.1 Interface Definition

Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-3 show, respectively, the USB Type-C receptacle and USB Full-Featured Type-C plug interface dimensions.

Figure 3-11 shows the **USB 2.0** Type-C plug interface dimensions. The dimensions that govern the mating interoperability are specified. All the REF dimensions are provided for reference only, not hard requirements.

Key features, configuration options, and design areas that need attention:

1. Figure 3-1 shows a vertical-mount receptacle. Other PCB mounting types such as right-angle mount and mid-mount are allowed.
2. A mid-plate is required between the top and bottom signals inside the receptacle tongue to manage crosstalk in full-featured applications. The mid-plate **shall** be connected to the PCB ground with at least two grounding points. The mid-plate **shall** be designed such that plug pins A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, and B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9 do not short to ground during the connector mating process with an effective 6.2 mm receptacle shell implementation. If the receptacle connector has a short shell or no shell, the connector manufacturer **shall** provide an effective length shell fixture for compliance testing. A reference design of the mid-plate is provided in Section 3.2.2.1.
3. Retention of the cable assembly in the receptacle is achieved by the side-latches in the plug and features on the sides of the receptacle tongue. Side latches are required for all plugs except plugs used for docking with no cable attached. Side latches **shall** be connected to ground inside the plug. A reference design of the side latches is provided in Section 3.2.2.2 along with its grounding scheme. Docking applications **may not** have side latches, requiring special consideration regarding EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility).
4. EMC shielding springs are required inside the cable plug. The shielding spring **shall** be connected to the plug shell. No EMC shielding spring finger tip of the USB Full-Featured Type-C plug or **USB 2.0** Type-C plug **shall** be exposed in the plug housing opening of the unmated USB Type-C plug (see Figure 3-12). Section 3.2.2.3 shows reference designs of the EMC spring.
5. Shorting of any signal or power contact spring to the plug metal shell is not allowed. The spring in the deflected state **should not** touch the plug shell. An isolation layer (e.g., Kapton tape placed on the plug shell) is recommended to prevent accidental shorting due to plug shell deformation.
6. The USB Type-C receptacle **shall** provide an EMC ground return path through one of the following options:
 - a system of specific points of contact on the receptacle outer shell (e.g., spring fingers or spring fingers and formed solid bumps),
 - internal EMC pads, or
 - a combination of both points of contact on the receptacle outer shell and internal EMC pads.

If points of contacts are used on the receptacle, then the receptacle points of contact **shall** make connection with the mated plug within the contact zones defined in Figure 3-2. A minimum of four separate points of contact are required. Additional points of contact are allowed. See Section 3.2.2.4 for a reference design of receptacle outer shell. The reference design includes four spring fingers as points of contact. Alternate configurations **may** include spring fingers on the A contact side or B contact side and formed solid bumps (e.g., dimples) on the B contact side or A contact side, respectively. Spring fingers are required on a minimum of one side to provide a pressure fit on opposing sides of the plug shell. Additional bumps **may** be used, but if bumps are on opposing sides of the receptacle shell, the minimum distance between the bumps **shall** be greater than the maximum plug shell defined dimension.

If internal EMC pads are present in the receptacle, then they **shall** comply with the requirements defined in Figure 3-1. The shielding pads **shall** be connected to the receptacle shell. If no receptacle shell is present, then the receptacle **shall** provide a means to connect the shielding pad to ground. See Section 3.2.2.3 for a reference design of the shielding pad and ground connection.

7. This specification defines the USB Type-C receptacle shell length of 6.20 mm as a reference dimension. The USB Type-C receptacle is designed to have shell length of 6.20 ± 0.20 mm to provide proper mechanical and electrical mating of the plug to the receptacle (e.g., full seating of the plug in the receptacle and protection of the receptacle tongue during insertion/withdrawal). The USB Type-C receptacle at the system level **should** be implemented such that the USB Type-C receptacle connector mounted in the associated system hardware has an effective shell length equal to 6.20 ± 0.20 mm.