

US00RE40154E

(19) **United States**
(12) **Reissued Patent**
Ishibashi et al.

(10) **Patent Number: US RE40,154 E**
(45) **Date of Reissued Patent: *Mar. 18, 2008**

- (54) **FIBER OPTIC MODULE**
- (75) Inventors: **Shin Ishibashi**, Fukuoka (JP);
Hideyuki Nagao, Fukuoka (JP);
Tomiya Miyazaki, Fukuoka (JP)
- (73) Assignee: **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.**, Osaka (JP)
- (*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.
- (21) Appl. No.: **10/766,488**
- (22) Filed: **Jan. 29, 2004**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 84 22 793 12/1984

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

German Office Action citing publications DA-DG and translation dated Aug. 7, 1996.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner—Hemang Sanghavi
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Venable LLP; Michael A. Sartori

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fiber optic module includes a connector connected to a mother board of a host computer, an LD semiconductor IC for converting serial data received from the mother board to an LD electric signal for a laser diode, an LD module for converting the LD electric signal to an LD optical signal, a PD module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a PD electric signal, a PD semiconductor IC for converting the PD electric signal to PD serial data, a circuit board having the connector and carrying LD semiconductor IC and PD semiconductor IC, an LD shielding plate and a PD shielding plate for electrically shielding the LD module and the PD module, respectively a [first frame and a second] frame for holding the circuit board, LD module and PD module. In the fiber optic module, the connector is of a surface mounting type, leads of the LD and PD modules are connected to a side of the circuit board mounted with the connector, the circuit board has an LD variable resistor for adjusting a drive current of the LD module, the LD variable resistor is provided to a side of the circuit board opposite to the connector, the circuit board has a PD variable resistor provided to the side of the circuit board opposite to the connector for detecting a signal of the PD module, 3 signal processing semiconductor ICs or less are provided.

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

- (64) Patent No.: **5,596,663**
- Issued: **Jan. 21, 1997**
- Appl. No.: **08/372,078**
- Filed: **Jan. 12, 1995**

U.S. Applications:

- (63) Continuation of application No. 09/571,334, filed on May 15, 2000, which is a continuation of application No. 09/087,857, filed on Jun. 1, 1998, now Pat. No. Re. 36,886.
- (30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Apr. 25, 1994 (JP) 06-086691

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
- G02B 6/255** (2006.01)
- G02B 6/00** (2006.01)
- G02B 6/36** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **385/92**; 385/89; 361/785

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 385/14, 385/15, 24, 49, 88-94, 139; 361/760, 783, 361/785

See application file for complete search history.

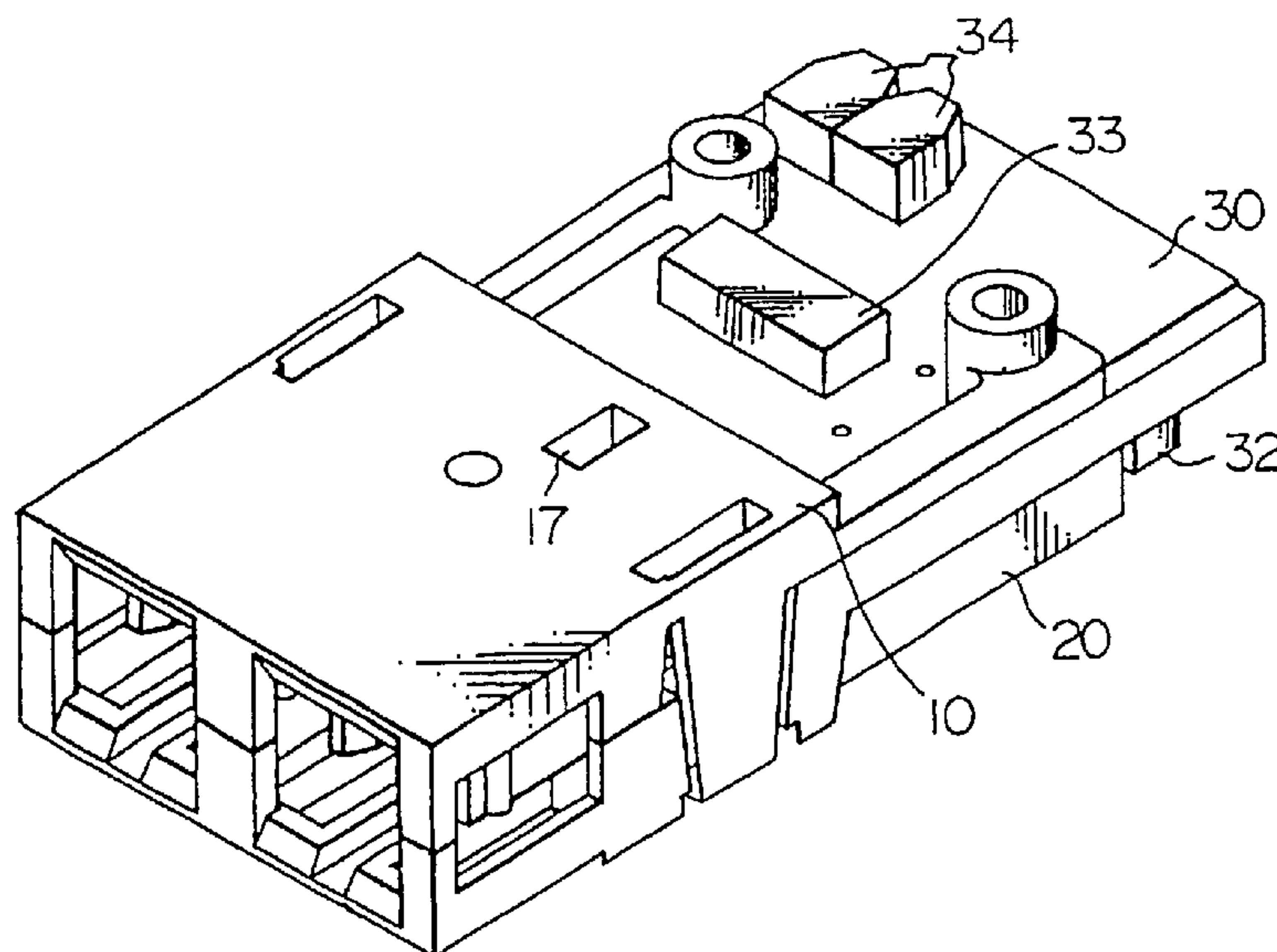
(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,899,669 A 8/1959 Johanson

(Continued)

103 Claims, 18 Drawing Sheets



US RE40,154 E

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
3,264,601 A	8/1966	Harthholz	4,510,553 A	4/1985	Faultersack
3,332,860 A	7/1967	Diebold et al.	4,511,207 A	4/1985	Newton et al.
3,474,380 A	10/1969	Miller	4,514,586 A	4/1985	Waggoner
3,497,866 A	2/1970	Patton, Jr.	4,516,204 A	5/1985	Sauer et al.
3,523,269 A	8/1970	Witek, Jr. et al.	4,519,670 A	5/1985	Spinner et al.
3,670,290 A	6/1972	Angele et al.	4,519,672 A	5/1985	Rogstadius
3,673,545 A	6/1972	Rundle	4,519,673 A	5/1985	Hamilton
3,706,869 A	12/1972	Sorenson	4,522,463 A	6/1985	Schwenda et al.
3,737,729 A	6/1973	Carney	4,526,438 A	7/1985	Essert
3,790,923 A	2/1974	Mathe	4,526,986 A	7/1985	Fields et al.
3,792,284 A	2/1974	Kaelin	4,527,286 A	7/1985	Haworth
3,805,116 A	4/1974	Nehmann	4,529,266 A	7/1985	Delebecque
3,809,908 A	5/1974	Clanton	4,530,566 A	7/1985	Smith et al.
3,976,877 A	8/1976	Thillays	4,531,810 A	7/1985	Carlsen
3,990,761 A	11/1976	Jayne	4,533,208 A	8/1985	Stowe
4,047,242 A	9/1977	Jakob et al.	4,533,209 A	8/1985	Segerson et al.
4,129,349 A	12/1978	von Roesgen 361/785	4,534,616 A	8/1985	Bowen et al.
4,149,072 A	4/1979	Smith et al. 250/199	4,534,617 A	8/1985	Kloots et al.
4,156,903 A	5/1979	Barton et al.	4,535,233 A	8/1985	Abraham
4,161,650 A	7/1979	Caouette et al.	4,537,468 A	8/1985	Degoix et al.
4,167,303 A	9/1979	Bowen et al.	4,539,476 A	9/1985	Donuma et al.
4,176,897 A	12/1979	Cameron	4,540,237 A	9/1985	Winzer
4,217,019 A	8/1980	Cameron	4,540,246 A	9/1985	Fantone
4,217,488 A	8/1980	Hubbard	4,541,036 A	9/1985	Landries et al.
4,226,491 A	10/1980	Kazama et al.	4,541,685 A	9/1985	Anderson
4,234,968 A	11/1980	Singh	4,542,076 A	9/1985	Bednarz et al.
4,249,266 A	2/1981	Nakamori	4,544,231 A	10/1985	Peterson
4,252,402 A	2/1981	Puech et al.	4,544,233 A	10/1985	Iwamoto et al.
4,257,124 A	3/1981	Porter et al.	4,544,234 A	10/1985	DeVeau, Jr. et al.
4,268,756 A	5/1981	Crouse et al.	4,545,074 A	10/1985	Balliet et al.
4,273,413 A	6/1981	Bendiksen et al.	4,545,077 A	10/1985	Drapala et al.
4,276,656 A	6/1981	Petryk, Jr.	4,545,642 A	10/1985	Auracher et al.
4,291,943 A	9/1981	Binek et al. 350/96.2	4,545,643 A	10/1985	Young et al.
4,294,682 A	10/1981	Deczky	4,545,644 A	10/1985	DeVeau, Jr. et al.
4,295,181 A	10/1981	Chang et al.	4,545,645 A	10/1985	Mignien
4,301,543 A	11/1981	Palmer	4,548,465 A	10/1985	White
4,330,870 A	5/1982	Arends	4,548,466 A	10/1985	Evans et al.
4,345,808 A	8/1982	Ingham	4,548,467 A	10/1985	Stoerk et al.
4,347,655 A	9/1982	Zory et al.	4,549,782 A	10/1985	Miller
4,357,606 A	11/1982	Fortescue	4,549,783 A	10/1985	Schmachtenberg, III
4,360,248 A	11/1982	Bickel et al.	4,550,975 A	11/1985	Levinson et al.
4,366,565 A	12/1982	Herskowitz	4,553,811 A	11/1985	Becker et al.
4,369,494 A	1/1983	Bienvenu et al.	4,553,813 A	11/1985	McNaughton et al.
4,380,360 A	4/1983	Parmer et al.	4,553,814 A	11/1985	Bahl et al.
4,388,671 A	6/1983	Hall et al.	4,556,279 A	12/1985	Shaw et al.
4,393,516 A	7/1983	Itani	4,556,281 A	12/1985	Anderton
4,398,073 A	8/1983	Botz et al.	4,556,282 A	12/1985	Delebecque
4,398,780 A	8/1983	Novotny et al.	4,557,551 A	12/1985	Dyott
4,399,563 A	8/1983	Greenberg	4,560,234 A	12/1985	Shaw et al.
4,408,273 A	10/1983	Plow	4,563,057 A	1/1986	Ludman et al.
4,422,088 A	12/1983	Gfeller	4,566,753 A	1/1986	Mannschke
4,427,879 A	1/1984	Becher et al.	4,568,145 A	2/1986	Colin et al.
4,430,699 A	2/1984	Segarra et al.	4,569,569 A	2/1986	Stewart
4,432,604 A	2/1984	Schwab	4,573,760 A	3/1986	Fan et al.
4,434,537 A	3/1984	Bean et al.	4,580,295 A	4/1986	Richman
4,437,190 A	3/1984	Rozenwaig et al.	4,580,872 A	4/1986	Bhatt et al.
4,439,006 A	3/1984	Stevenson	4,588,256 A	5/1986	Onstott et al.
4,446,515 A	5/1984	Sauer et al.	4,589,728 A	5/1986	Dyott et al.
4,449,244 A	5/1984	Kopainsky	4,595,839 A	6/1986	Braun et al. 250/551
4,449,784 A	5/1984	Basov et al.	4,597,631 A	7/1986	Flores
4,453,903 A	6/1984	Pukaite	4,612,670 A	9/1986	Henderson
4,459,658 A	7/1984	Gabbe et al.	4,614,836 A	9/1986	Carpenter et al.
4,461,537 A	7/1984	Raymer, II et al.	4,625,333 A	11/1986	Takezawa et al.
4,470,154 A	9/1984	Yano	4,629,270 A	12/1986	Andrews, Jr. et al.
4,486,059 A	12/1984	Deyoung	4,634,239 A	1/1987	Buhrer
4,493,113 A	1/1985	Forrest et al.	4,641,371 A	2/1987	Shutterly
4,501,021 A	2/1985	Weiss	4,647,148 A	3/1987	Katagiri
4,502,130 A	2/1985	Kuckuk	4,652,976 A	3/1987	Fushimoto
4,505,035 A	3/1985	Burton et al.	4,663,240 A	5/1987	Hajdu et al.
4,506,937 A	3/1985	Cosmos et al.	4,663,603 A	5/1987	van Riemsdijk et al.
			4,678,264 A	7/1987	Bowen et al.

US RE40,154 E

4,679,883 A	7/1987	Assini et al.	5,035,482 A	7/1991	ten Berge et al.
RE32,502 E	9/1987	Kumar	5,035,641 A	7/1991	Van-Santbrink et al.
4,695,106 A	9/1987	Feldman et al.	5,039,194 A	8/1991	Block et al.
4,697,864 A	10/1987	Hayes et al.	5,040,993 A	8/1991	Krug et al.
4,708,433 A	11/1987	Kakii et al.	5,041,025 A	8/1991	Haitmanek
4,715,675 A	12/1987	Kevern et al.	5,043,775 A	8/1991	Lee
4,720,630 A	1/1988	Takeuchi et al.	5,044,982 A	9/1991	Bertini
4,722,584 A	2/1988	Kakii et al.	5,045,635 A	9/1991	Kaplo et al.
4,727,248 A	2/1988	Meur et al.	5,045,971 A	9/1991	Ono et al.
4,736,100 A	4/1988	Vastagh	5,046,955 A	9/1991	Olsson
4,737,008 A	4/1988	Ohyama et al.	5,047,835 A	9/1991	Chang
4,756,593 A	7/1988	Koakutsu et al.	5,057,025 A	10/1991	Klatt et al.
4,762,388 A	8/1988	Tanaka et al.	5,060,373 A	10/1991	Machura et al.
4,767,179 A	8/1988	Sampson et al.	5,071,219 A	12/1991	Yurtin et al.
4,772,931 A	9/1988	Rogers	5,076,656 A	12/1991	Briggs et al.
4,779,952 A	10/1988	Hayashi et al.	5,076,688 A	12/1991	Bowen et al.
4,789,218 A	12/1988	Paul et al.	5,082,344 A	1/1992	Mulholland et al.
4,798,430 A	1/1989	Johnson et al.	5,084,802 A	1/1992	Nguyenngoc
4,798,440 A	1/1989	Hoffer et al.	5,086,422 A	2/1992	Hagiya et al.
4,807,006 A	2/1989	Rogers et al.	5,091,991 A	2/1992	Briggs et al.
4,807,955 A	2/1989	Ashman et al.	5,093,879 A	3/1992	Bregman et al.
4,808,115 A	2/1989	Norton et al.	5,094,623 A	3/1992	Scharf et al.
4,811,165 A	3/1989	Currier et al.	5,099,307 A	3/1992	Go et al.
4,812,133 A	3/1989	Fleak et al.	5,101,463 A	3/1992	Cubukciyan et al.
4,821,145 A	4/1989	Corfits et al.	5,104,243 A	4/1992	Harding
4,823,235 A	4/1989	Suzuki et al.	5,107,404 A	4/1992	Tam
4,836,107 A	6/1989	Lang et al.	5,108,294 A	4/1992	Marsh et al.
4,838,630 A	6/1989	Jansson et al.	5,109,453 A	4/1992	Edwards et al.
4,840,451 A	6/1989	Sampson et al.	5,109,454 A	4/1992	Okuno et al.
4,844,581 A	7/1989	Turner	5,111,363 A	5/1992	Yagi et al. 361/398
4,847,711 A	7/1989	Inoue	5,113,317 A	5/1992	Howe
4,847,771 A	7/1989	Scarnera	5,113,466 A	5/1992	Acarlar et al.
4,849,944 A	7/1989	Matsushita	5,113,467 A	5/1992	Peterson et al.
4,857,002 A	8/1989	Jensen et al.	5,116,239 A	5/1992	Siwinski
4,862,327 A	8/1989	Ansell et al.	5,117,476 A	5/1992	Yingst et al.
4,872,212 A	10/1989	Roos et al.	5,118,362 A	6/1992	St. Angelo et al.
4,872,736 A	10/1989	Myers et al.	5,118,904 A	6/1992	Nguyenngoc
4,881,789 A	11/1989	Levinson	5,120,578 A	6/1992	Chen et al.
4,884,336 A	12/1989	Waters et al.	5,122,893 A	6/1992	Tolbert
4,897,711 A	1/1990	Blonder et al.	5,124,885 A	6/1992	Liu
4,906,197 A	3/1990	Noll	5,125,849 A	6/1992	Briggs et al.
4,911,519 A	3/1990	Burton et al.	5,127,071 A	6/1992	Go
4,912,521 A	3/1990	Almquist et al.	5,132,871 A	7/1992	Densham et al.
4,913,511 A	4/1990	Tabalba et al.	5,134,677 A	7/1992	Leung et al.
4,927,225 A	5/1990	Levinson	5,134,679 A	7/1992	Robin et al.
4,944,568 A	7/1990	Danbach et al.	5,136,063 A	8/1992	O'Lenick, Jr.
4,945,229 A	7/1990	Daly et al.	5,136,152 A	8/1992	Lee
4,945,448 A	7/1990	Bremenour et al.	5,136,603 A	8/1992	Hasnain et al.
4,953,929 A	9/1990	Basista et al.	5,138,537 A	8/1992	Wang
4,955,817 A	9/1990	Sugai	5,138,678 A	8/1992	Briggs et al.
4,963,104 A	10/1990	Dickie	5,140,663 A	8/1992	Edwards et al.
4,967,312 A	10/1990	Ozawa et al.	5,150,280 A *	9/1992	Arai et al. 361/783
4,969,924 A	11/1990	Suverison et al.	5,155,786 A	10/1992	Ecker et al.
4,977,329 A	12/1990	Eckhardt et al.	5,157,769 A	10/1992	Eppley et al.
4,979,787 A	12/1990	Lichtenberger	5,167,139 A	12/1992	Lafargue et al.
4,979,793 A	12/1990	Bowen et al.	5,168,537 A	12/1992	Rajasekharan et al.
4,979,794 A	12/1990	Evans	5,170,146 A	12/1992	Gardner et al.
4,986,625 A	1/1991	Yamada et al.	5,171,167 A	12/1992	Kosmala
4,989,934 A	2/1991	Zavracky et al.	5,173,059 A	12/1992	Sato et al.
4,990,104 A	2/1991	Schieferly	5,183,404 A	2/1993	Aldous et al.
4,991,062 A	2/1991	Nguyenngoc	5,183,405 A	2/1993	Elicker et al.
5,002,495 A	3/1991	Tanaka	5,195,911 A	3/1993	Murphy
5,004,434 A	4/1991	Aiello et al.	5,202,536 A	4/1993	Buonanno
5,005,939 A	4/1991	Arvanitakis et al.	5,202,943 A	4/1993	Carden et al. 385/92
5,006,286 A	4/1991	Dery et al.	5,202,949 A	4/1993	Hileman et al.
5,011,246 A	4/1991	Corradetti et al.	5,207,597 A	5/1993	Kline et al.
5,011,425 A	4/1991	Van Zanten et al.	5,212,752 A	5/1993	Stephenson et al.
5,013,247 A	5/1991	Watson	5,212,754 A	5/1993	Basavanhally et al.
5,018,130 A	5/1991	Suzuki et al.	5,218,519 A	6/1993	Welch et al.
5,019,769 A	5/1991	Levinson	5,225,760 A	7/1993	Leiserson
5,029,254 A	7/1991	Stickney	5,228,188 A	7/1993	Badihi et al.

US RE40,154 E

5,233,674 A	8/1993	Vladic	5,432,630 A	7/1995	Lebby et al.
5,233,676 A	8/1993	Yonemura et al.	5,434,747 A	7/1995	Shibata
5,234,353 A	8/1993	Scholz et al.	5,443,390 A	8/1995	Kokkosoulis et al.
5,238,426 A	8/1993	Arnett	5,446,814 A	8/1995	Kuo et al.
5,241,614 A	8/1993	Ecker et al.	5,452,387 A	9/1995	Chun et al.
5,243,678 A	9/1993	Schaffer et al.	5,452,388 A	9/1995	Rittle et al.
5,247,532 A	9/1993	Levinson	5,454,080 A	9/1995	Fasig et al.
5,259,052 A	11/1993	Briggs et al.	5,455,703 A	10/1995	Duncan et al.
5,259,054 A	11/1993	Benzoni et al.	5,463,532 A	10/1995	Petitpierre et al.
5,262,923 A	11/1993	Batta et al.	5,469,332 A	11/1995	Alvité
5,271,079 A	12/1993	Levinson	5,470,257 A	11/1995	Szegda
5,274,729 A	12/1993	King et al.	5,470,259 A	11/1995	Kaufman et al.
5,276,756 A	1/1994	Chambers et al.	5,475,518 A	12/1995	Karaki
5,280,191 A	1/1994	Chang	5,475,734 A	12/1995	McDonald et al.
5,285,466 A	2/1994	Tabatabaie	5,475,783 A	12/1995	Kurashima
5,285,511 A	2/1994	Akkapeddi et al.	5,477,418 A	12/1995	MacGregor et al.
5,285,512 A	2/1994	Duncan et al.	5,478,253 A	12/1995	Biechler et al.
5,286,207 A	2/1994	McHugh	5,478,259 A	12/1995	Noschese
5,286,247 A	2/1994	Weder et al.	5,478,260 A	12/1995	Kaufman et al.
5,288,247 A	2/1994	Kaufman	5,479,288 A	12/1995	Ishizuka et al.
5,289,345 A	2/1994	Corradetti et al.	5,481,634 A	1/1996	Anderson et al.
5,289,347 A	2/1994	McCarthy et al.	5,482,658 A	1/1996	Lebby et al.
5,295,214 A	3/1994	Card et al. 385/92	5,487,678 A	1/1996	Tsuji et al.
5,296,813 A	3/1994	Holmes et al.	5,488,705 A *	1/1996	LaBarbera 710/305
5,299,089 A	3/1994	Lwee	5,491,613 A	2/1996	Petitpierre
5,304,069 A	4/1994	Brunker et al.	5,491,712 A	2/1996	Lin et al.
5,305,182 A	4/1994	Chen	5,494,747 A	2/1996	Rha
5,311,408 A	5/1994	Ferchau et al.	5,497,289 A	3/1996	Sugishima et al.
5,315,679 A	5/1994	Baldwin et al.	5,499,311 A	3/1996	DeCusatis
5,317,663 A	5/1994	Beard et al.	5,499,312 A	3/1996	Hahn et al.
5,321,819 A	6/1994	Szczepanek	5,504,657 A	4/1996	Stocco et al.
5,325,454 A	6/1994	Rittle et al.	5,506,921 A	4/1996	Horie
5,325,455 A	6/1994	Henson et al.	5,506,922 A	4/1996	Grois et al.
5,329,428 A	7/1994	Block et al.	5,507,668 A	4/1996	Lambrinos et al.
5,329,604 A	7/1994	Baldwin et al.	5,515,468 A	5/1996	DeAndrea et al.
5,333,221 A	7/1994	Briggs et al.	5,526,160 A	6/1996	Watanabe et al.
5,333,225 A	7/1994	Jacobowitz et al.	5,526,235 A	6/1996	Beason et al.
5,337,391 A	8/1994	Lebby	5,527,991 A	6/1996	Sadowski et al.
5,337,396 A	8/1994	Chen et al.	5,528,408 A	6/1996	McGinley et al.
5,337,398 A	8/1994	Benzoni et al.	5,534,662 A	7/1996	Peacock et al.
5,340,340 A	8/1994	Hastings et al.	5,535,034 A	7/1996	Taniguchi
5,345,524 A	9/1994	Lebby et al.	5,535,296 A	7/1996	Uchida
5,345,530 A	9/1994	Lebby et al.	5,535,364 A	7/1996	Resman et al.
5,353,364 A	10/1994	Kurashima	5,545,845 A	8/1996	Flores
5,353,634 A	10/1994	Baba et al.	5,546,281 A	8/1996	Poplawski et al.
5,356,300 A	10/1994	Costello et al.	5,547,385 A	8/1996	Spangler
5,357,402 A	10/1994	Anhalt	5,548,641 A	8/1996	Butler et al.
5,361,244 A	11/1994	Nakamura et al.	5,548,677 A	8/1996	Kakii et al.
5,361,318 A	11/1994	Go et al.	5,550,941 A	8/1996	Lebby et al.
5,366,664 A	11/1994	Varadan et al.	5,554,031 A	9/1996	Moir et al.
5,372,515 A	12/1994	Miller et al.	5,554,037 A	9/1996	Uleski
5,375,040 A	12/1994	Cooper et al.	5,561,727 A	10/1996	Akita et al.
5,375,182 A	12/1994	Chambers et al.	5,567,167 A	10/1996	Hayashi
5,383,793 A	1/1995	Hsu et al.	5,577,064 A	11/1996	Swirhun et al.
5,388,995 A	2/1995	Rudy, Jr. et al.	5,580,269 A	12/1996	Fan
5,390,268 A	2/1995	Morlion et al.	5,588,850 A	12/1996	Pan et al.
5,393,249 A	2/1995	Morgenstern et al.	5,598,319 A	1/1997	Lee
5,397,242 A	3/1995	Laisne et al.	5,599,595 A	2/1997	McGinley et al.
5,398,154 A	3/1995	Perkins et al.	5,600,470 A	2/1997	Walsh
5,398,295 A	3/1995	Chang et al.	5,604,831 A	2/1997	Dittman et al.
5,408,384 A	4/1995	Gannyo et al.	5,606,161 A	2/1997	Schulz
5,414,787 A	5/1995	Kurata	5,613,860 A	3/1997	Banakis et al.
5,416,668 A	5/1995	Benzoni	5,629,919 A	5/1997	Hayashi et al.
5,416,870 A	5/1995	Chun et al.	5,631,998 A	5/1997	Han
5,416,871 A	5/1995	Takahashi et al. 385/92 X	5,644,668 A	7/1997	Chambers et al.
5,416,872 A	5/1995	Sizer, II et al.	5,653,596 A	8/1997	Banakis et al.
5,419,717 A	5/1995	Abendschein et al.	5,659,459 A	8/1997	Wakabayashi et al.
5,422,972 A	6/1995	Chambers et al.	5,675,428 A	10/1997	Henmi
5,424,573 A	6/1995	Kato et al.	5,687,267 A	11/1997	Uchida
5,428,703 A	6/1995	Lee	5,717,533 A	2/1998	Poplawski et al.
5,428,704 A	6/1995	Lebby et al.	5,724,729 A	3/1998	Sherif et al.

5,726,864	A	3/1998	Copeland et al.	JP	A-2-278212	11/1990
5,734,558	A	3/1998	Poplawski et al.	JP	A-3-20458	1/1991
5,736,782	A	4/1998	Schairer	JP	U-3-20458	2/1991
5,747,735	A	5/1998	Chang et al.	JP	A-3-94869	4/1991
5,767,999	A	6/1998	Kayner	JP	3-116669	5/1991
5,779,504	A	7/1998	Dominiak et al.	JP	3-157606	7/1991
5,797,771	A	8/1998	Garside	JP	U-3-94869	9/1991
5,836,774	A	11/1998	Tan et al.	JP	3-218134	9/1991
5,864,468	A	1/1999	Poplawski et al.	JP	A-4-50901	2/1992
5,879,173	A	3/1999	Poplawski et al.	JP	A-4-87809	3/1992
5,993,074	A	11/1999	Chambers et al.	JP	4-42756	4/1992

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	8422793.091	12/1984
DE	36 40 099	6/1988
DE	3701788 A1	8/1988
DE	37 35 038 A1	4/1989
DE	3735038 A1	4/1989
DE	37 43 483 A1	7/1989
DE	3743483 A1	7/1989
DE	4013630 A1	12/1990
DE	39 27 752	1/1991
DE	4209253 C1	2/1993
DE	42 09 253 C1	2/1993
DE	42 39 124 A1	5/1993
DE	43 33 387	3/1994
DE	4303780 C1	4/1994
EP	0 228 278 A2	7/1987
EP	0 232 792 A1	8/1987
EP	0 305 112 A2	3/1989
EP	0 305 112 A3	3/1989
EP	0 314 651 A3	5/1989
EP	0 314 651 A2	5/1989
EP	0 413 489 A3	2/1991
EP	0 413 489 A2	2/1991
EP	0 437 141 A1	7/1991
EP	437161	7/1991
EP	0 442 608 A2	8/1991
EP	0 530 791 A2	3/1993
EP	0 535 473 A1	4/1993
EP	0 588 014 A3	3/1994
EP	0 588 014 A2	3/1994
EP	0 662 259 B1	3/1994
EP	0 600 645 A1	6/1994
EP	0 613 032 A3	8/1994
EP	0 613 032 A2	8/1994
EP	624962	11/1994
EP	630 174	12/1994
EP	0 652 696 A1	5/1995
EP	0 656 696 A2	6/1995
EP	0 456 298 B1	10/1996
GB	2087681	5/1982
GB	2194700 A	3/1988
GB	2253317 A	9/1992
JP	A-61-158046	7/1986
JP	A-61-188385	8/1986
JP	U-61-158046	9/1986
JP	U-61-188385	11/1986
JP	A-63-16496	1/1988
JP	A-63-009325	1/1988
JP	U-63-16496	2/1988
JP	A-63-65967	3/1988
JP	A-63-65978	3/1988
JP	U-63-65967	4/1988
JP	U-63-65978	4/1988
JP	A-63-82998	4/1988
JP	U-63-82998	5/1988
JP	A1-237783	9/1989
JP	A-2-151084	6/1990
JP	A-4-165312	6/1990
JP	A-2-181710	7/1990

JP	A-4-109593	4/1992
JP	4-116372	4/1992
JP	A-4-122905	4/1992
JP	U-4-87809	7/1992
JP	A-4-211208	8/1992
JP	A-4-221207	8/1992
JP	A-4-229962	8/1992
JP	A-4-230978	8/1992
JP	A-4-234715	8/1992
JP	A-4-270305	9/1992
JP	A-5-70955	3/1993
JP	A-5-052802	3/1993
JP	A-5-134147	5/1993
JP	A-5-152607	6/1993
JP	5-52802	7/1993
JP	U-5-052802	7/1993
JP	A-5-188250	7/1993
JP	A-5211379	8/1993
JP	A-5-218581	8/1993
JP	U-5-70955	9/1993
JP	A-5-290913	11/1993
JP	7-225327 A	8/1995
JP	7-225328 A	8/1995
JP	A-2-87837	3/1999
WO	WO 94/12900	6/1994
WO	WO 95/20845	8/1995

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

German Opposition Statement citing publications DH-DJ and translation dated Jul. 10, 2002.

Japan Office Action citing pubs DK-DL and AP (see p. 1).

Japan Office Action citing JP-A-3-218134 of record and JP-A-5-215943 (equivalent to U.S. Patent 5,202,943, of record), and translation, dated Oct. 29, 2002.

Japan Office Action citing JP-A-3-218134 of record and documents AA and AE, and translation, dated Oct. 29, 2002.

Japan Office Action citing JP-A-3-218134 and JP-A-5-215943 of record, and translation, dated Oct. 29, 2002.

Japan Office Action citing JP-A-3-218134 of record and Japanese patent document corresponding to document EB, and translation, dated Nov. 5, 2002.

Japan Office Action citing JP-A-5-215943 of record, Japanese patent documents corresponding to document EC and ED, and documents EF and EG, and translation, dated Nov. 19, 2002.

IBM, "Fiber Channel 266 Mb/s Optical Link Cards," 1992. 21 C.F.R. § 1040.10 (revised as Apr. 1, 2002).

Thomas & Betts, "INFO-LAN™ Transceiver," 1988.

BT&D Technologies, "Preliminary DLX2000," Feb. 1989.

BT&D Technologies, "Products from BT&D: Datacommunications," Jan. 1990.

AMP, "Optimate Transceivers Application Note," Publication #4661-8, Oct. 1989.

- N. Yoshizawa et al., "1.25 Gb/s Transceiver with SC Duplex Optical Receptacle," Spring Conference in 1993 of The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, p. 4-146, 1993 (and translation).
- Hewlett-Packard, "Optoelectronics Designer's Catalog," 1990.
- Sumitomo Electric Fiber Optics Corp., "Product Bulletin, FDDI Optical Transceiver, ES-9217-XC," publication date unknown.
- Sumitomo Electric, "Technical Specification for FDDI Optical Transceiver Module, ES-9217-XC, SC Duplex FDDI PMD, ES-9210-XC, SC Duplex LCF PMD," Mar. 25, 1993.
- Proposal for Multi-Chip Integration submitted to the Advanced Research Projects Agency dated May 11, 1993, publication date unknown.
- Thomas & Betts, "INFO-LAN Fiber Optic Map Network (IEEE 802.4) Users Manual," Aug. 1988.
- IBM Opto-Electronics Enterprise, "RCL-2000 LCF-PMD FDDI, Preliminary Specifications," Jan. 7, 1993.
- Hewlett-Packard, "FDDI 1300 nm Transceiver, Technical Data, HFBR-5125," 1991.
- Daniel J. Wasser, "Optical Datalinks," AT&T Technical Journal, pp. 46-52, Jan./Feb. 1992.
- AT&T Microelectronics, "1408-Type ODL Transceiver", Feb. 1994 preliminary data sheet, p. 2-10.
- Ronald L. Soderstrom et al., "An optical Data Link using a CD laser", SPIE vol. 1577 High Speed For Networks and Channels, pp. 163-173, 1991.
- BCP, Inc. "Gigabits Over Multimode Optical Fiber" no date.
- Ronald L. Soderstrom et al., "CD laser optical Data Links for Workstation and Midrange Computers", IEEE p. 505-509, 1993.
- FDDI Low-Cost Fiber Physical Layer Medium Dependent (LCF-PMD) Common Receiver Footprint, no date.
- HP Module HFBR-5103, FDDI Data Sheet, <http://www.hp.com/HP-COMP/fiber/hfbr5103.html>, Jun. 11, 1998.
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin "Optical Link Card Guide/Retention System", www.patents.ibm.com/tbds/tdb?&order=93A+60964, Apr. 1993.
- IBM, "A Proposal for a New High Performance . . ." OptoElectronics Enterprise Oct. 1992 ANSI Meeting Oct. 13, 1992.
- IBM et al., "GLM Family", FCSI-301-Rev. 1.0, Feb. 16, 1994.
- Method Electronics, Inc. "DM 1063-DBLM9 Copper Gigabit Link Module" data sheet (no date).
- "Raylan Joins Low-Wavelength Push-850 nm Transceiver", Electronic Engineering Times, Aug. 1993.
- Sumito Electric Fiber Optics Corp, "Transceiver Manufacturers to Support Common Footprint for Desktop FDDI Applications," Jun. 23, 1992.
- Sun Microsystems Computer Co. et al., Gigabit Interface Converter (GBIC), Rev. 4.4, Dec. 1, 1997.
- Siemens, "Who provides Low-Cost Transceivers for all Standards?" no date.
- AMP "PC Board Connectors", Product Guide 82759, pp. 7104-7108, Catalog E2750 issued Jun. 1991.
- AMP Inc. "Lytel Molded-Optronic SC Duplex Transceiver", Catalog 65922, Dec. 1993.
- AMPHENOL Engineering News, vol. 7 No. 6, pp. 241, 264-265, Nov. 1994.
- Baldwin and Kellerman, "Fiber Optic Module Interface Attachment" Research disclosure, Kenneth Mason Publication Ltd, England, Nov. 1991.
- Block and Gao "Optical Link Card guide/Retention Sys" Research Disclosure Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd., England, Apr. 1993.
- Cinch Hinge Connectors Catalog CM-16, Jul. 1963.
- Martin H. Weik, "Communication Standard Dictionary" p. 454. definition of LED, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.
- Edward R. Salmon, Encapsulation of Electronic Devices and Components, Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, 1987.
- Dieter Gwinner, Conducive Coatings: Vacuum Evaporated Aluminum for Selective Shielding of Plastic Housings, no date.
- HEADSUP—Sumitomo Electric Lightwave Joins Others in Announcement, May 11, 1995.
- Robert C. Herron, High Density Input/Output Connector Systems, 3M Electronic Products Division, 1990.
- Shortwave Opto Assembly, IBM OptoElectronic Enterprises; IBM/OEE Market Survey Only, Rev. 1, Jan. 6, 1993.
- "Minimizing Electrostatic Discharge Damage to a Cartridge", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, vol. 29 No. 10, Mar., 1987.
- Japanese Standards Association "F04 Type Connectors for Optical Fiber Cords JIS C 5973" Japanese Standards Association, 1990.
- Ronald L. Soderstrom et al., A Miniaturized Fiber Optic Laser Receptacle Using a Compact Disk(CD) . . . FOC/LAN '87 & MFOC-WEST, pp. 383-385, no date.
- "Transceiver Module Assembly", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Oct. 1979, <https://www.delphion.com/tbds/tdb?o=79A+06370>, last visited Mar. 3, 2005.
- Ronald L. Soderstrom et al., Optical Components and Electronic Packaging for High Performance Optical Data Links, The Research Investment, p. 19-28 (no date).
- Thomas & Betts, INFO-LAN Modem, 1998.
- "Active component manufacturers lower the cost of fiber to the desktop", Lightwave, Feb. 1994 pp. 58, 67.
- Fibre Distributed Data Interface (FDDI)—Token Ring Low-Cost Fibre Physical Layer Medium Dependent (LCF-PMD), American National Standards Institute, 1996.
- Communications Standard Dictionary; p. 454, definition of inhomogeneous fiber, Van Nostrand Reinhold Publishing, 1983.
- "Transmitter/receiver assembly simplifies use of fibre optics", Design Engineering, p. 19, Button Press, Ltd., Apr. 1980.
- Ronald L. Soderstrom et al., "CD laser as a fibre optic source for computer data links", Fiber Optic Datacom and Computer Networks, SPIE—The International Society for Optical Engineering Proceedings, vol. 1577, pp. 174-181, 1988.
- David A. Knodel et al., "Open Fibre Control, a laser safety interlink technique", High-Speed Fiber Networks and Channels, SPIE—The International Society for Optical Engineering Proceedings, vol. 991, pp. 179-182, 1992.
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, "Electrostatic Dissipative Enclosed Connector", vol. 34, No. 7B, Dec. 1991.
- "High Reliability SW Laser For Optical Data Links", LEOS '93 Conference Proceedings, IEEE Lasers and Electro-Optics Society 1993 Annual Meeting.
- Minimizing Electrostatic Discharge to a Cartridge, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Mar. 1987, <https://www.delphion.com/tbds/tdb?o=87A%2060509>, last visited Mar. 8, 2005.

K.P. Jackson et al., "High-Density Array, Optical Interconnects for Multi-Chip Modules", 1992 IEEE Multi-Chip Module Conference MCMC-92 Proceedings, IEEE Computer Society Press.

TDB: Stackable Circuit Card Packaging within a Logic Cage, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Dec. 1992,

<https://www.delphion.com/tdbs/tdb?o=92A%2063485>, last visited Mar. 8, 2005.

Jeff Hecht, The Laser Guidebook, 2nd ed., McGraw Hill, Inc., 1992.

* cited by examiner

FIG. 1

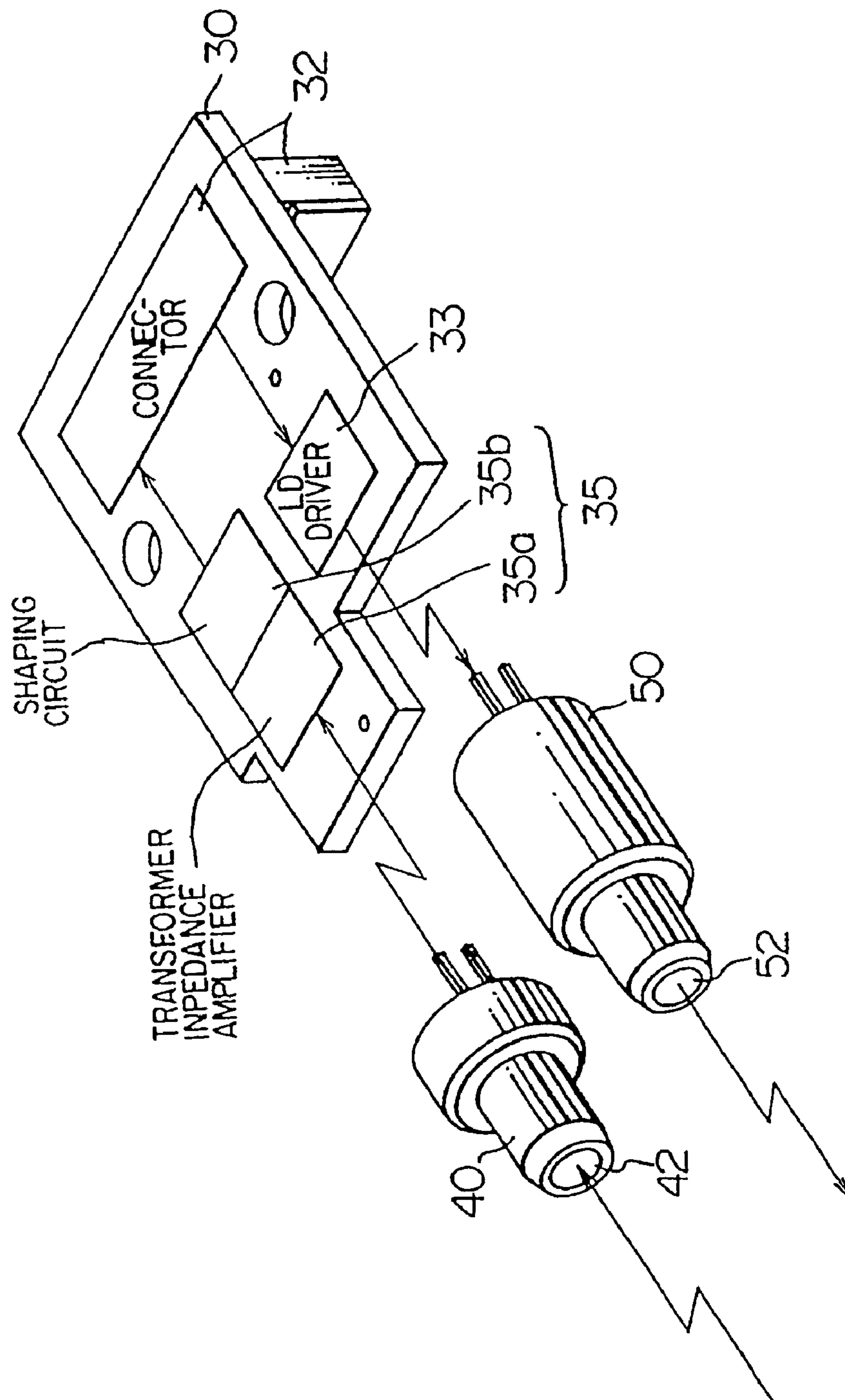


FIG. 2

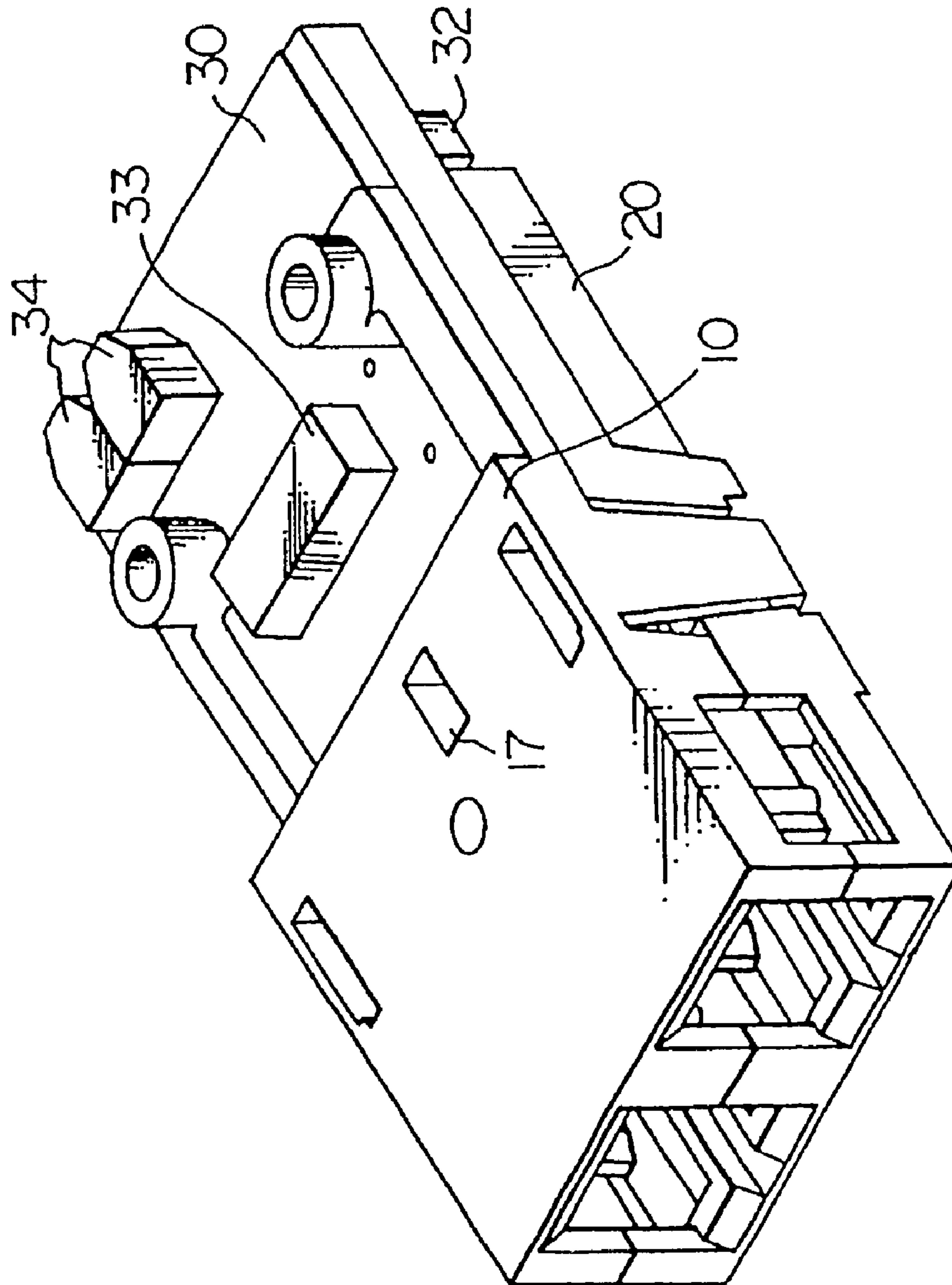


FIG. 3

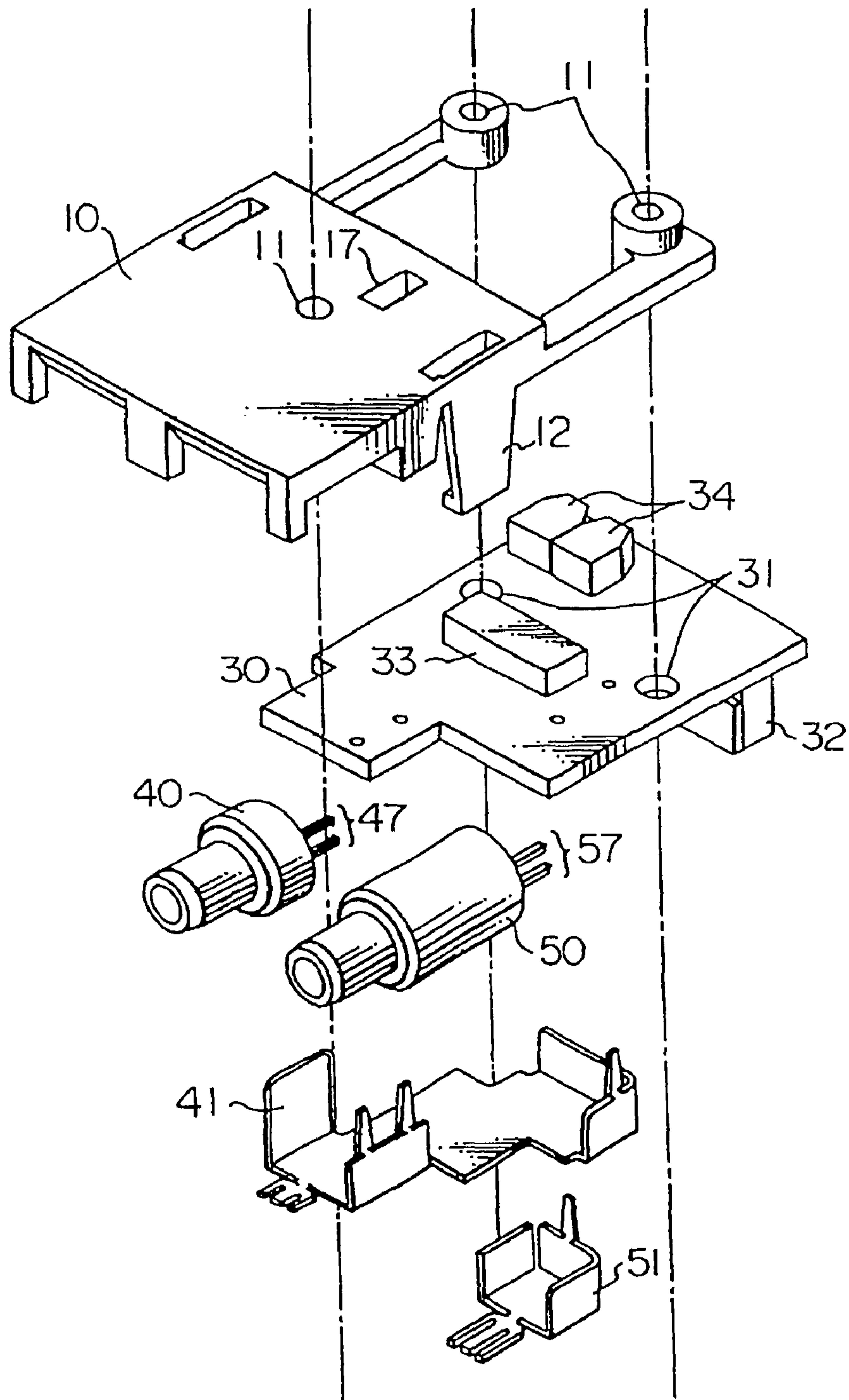


FIG. 4

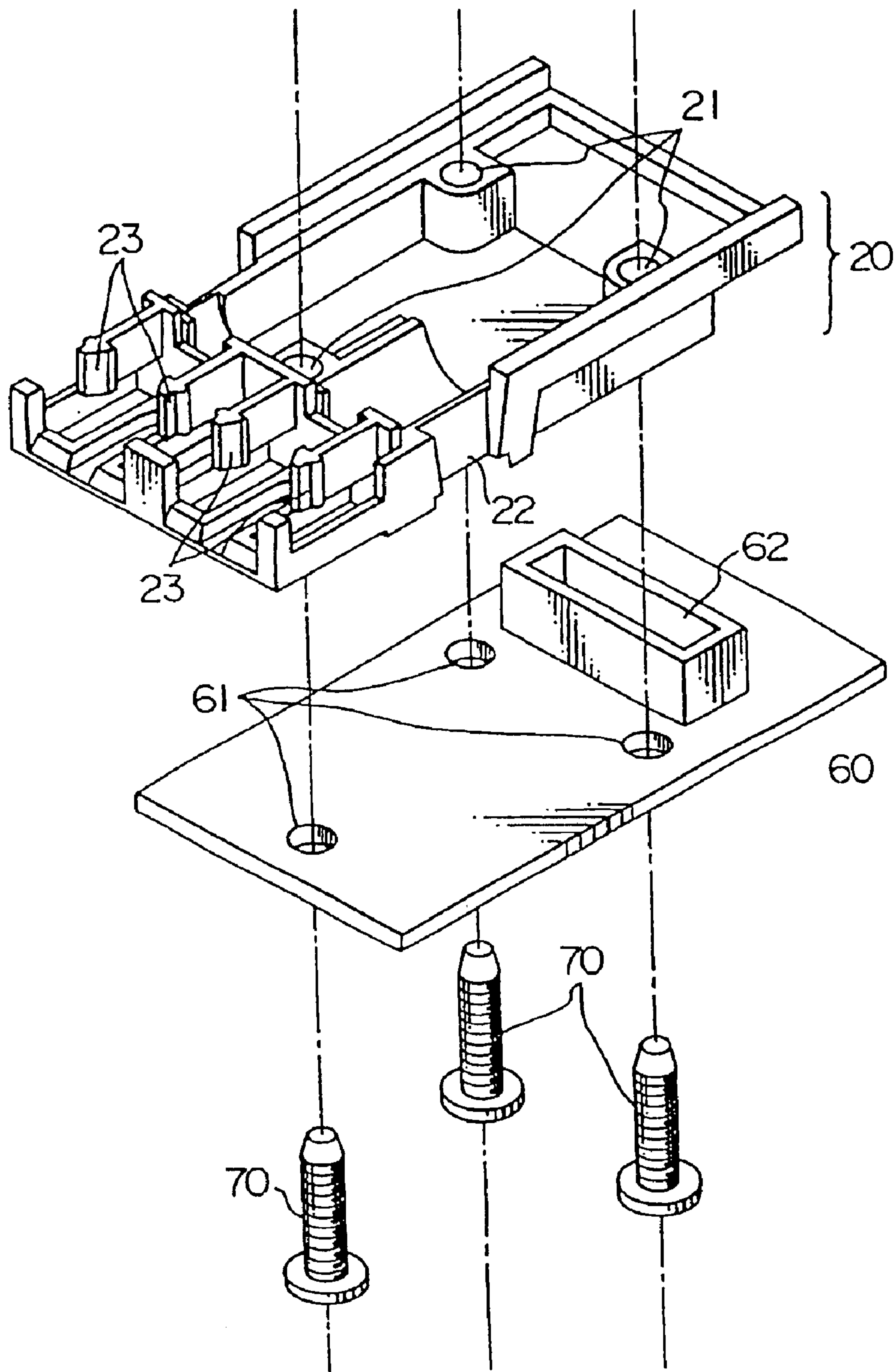


FIG. 5

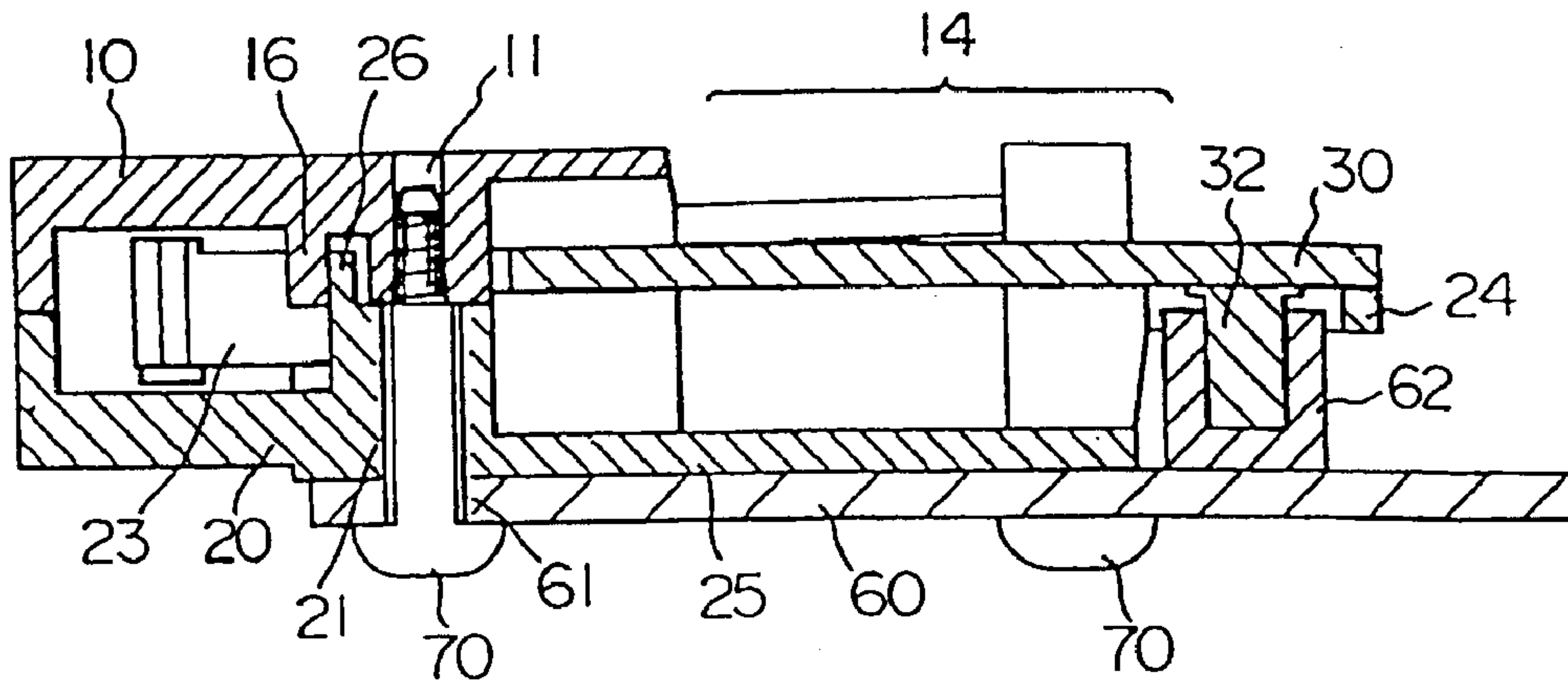


FIG. 6

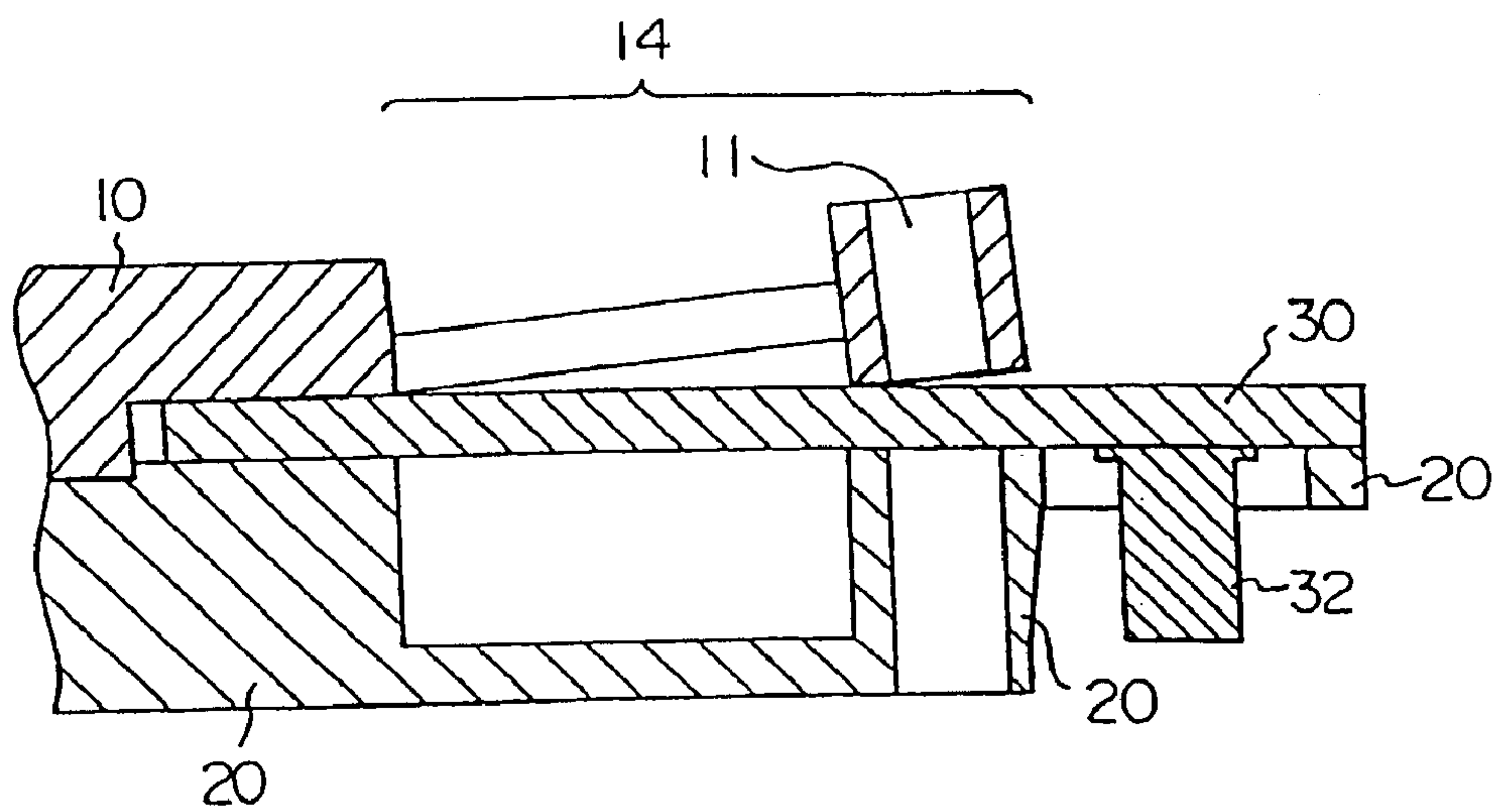


FIG. 7

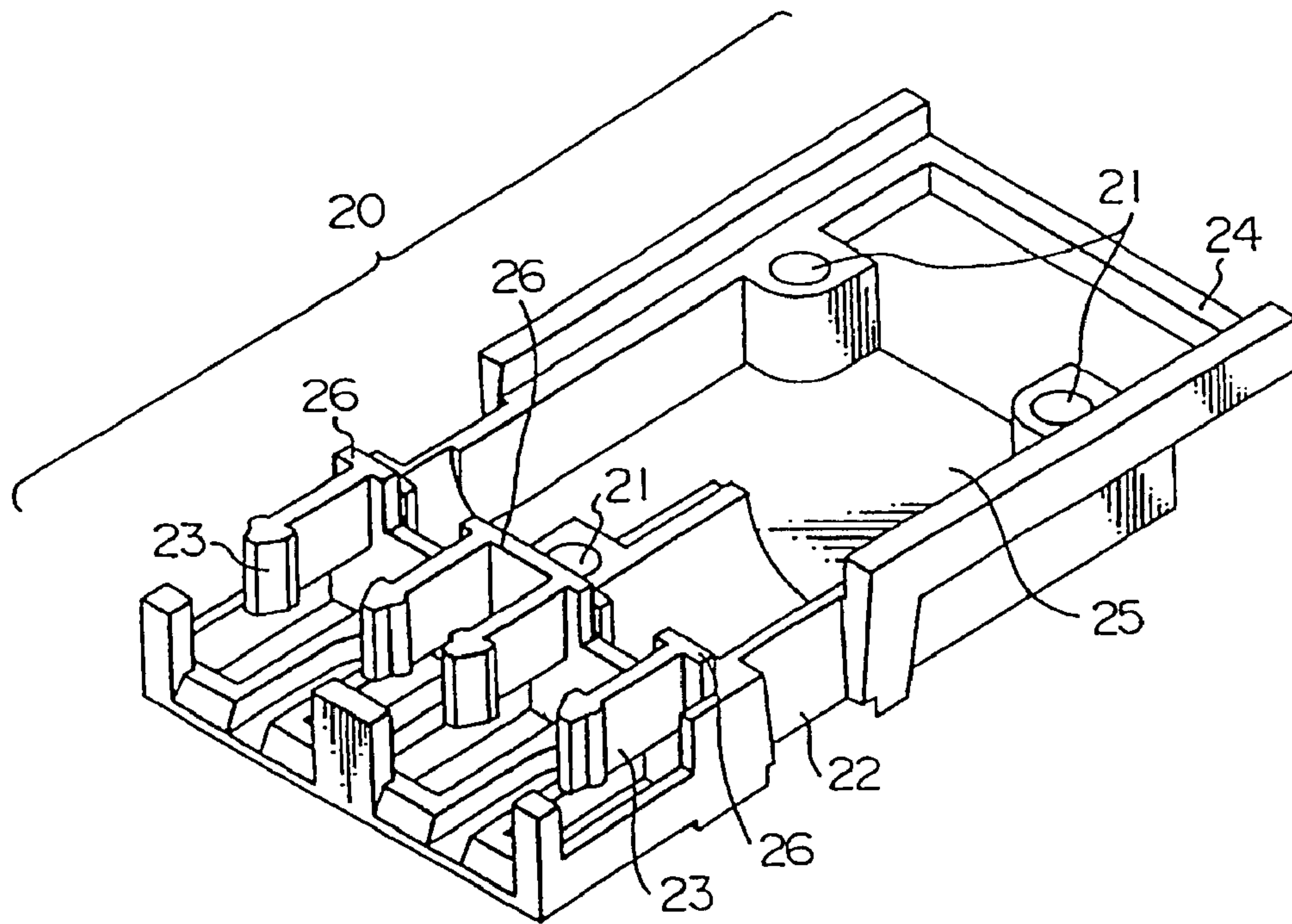


FIG. 8

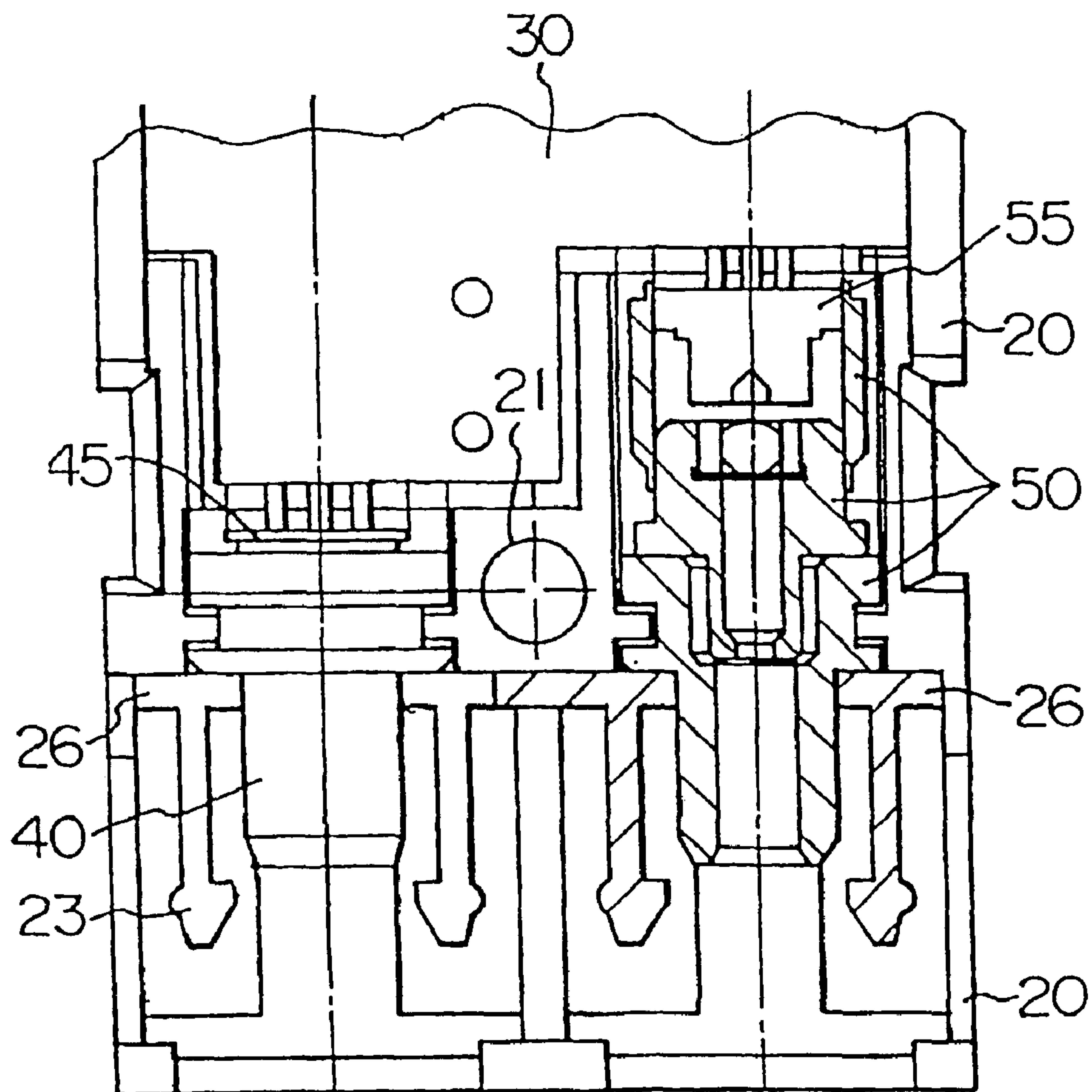


FIG. 9

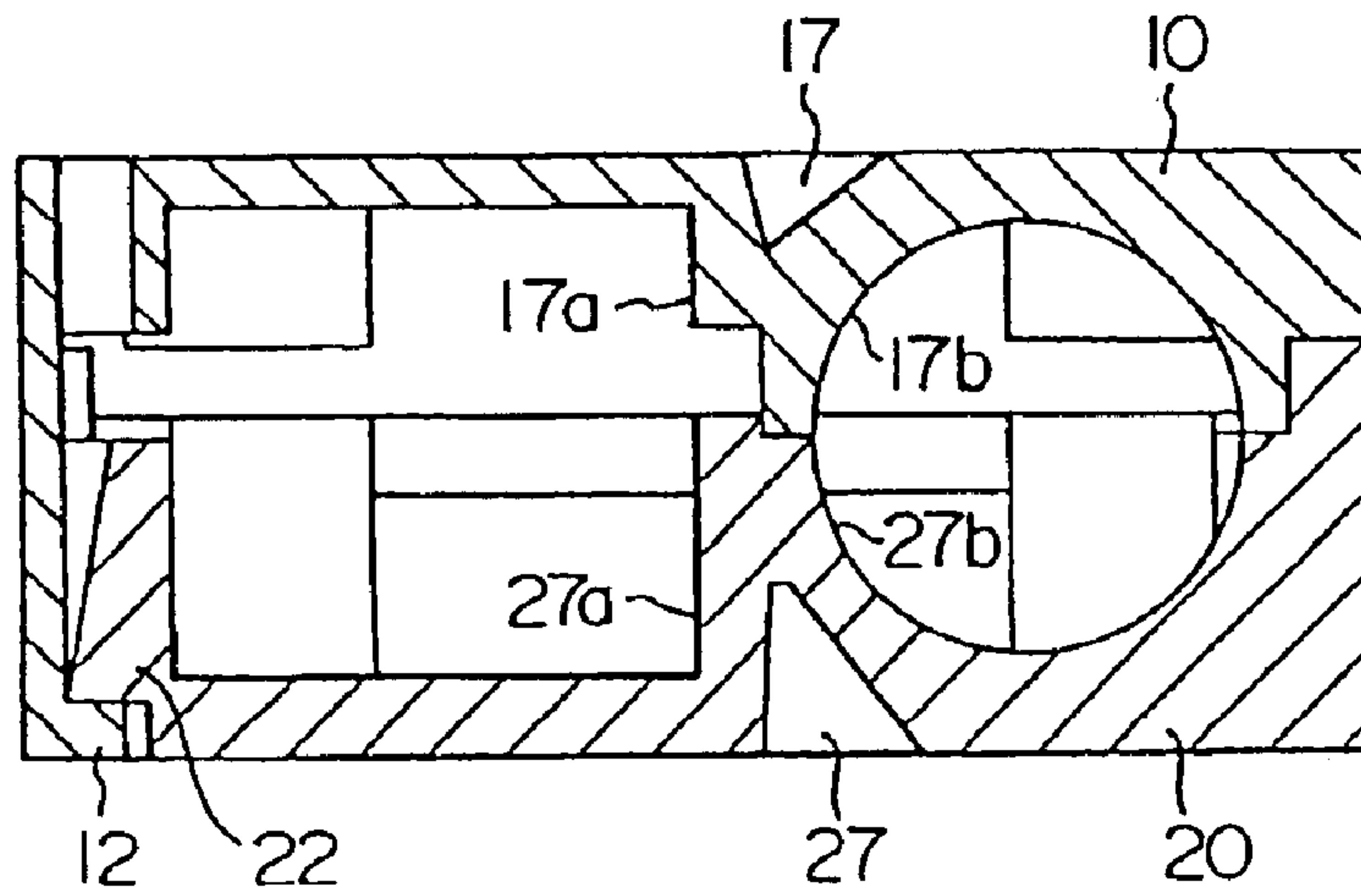


FIG. 10

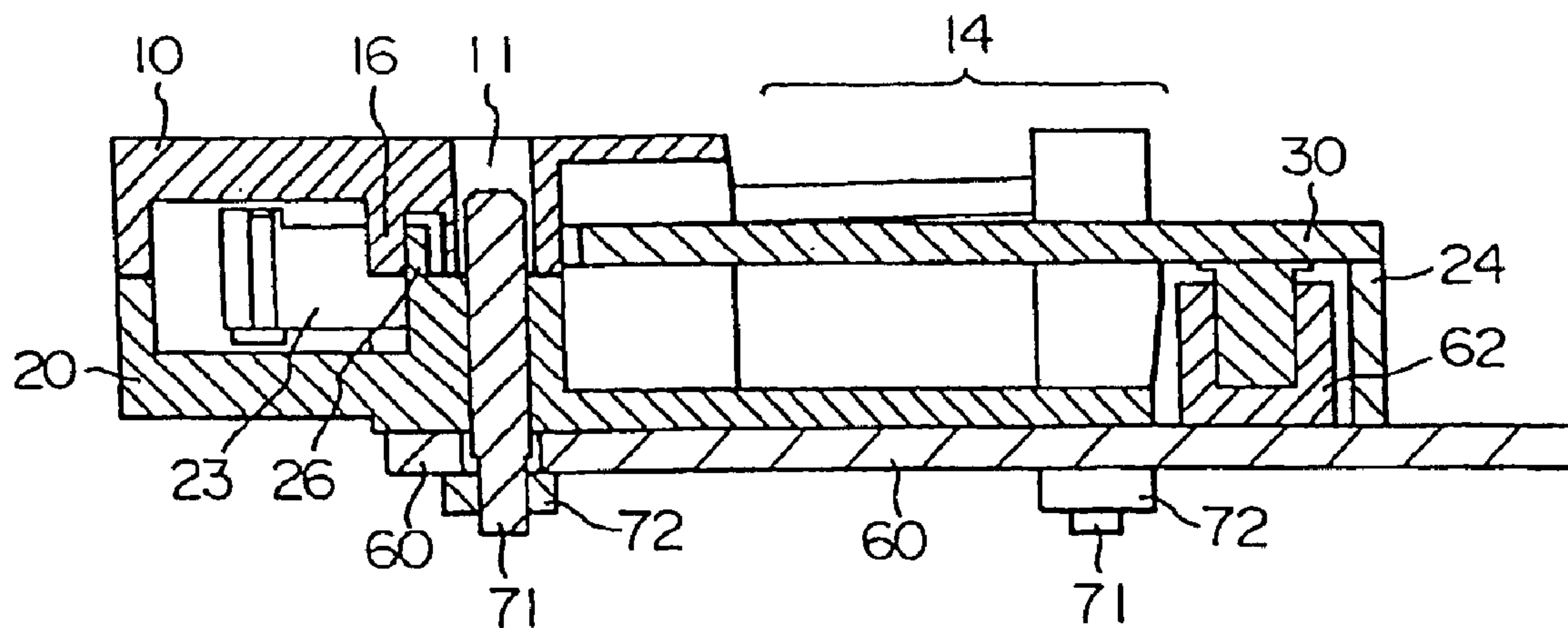


FIG. 11

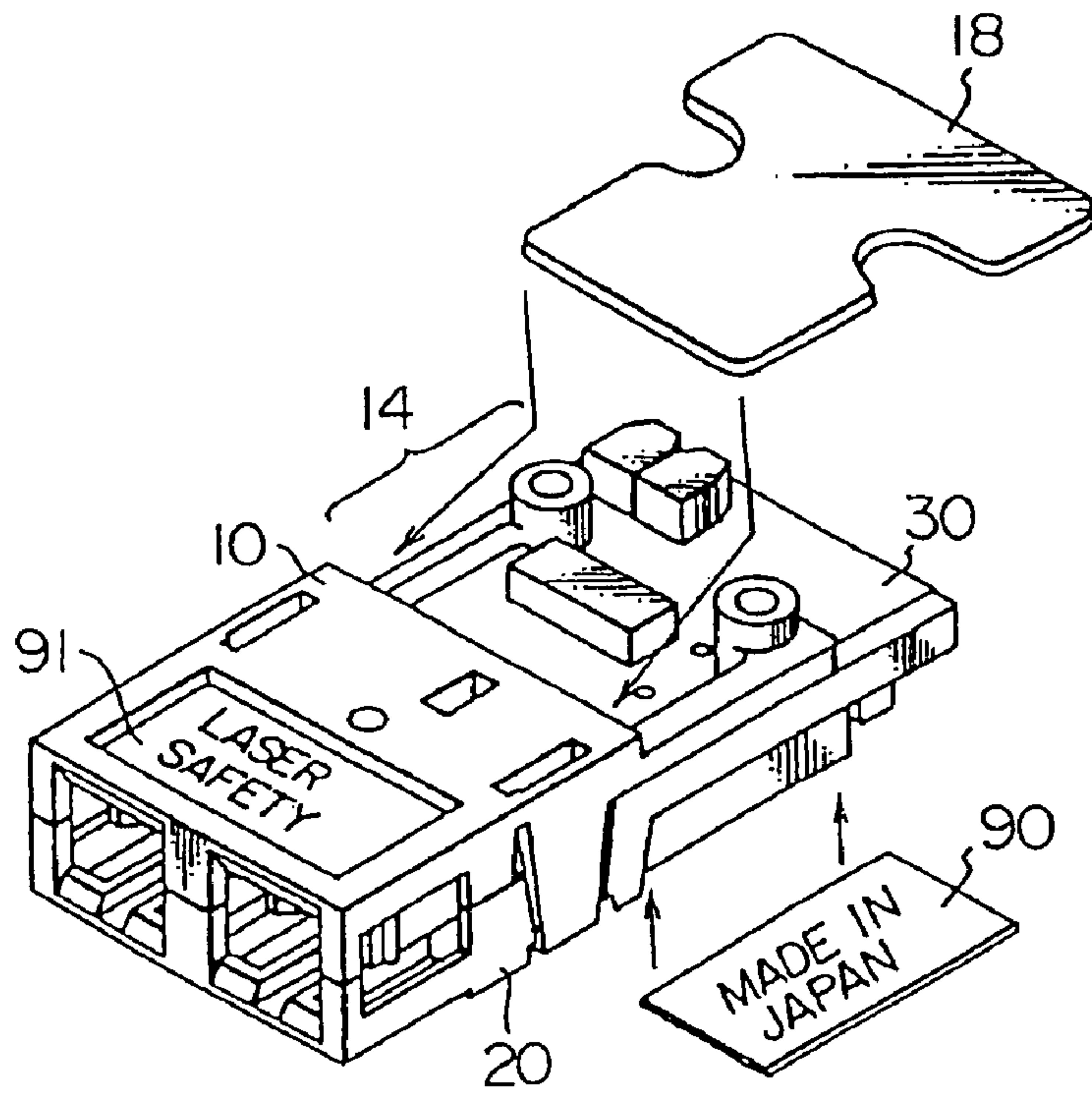


FIG. 12

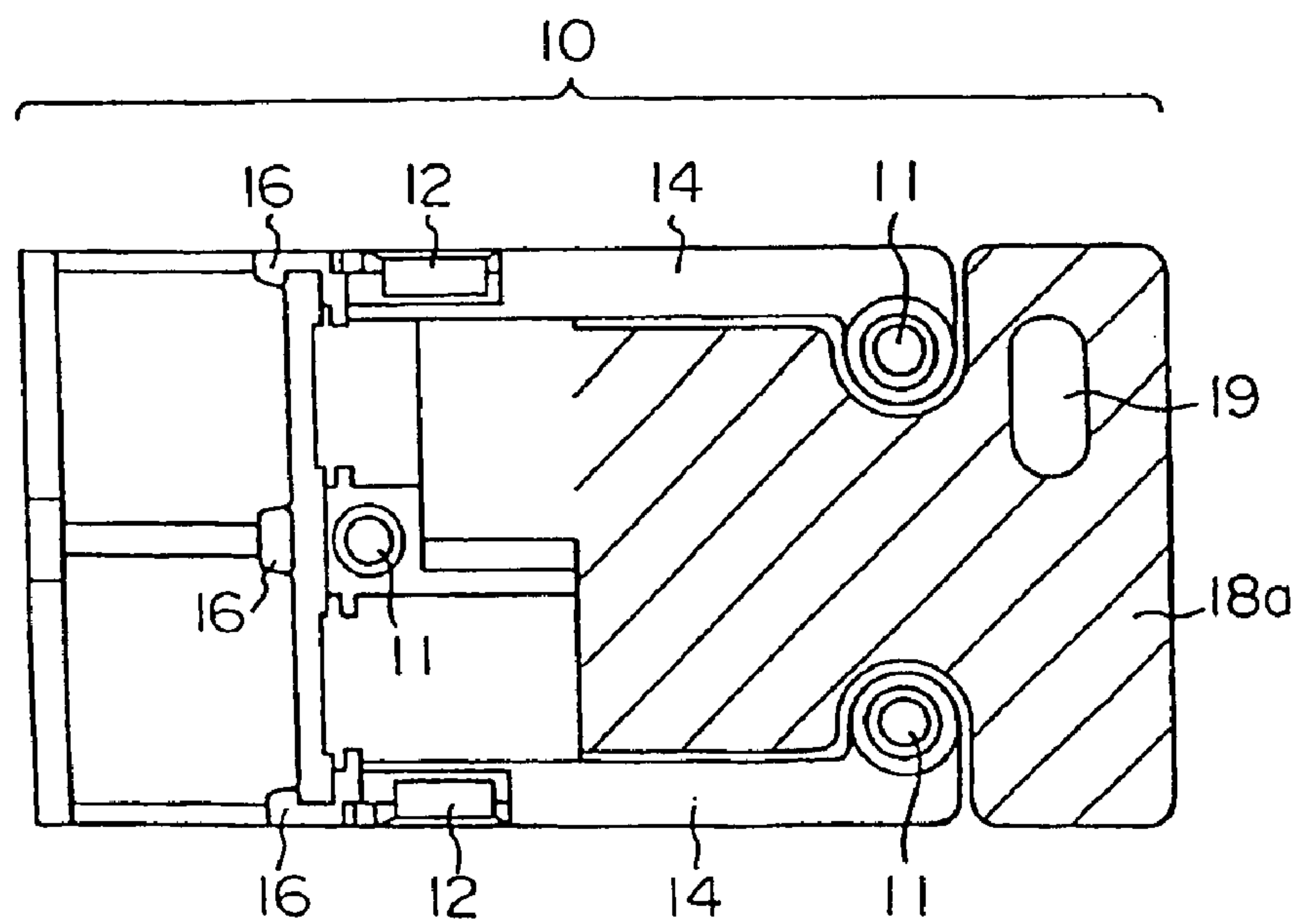


FIG. 13A

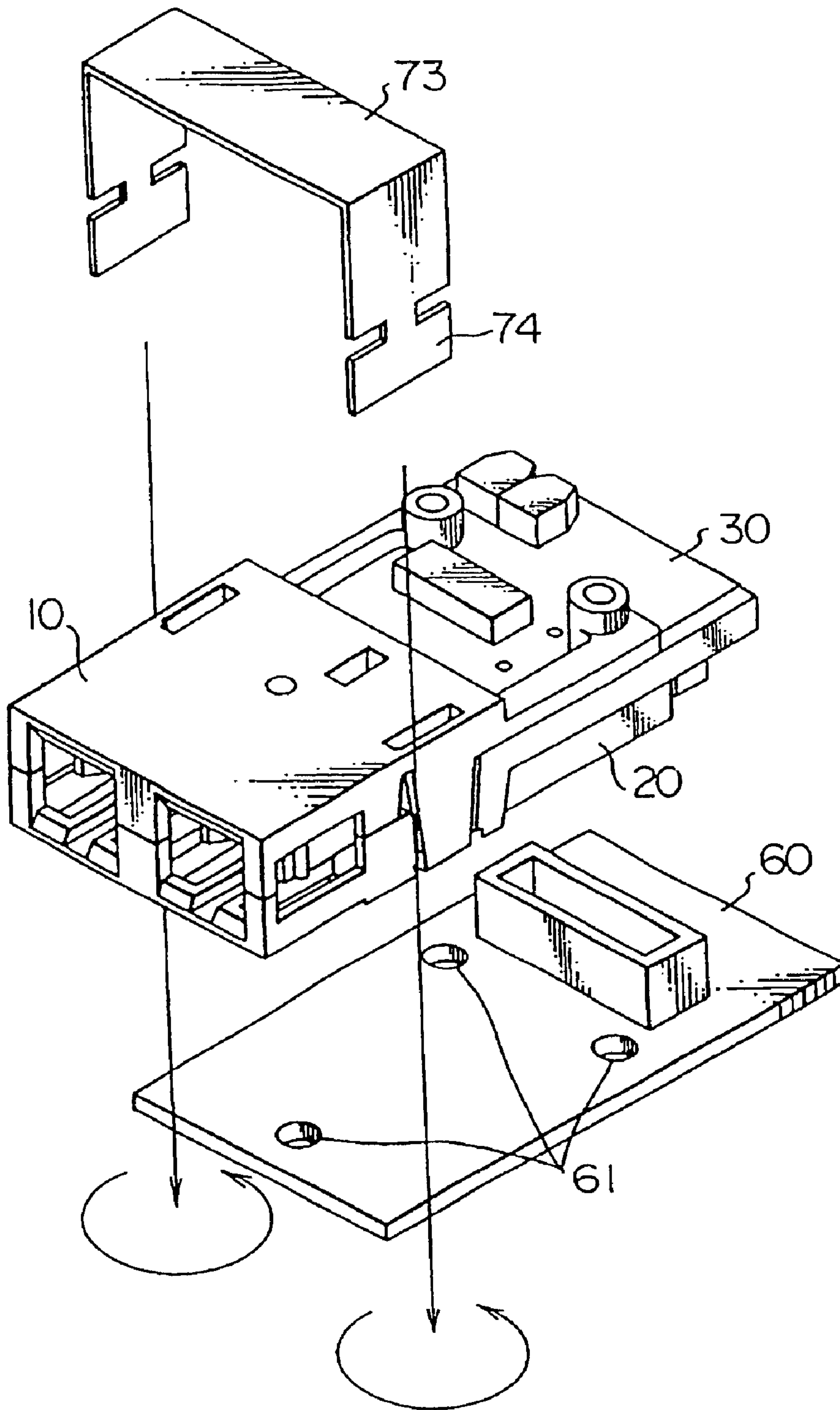


FIG. 13B

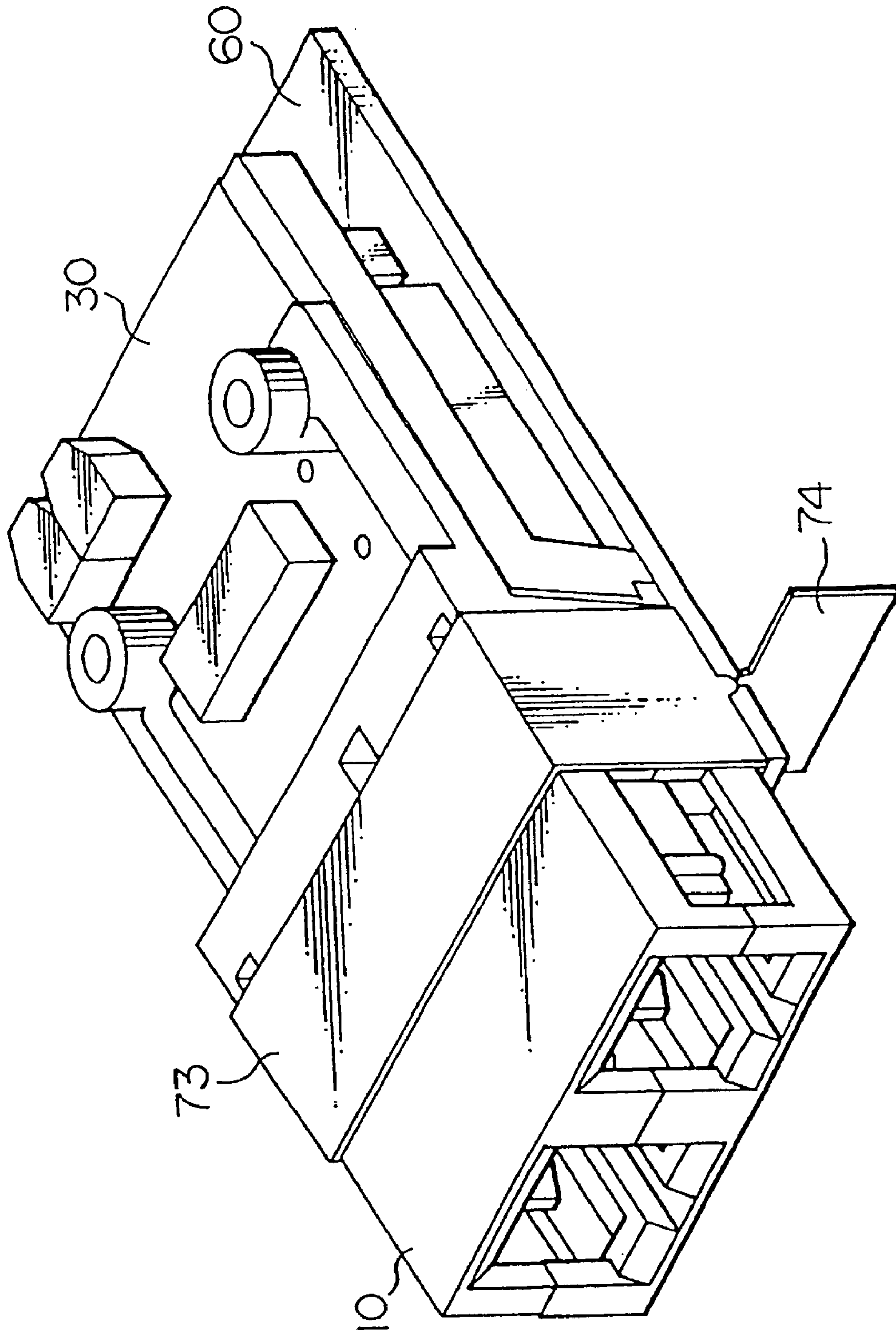


FIG. 14

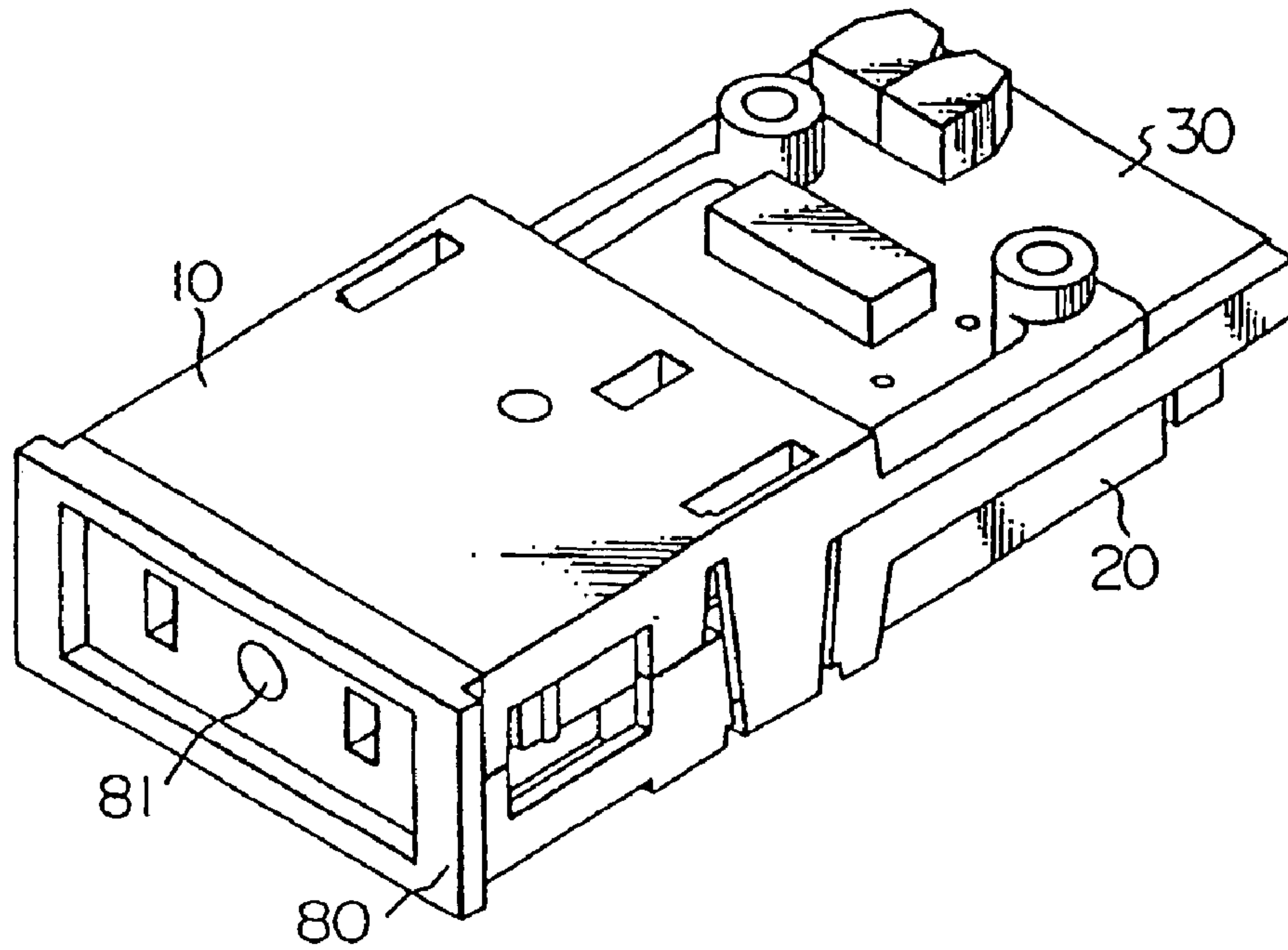


FIG. 15

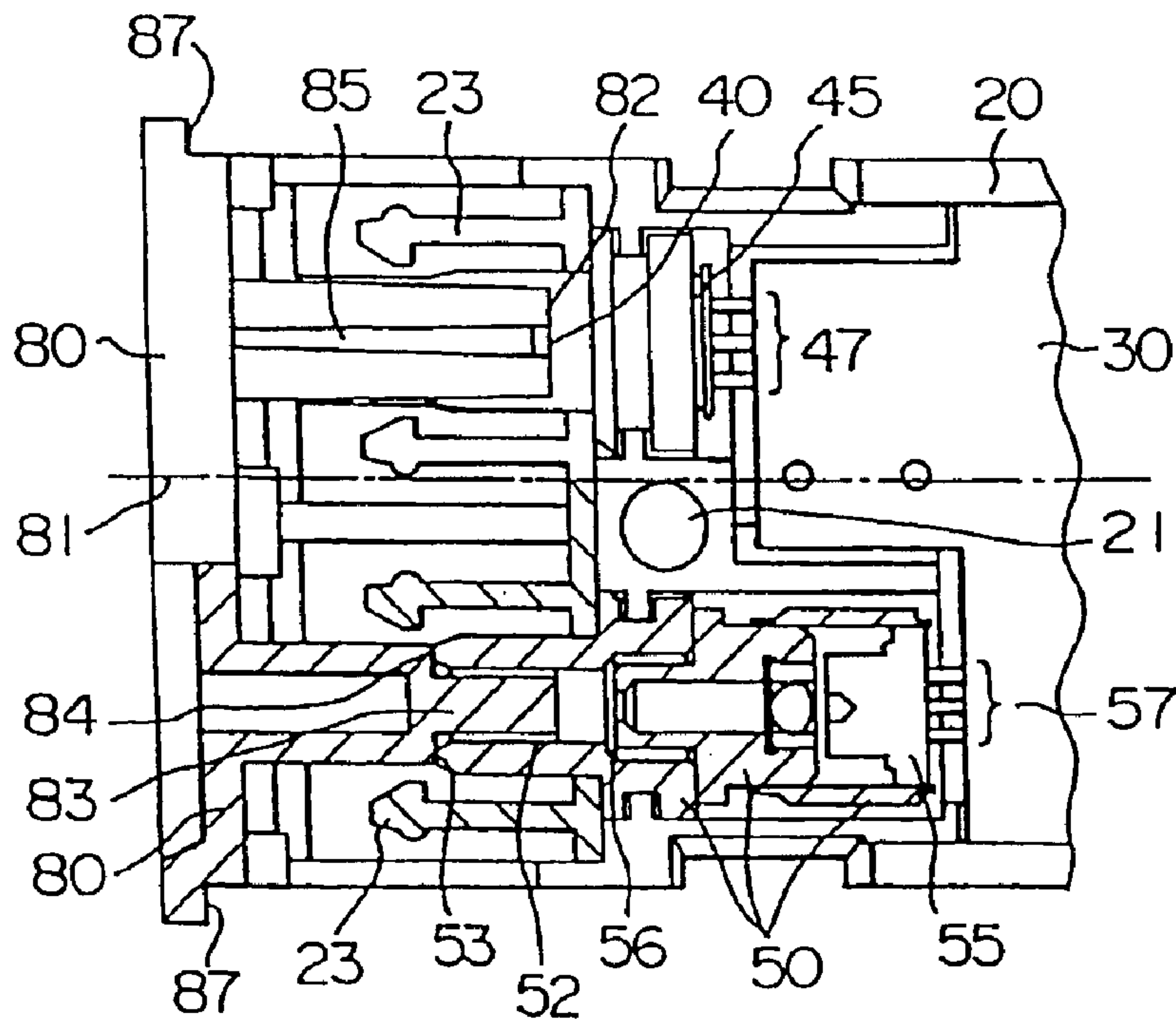


FIG. 16

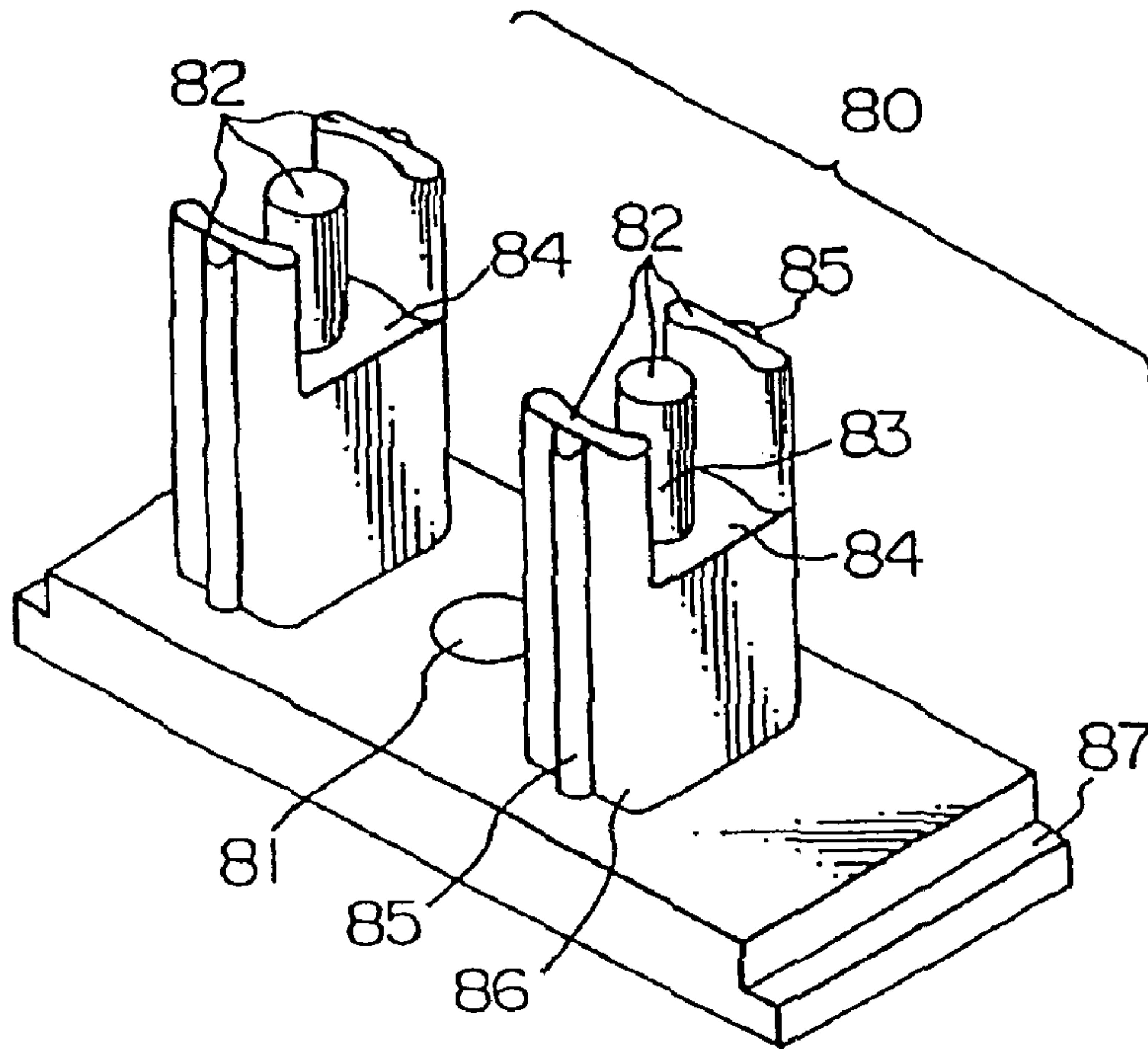


FIG. 17
PRIOR ART

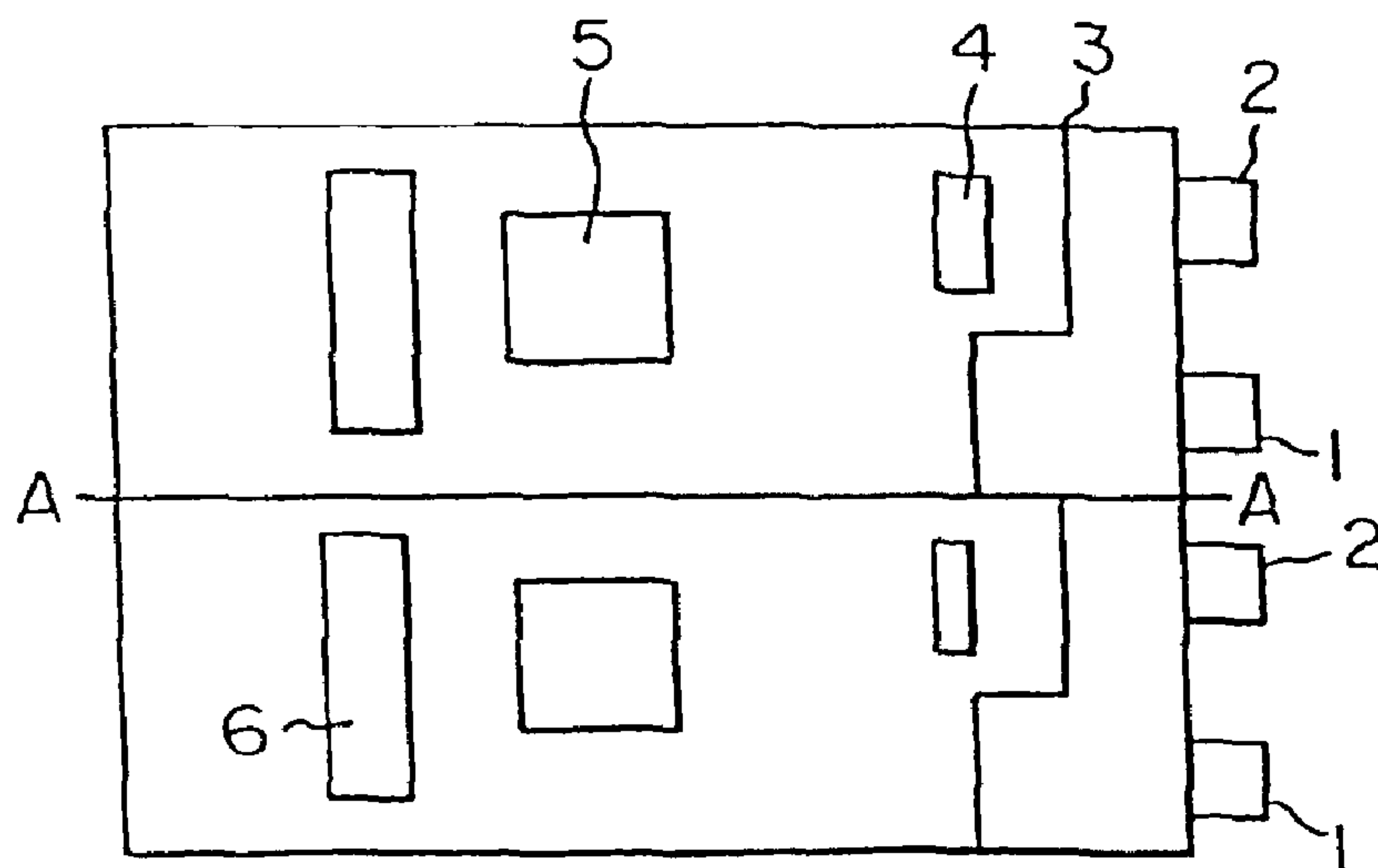


FIG. 18
PRIOR ART

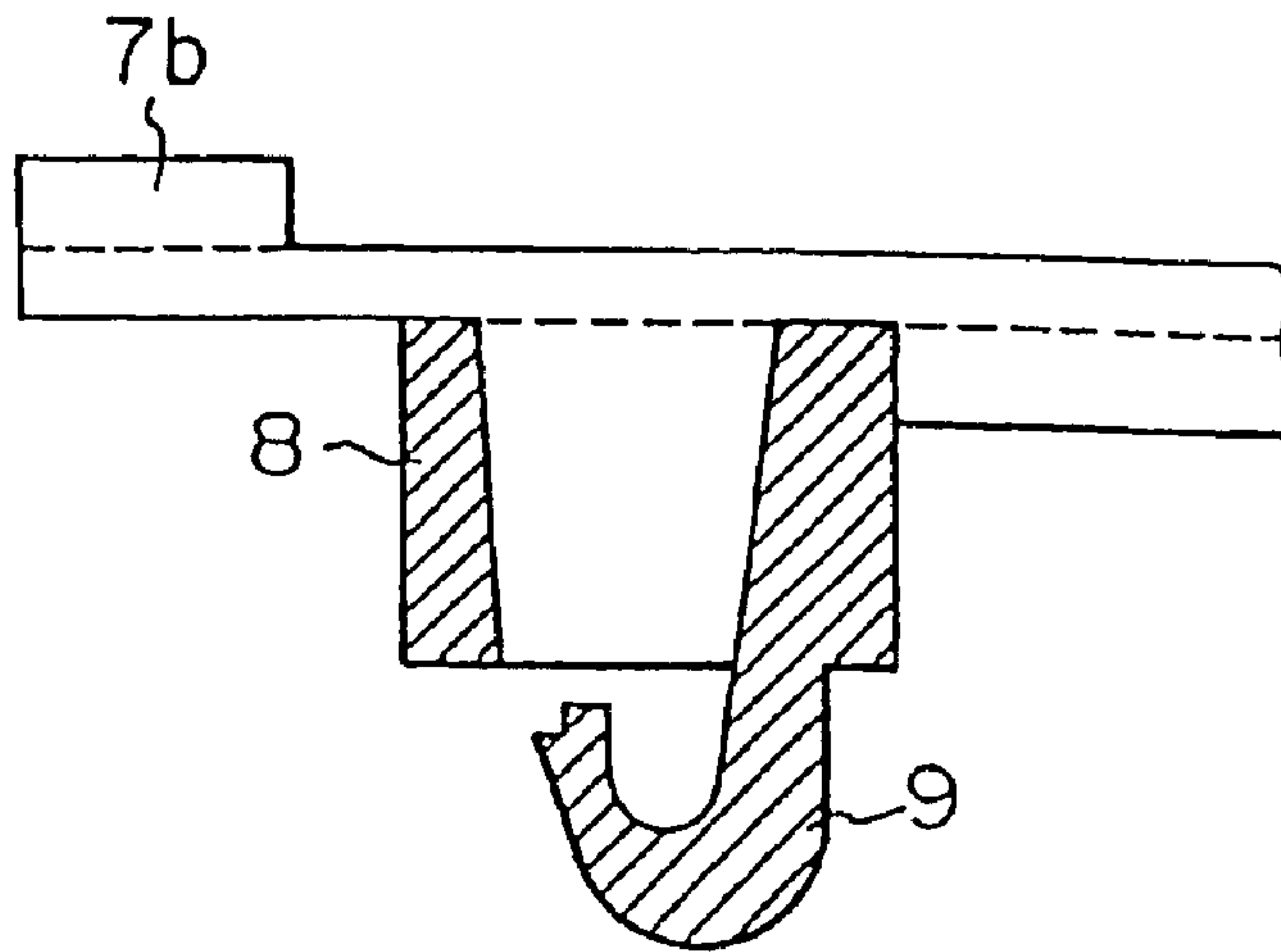


FIG. 19
PRIOR ART

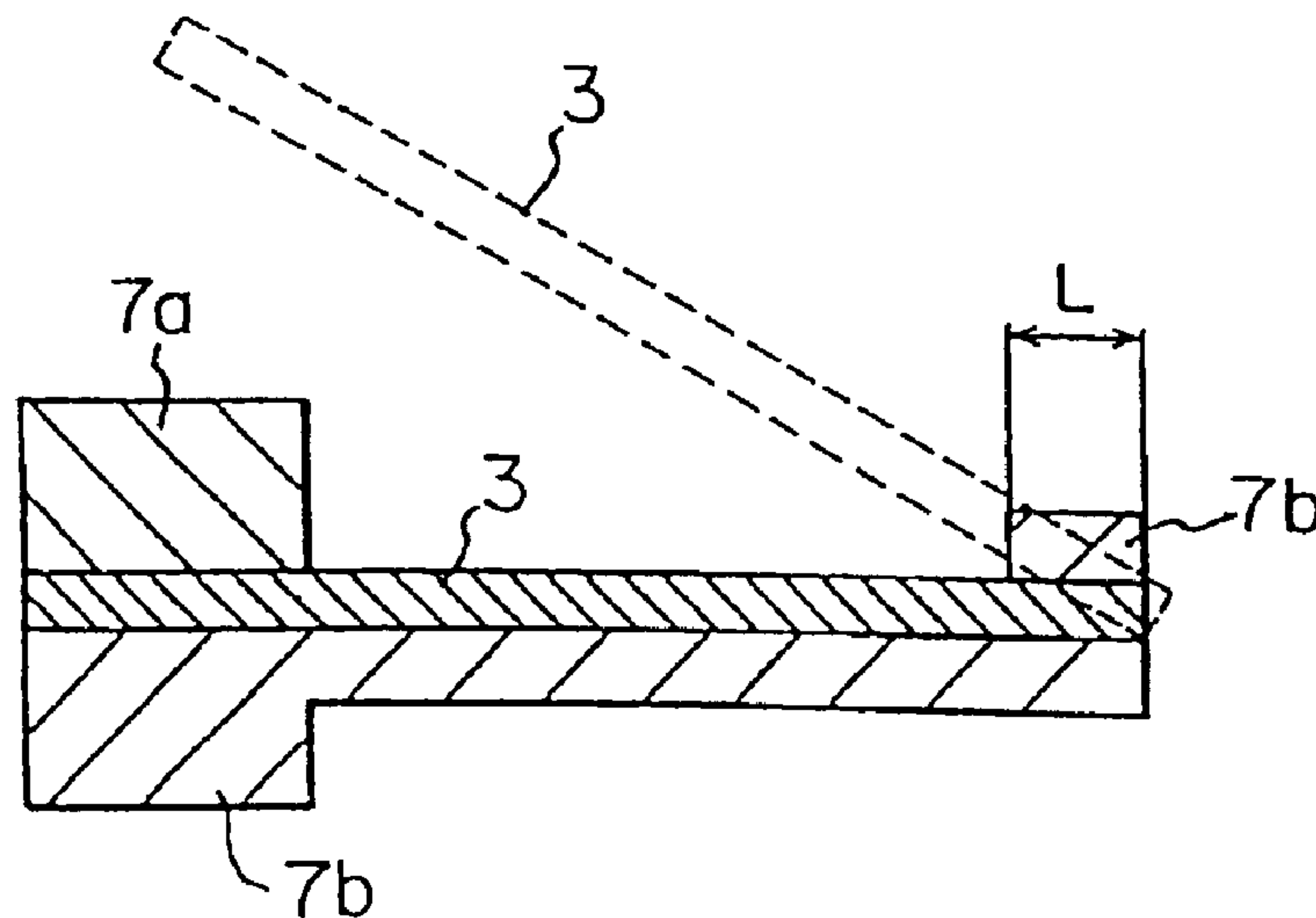


FIG. 20

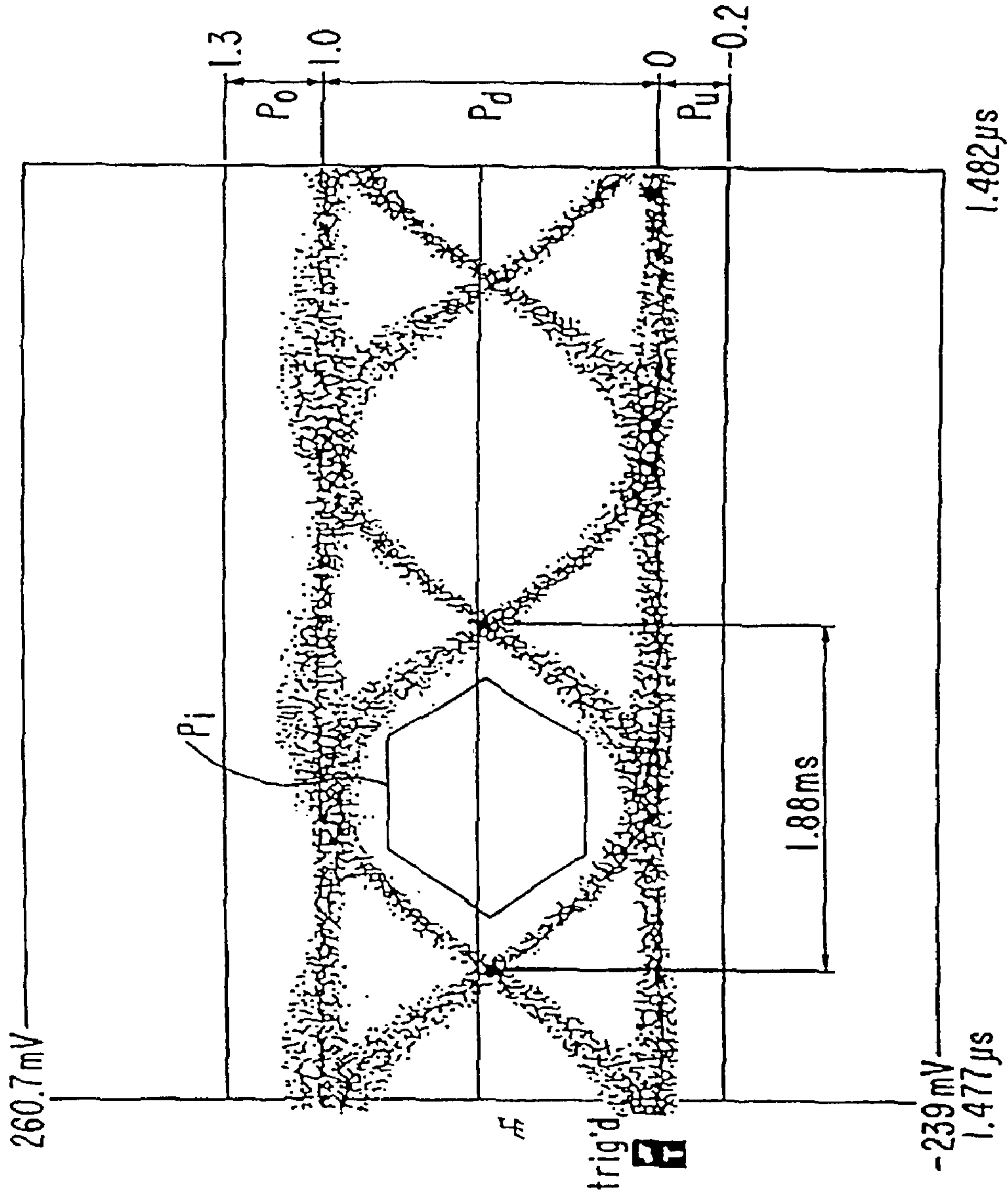


FIG. 21

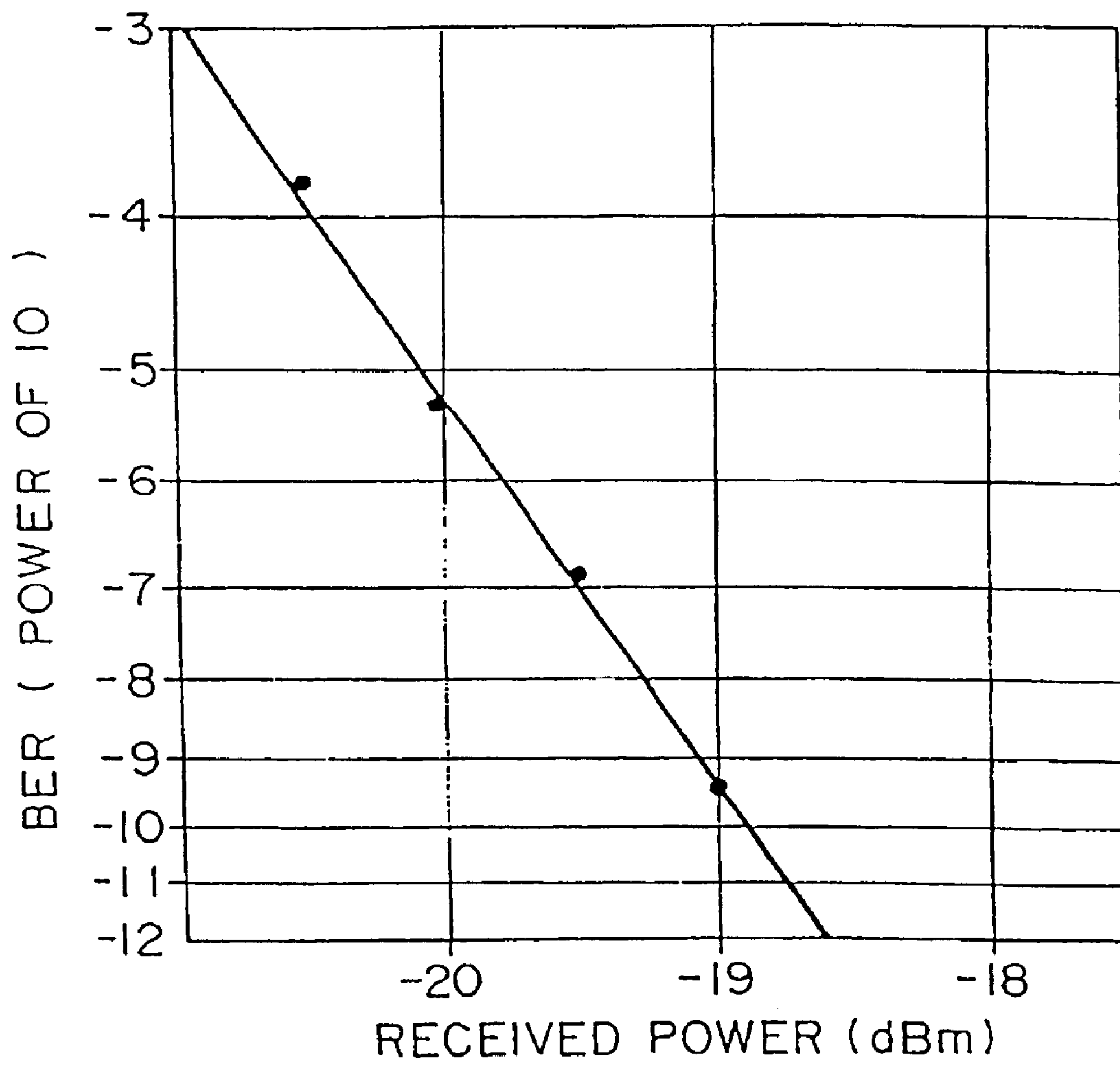


FIG. 22

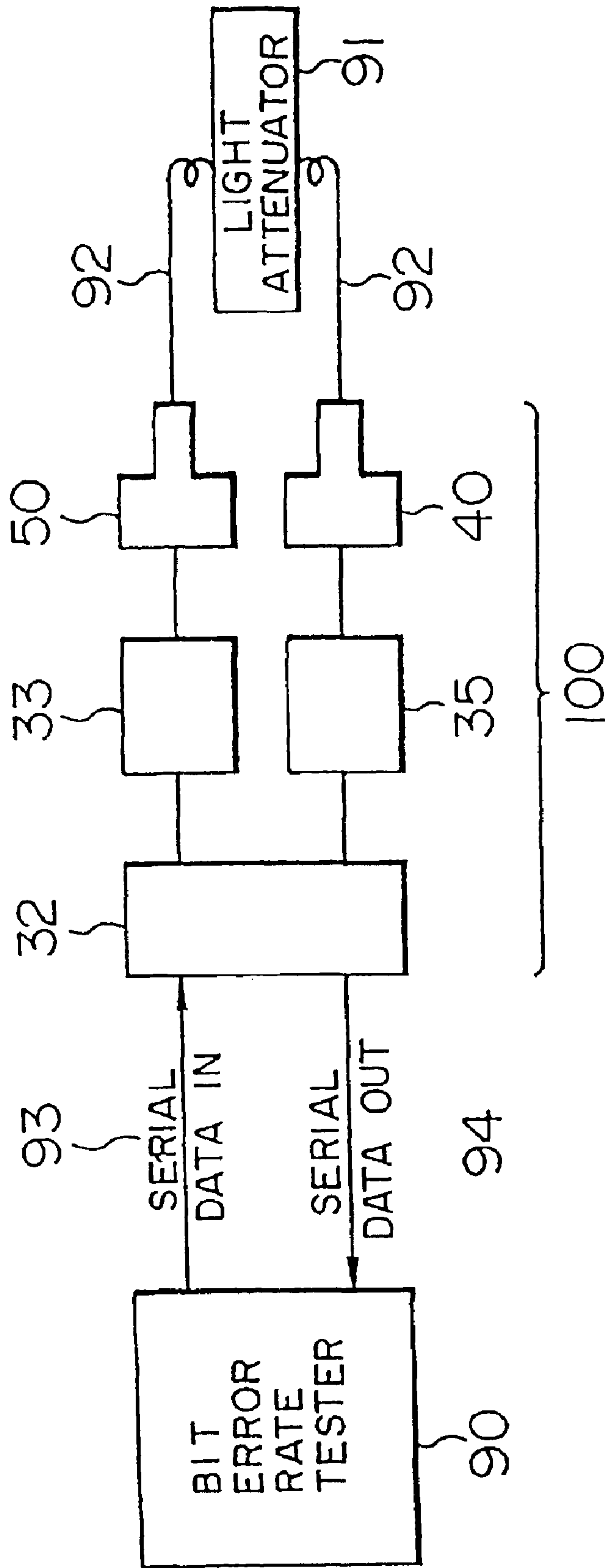
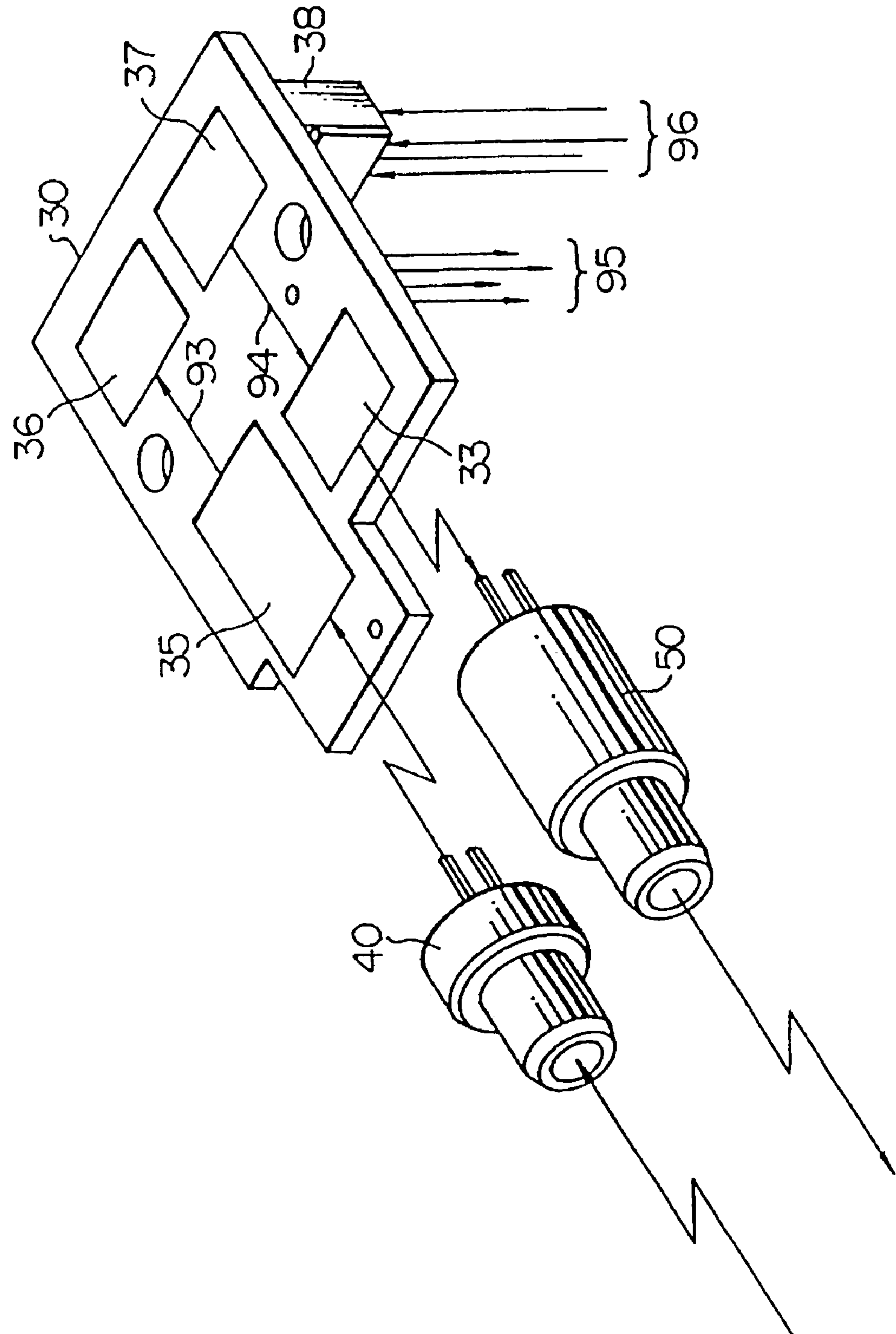


FIG. 23



FIBER OPTIC MODULE

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/571,334, filed on May 15, 2000, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 09/087,857, which was filed on Jun. 1, 1998 to seek reissue of U.S. Pat. No. 5,596,663, which patent issued on Jan. 21, 1997 on application Ser. No. 08/372,078, filed on Jan. 12, 1995.

More than one reissue application has been filed for the reissue of U.S. Pat. No. 5,596,663. The reissue applications are application Ser. No. 09/087,857, now U.S. Pat. No. Re 36,886, application Ser. No. 09/571,334, and the present application Ser. No. 10/766,488.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a fiber optic module which can be used in such a device as to perform data transfer between apparatuses.

There has been so far known such a fiber optic module as shown in FIGS. 17-19 (disclosed in JP-A-3218134). FIG. 17 is a plan view of a prior art fiber optic module which comprises laser diode (LD) modules 1 for transmitting an optical signal onto a printed circuit board 3 having a width of 76 mm and a length of 75 mm, photodiode (PD) modules 2 for receiving the optical signal, semiconductor ICs 4 and 5 for converting the optical into an electric signal, and a connector 6 for transfer of the electric signal to a mother board (not shown in the drawing).

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a lower frame for the prior art fiber optic module. The prior art fiber optic module is fixed to the mother board (not shown) by means of a spacer 8 and a J-letter shaped clip 9 both formed in a lower frame 7b.

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view showing a holding mechanism of the prior art fiber optic module to be held to the circuit board. More specifically, the circuit board 3 is inserted into a rear part of the lower frame 7b and then held by the upper and lower frames 7a and 7b.

However, the above prior art has had several problems which follow.

1) The electric signals are transferred on a parallel data basis, and then even though each of parallel signals consists of, e.g., 8 bits, the number of signal lines transferring the parallel signals as well as other signals becomes as many as 50, which requires the large size of connectors and semiconductor ICs for serial/parallel conversion, which results in that the size of the entire unit must be inevitably made large. Further, not only the large size of this unit per se goes against a recent tendency of the rapid downsizing movement of host computer but this also largely limits the design flexibility of mother board for system manufacturers.

2) The fixation between the fiber optic module and mother board in the prior art is effected by means of the J-letter shaped clip 9 in the form of a resin leg extended from the lower frame 7b as already explained in connection with FIG. 18. This requires a large hole as an opening for fixation in the mother board, whereby the design flexibility of the mother board by the system manufacturer is largely limited.

Further, since the prior art has such a structure that a load caused by the force derived by mounting and dismounting of the optical fiber is applied to the J-letter shaped clip 9 and the lead (not shown) of the connector 6, this causes a breakage of the J-letter shaped resin-clip 9 made from resin or a poor connection of the connector lead, with the result of reduction in the reliability of the fiber optic module.

Furthermore, for the purpose of avoiding any stress applied to the leads of the LD modules 1 and PD modules 2, the accuracy of each of the parts must be increased and thus parts management (such as parts acceptance inspection) becomes necessary, which make it difficult to obtain a low-cost fiber optic module.

3) The prior art fiber optic module is fixed by soldering the connector 6 to the circuit board 3 and thereafter the signal lines of the connector 6 are directly connected to the mother board by soldering. The necessity of these works hinders realization of a low-cost fiber optic module.

4) In the method for holding the circuit board 3 as shown in FIG. 19, a warpage occurs in the circuit board 3, which remarkably deteriorates the reliability of the circuit board 3. Further, the holding method shown in FIG. 19 requires a sufficient length of the circuit board 3 itself and a sufficient circuit-board holding length L, which hinders realization of a miniaturized fiber optic module.

5) Since most area of the circuit board 3 is in its exposed state, when a worker handles the prior art fiber optic module or a user mounts the prior art fiber optic module onto the mother board, the prior art fiber optic module is susceptible to electrostatic destruction, which leads to poor reliability and costliness of the fiber optic module.

6) During a long-term storage, dust or foreign matter invades into the LD and PD modules into which optical fibers are to plug, which causes improper or poor connection between the optical fiber and the module, thus resulting in remarkable reduction in the reliability of the fiber optic module.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a fiber optic module which can solve the above problems in the prior art and can be made compact in size, high in the design flexibility of mother board, low in cost and high in reliability.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, the above object is attained by providing a fiber optic module which includes a connector connected to a mother board of a host computer, an LD semiconductor IC for converting serial data received from the mother board to an LD electric signal for a laser diode, an LD module for converting the LD electric signal to an LD optical signal, a PD module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a PD electric signal, a PD semiconductor IC for converting the PD electric signal to a PD serial data, a circuit board having the connector and carrying LD semiconductor IC and PD semiconductor IC, an LD shielding plate for electrically shielding the LD module, a PD shielding plate for electrically shielding the PD module, a [first] frame comprising a first frame part and a second frame part for holding the circuit board, LD module and PD module, and a second frame for holding the circuit board, LD module and PD module. In the fiber optic module, the connector may be of a surface mounting type, leads of the LD and PD modules may be connected to a side of the circuit board mounted with the connector, the circuit board may have an LD variable resistor for adjusting a drive current of the LD module, the

LD variable resistor may be provided to a side of the circuit board opposite to the connector, the circuit board may have a PD variable resistor for detecting a signal of the PD module, the PD variable resistor may be provided to the side of the circuit board opposite to the connector, 3 signal processing semiconductor ICs or less may be provided, an outline configuration of the circuit board may measure 17 mm through 25.4 mm wide and 30 mm through 50 mm long, the outline dimensions of the fiber optic module may be 19 mm through 25.4 mm wide, 45 mm through 65 mm high and 9 mm through 25.4 mm high, the second frame *part* may be provided with pawls for coupling of the optical signal, the first frame *part* may be provided with projections for protecting the pawls, the first and second [frames] *frame parts* may be made of resin material, the first and second [frames] *frame parts* may have means for holding the circuit board, the holding means may be a snap-fit mechanism, a tipmost end of the circuit board may be held by the first and second [frames] *frame parts*, the first frame *part* may have an arm, a recess provided to the arm may be used to hold at least one rear part of the circuit board, and the data transmission rate of the optical signal may be 200 Mbits/s or more.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view, in a block diagram form, of a fiber optic module in accordance with a first aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a second aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of a part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a third aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of another part of a fiber optic module in accordance with the third aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a fifth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a lower frame *part* for a fiber optic module in accordance with a sixth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a seventh aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a fiber optic module in accordance with an eighth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a ninth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a tenth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is a plan view of a fiber optic module in accordance with an eleventh aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 13A is an exploded perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a twelfth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 13B shows a perspective view of the assembled fiber optic module of the twelfth aspect of the invention;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a thirteenth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a plan view of the fiber optic module in accordance with the thirteenth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a module cap of the fiber optic module in accordance with the thirteenth aspect of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a plan view of a prior art fiber optic module;

FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a lower frame *part* for the prior art fiber optic module;

FIG. 19 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of how to hold a circuit board of the prior art fiber optic module.

FIG. 20 is an eye pattern of a random pattern transmitted through the fiber optic module of the invention;

FIG. 21 shows a bit error rate (BER) of the fiber optic module of the invention;

FIG. 22 is a circuit diagram of measuring circuit for the bit error rate; and

FIG. 23 is a block diagram of the fiber optic module of the fourteenth aspect of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which parts having the same reference numerals represent identical parts.

Referring first to FIG. 1, there is shown a block diagram of a fiber optic module in accordance with a first aspect of the present invention. In FIG. 1, a printed circuit board (which will be referred to as the PCB, hereinafter) 30 functions to send an electric signal (serial data) received at a PCB connector 32 to a laser diode (LD) driver 33 to drive an LD element (not shown and refer to FIG. 8) located within an LD module 50 and to transmit the data in the form of an optical signal to an optical fiber (ferule: not shown) inserted in an opening 52 of the LD module 50. A photodiode (PD) module 40, on the other hand, receives an optical signal from an optical fiber (not shown) inserted in an opening 42 of the PD module 40, converts the optical signal to a current through a PD element (not shown: refer to FIG. 8), and sends the current to a transformer impedance amplifier part 35a of an amplifier 35 in the form of a semiconductor IC for conversion of the current to a voltage. Further, the optical analog signal in the form of the voltage is converted by a shaping circuit part 35b into a digital signal and transmitted as serial data to the mother board through the PCB connector 32. With the fiber optic module of the present invention, since transfer of an electric signal is carried out in the form of serial data, the PCB connector 32 requires only about 22 of signal lines. That is, not only the size of the PCB connector 32 itself can be made highly compact but the PCB 30 can also be made compact, which results in that the fiber optic module can realize reliable data transmission with a speed as high as above 130 Mbits/s. In this connection, although the amplifier 35 has been made in the form of a single semiconductor IC in the first aspect of the present invention, the transformer impedance amplifier part 35a may be made separately from the shaping circuit part 35b respectively as a single semiconductor IC with substantially the same effects as the above case.

A high speed data transmission with LD elements emitting 780 nm wavelength with 5 mW maximum rating voltage, for example. The fiber optic module of the invention is in conformity of the ANSI x3T9.3 fiber channel standard and performs data transmission rates at 133 Mbits/s, 266 Mbits/s, 531 Mbits/s and 1061 Mbits/s. A typical performance is shown in FIG. 20. FIG. 20 shows an eye pattern of a random pattern transmitted at the transmission rate of 531 Mbits/s through the fiber optic module of the invention. FIG.

5

20 illustrates a voltage level converted from the optical signal emitted by LD module 50 via an opto-electric conversion element having a sufficiently broad wave band as a function of time. The figure shows optical signal passed through a Bessel filter of 400 MHz observed by an oscilloscope. In FIG. 20, reference Pd designates the standard amplitude width representing emission level, Po designates an overshoot permitted in the ANSI x3T9.3 normalized by the value of Pd, and Pu represents a permissible undershoot normalized by the value of Pd. Comparing with the permissible overshoot Po and the permissible undershoot Pu, the optical signal from the fiber optic module of the invention is surely a desirable signal having a sufficient margin from the permissible values. Reference Pi shows an eye diagram provided in the ANSI x3T9.3 being applied on the data of the invention. No errors shown in the eye diagram certify that the fiber optic module of the invention has a sufficient margin from the permissible values. In FIG. 20, a cyclic period of the optical signal of 1.88 ns is drawn for a proper understanding of performance of the invention at 531 Mbits/s.

FIG. 21 shows a bit error rate (BER) of the fiber optic module of the invention. FIG. 21 illustrates the bit error rate in a logarithmic scale as a function of the optical power received by the optical sensor. The bit error rate is measured by a bit error rate tester connected with the optical sensor through the fiber optic module. The measuring circuit is shown in FIG. 22 as an example. An electrical serial data 93 from the bit error rate tester 90 is transmitted to LD driver 33 via PCB connector 32. LD driver 33 converts the electrical serial data to an optical signal for stimulating LD module 50. The optical signal emitted from LD module 50 is transmitted to PD module 40 via optical cables 92 and light attenuator 91. The optical signal transmitted to PD module 40 is then converted to an electric signal by amplifier 35 and transmitted to bit error rate tester 90 in the form of serial data output 94 via PCB connector 32. The bit error rate shown in FIG. 21 means a ratio of serial data 94 passed after fiber optic module assembly 100 compared with serial data 93 which is before passing through the assembly 100. For example, when error occurs in one bit during transmission of 1000 bits of data, the ratio becomes 10^{-3} . The received power shown in FIG. 21 represents the intensity of the optical signal incident to PD module 40 shown in FIG. 22. The optical signal emitted by LD module 50 is variably regulated by light attenuator 91 in level of an incident optical signal to control the received power or intensity of the optical signal transmitted to PD module 40. The diagram of FIG. 21 is obtained in the manner described above utilizing the measuring circuit shown in FIG. 22.

In FIG. 21, the actual plotted points are at the received powers of -20.5 dBm, -20 dBm, -19.5 dBm and -19 dBm only. A linearly extrapolated line of the above four plotted points shows the received power at 10^{-12} of BER reaches -18.6 dBm, which value sufficiently clears the minimum received power of -15 dBm recommended by the ANSI x3T9.3 for satisfying the bit error rate of 10^{-12} .

Explanation will next be made as to the compact design of the PCB 30 by referring also to FIG. 1.

General expansion slots for insertion of a mother board into a host computer are designed, in most cases, at intervals of 25.4 mm, in which case a fiber optic module must be designed adaptive to the intervals of 25.4 mm so that the module can be mounted horizontally or vertically to the mother board. In other words, it is desirable to design the width-directional dimension of the PCB 30 to be shorter than 25.4 mm.

6

When the PCB connector 32 has 22 pins (arranged in 2 columns with 11 lines) with pin pitches of 1.27 mm, the connector has a width-directional dimension of about 14 mm and a longitudinal dimension of 2.5 mm, which results in that the outline of the PCB connector 32 including its housing and lead parts (not shown) has a width-directional dimension of 17 mm and a longitudinal dimension of 5 mm. The outline of the semiconductor IC (33 and 35) has a width-directional dimension of 7 mm and a longitudinal dimension of 10 mm (or may have a width-directional dimension of 10 mm and a longitudinal dimension of 7 mm). When not only the outline dimensions of the PCB connector 32 and semiconductor ICs but also the parts mounting to the PCB 30 and the wiring pattern of the PCB 30 are taken into consideration, it is desirable that the outline of the PCB 30 have a width-directional dimension of 19 mm or more and a longitudinal dimension of 30 mm or more. Even when the number of such semiconductor ICs for use in signal processing is increased up to 3, the longitudinal dimension of the PCB 30 can be designed to be 50 mm or less. Thus, it is desirable to set the width of the PCB 30 between 17 mm and 25.4 mm and the length of the PCB 30 between 30 mm and 50 mm. In the first aspect of the present invention, the PCB 30 is set to have a width of 22.5 mm, a length of 32 mm (the longest part) and a thickness of 1.6 mm (providing a mechanical strength), thus realizing a reliable PCB 30. Further, the PCB connector 32 is of a surface mounting type and only two of the semiconductor ICs are employed for signal processing, whereby a small size of PCB 30 is realized. In the first aspect of the present invention, the thickness of the PCB 30 is not specifically limited. In this connection, since the use of the surface mounting type of PCB connector 32 enables minimization of unnecessary radiation issued from the connector, this is especially useful for such a compact fiber optic module as in the present aspect.

Shown in FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a second aspect of the present invention. Explanation will be made as to the compact design of the fiber optic module by referring to FIG. 2.

The PCB 30 is held by an upper frame 10 and a lower frame 20 to form an assembly or fiber optic module. The PCB 30 is mounted thereon with an LD driver 33 formed as a semiconductor IC for driving an LD element (refer to FIG. 8), variable resistors 34 for adjusting a current for driving of the LD element (not shown), and a PCB connector 32 for connection with a mother board (not shown). In order to keep constant the average wall thickness of the upper frame 10, a thin wall part 17 is provided in the upper frame 10.

As already explained even in connection with the compact design of the PCB 30 of FIG. 1 in the first aspect, expansion slots for insertion of a mother board into a host computer are arranged, in many cases, at intervals of 25.4 mm, so that it is necessary to design a fiber optic module to be mountable to the mother board horizontally or vertically to the 25.4 mm-interval expansion slots. Thus, it is desirable that the module have a width-directional dimension of 25.4 mm at maximum. In the illustrated example, the PCB 30 is designed to have a width-directional dimension of 17 mm-25.4 mm and a longitudinal dimension of 30 mm-50 mm. In view of the width-directional dimension, in order to avoid any offset in the direction perpendicular to the width direction of the PCB 30, it is desirable that the frame of the fiber optic module be larger than the width of the PCB 30. For example, when the width of the frame is 2 mm or more larger than the width of the PCB 30, a step for offset prevention of the PCB 30 can be provided in the frame.

Accordingly, when consideration is given to the width-directional dimension of the PCB 30, the width-directional dimension of the fiber optic module is designed desirably to be about between 19 mm and 25.4 mm.

Next, with regard to the longitudinal direction, in view of the fact that the PCB 30 has a longitudinal dimension of 30 mm–50 mm and the LD module 50 has a length of about 15 mm, the fiber optic module has a length of 45 mm–65 mm. That is, the longitudinal dimension of the fiber optic module is set to be desirably about between 45 mm and 65 mm.

As already explained in connection with the height direction, in view of the fact that the fiber optic module of the present invention is to be vertically or horizontally positioned to be built in between the expansion slots of the host computer, the height of the module is set to be desirably 25.4 mm or less. When additional consideration is given to such a situation that two of the fiber optic modules of the present invention are mounted as doubly overlapped to the mother board, the module height is set to be more desirably 12.7 mm or less. Further, when consideration is given to the wrong insertion preventing mechanism of an optical fiber plug (not shown) to be fitted into the fiber optic module, the receptacle of the optical fiber plug, the strength of the frame, etc., it is more preferable that the fiber optic module have a height of 9 mm or more. Accordingly, it is preferable for the fiber optic module to have a height-directional dimension of about 9 mm–25.4 mm.

Under such conditions as mentioned above, the aspect of the present invention shown in FIG. 2 realizes a very small-sized module of 25.4 mm wide, 50.8 mm long and 11.5 mm high. When functions necessary as the fiber optic module are sufficiently built into the compact outline dimensions, it goes without saying that the flexibility of mother board design by system manufacturers can be remarkably expanded.

FIGS. 3 and 4 collectively show exploded perspective views of a fiber optic module in accordance with a third aspect of the present invention. In FIGS. 3 and 4, a laser diode module (which will be referred to as the LD module, hereinafter) 50 for emitting an optical signal and a photodiode module (which will be referred to as the PD module, hereinafter) 40 for receiving an optical signal are mounted onto a printed circuit board (which will be referred to as the PCB, hereinafter) 30, to which a PD shielding plate 41 and an LD shielding plate 51 are attached for the purpose of avoiding electromagnetic or electrostatic noise. Also attached to the PCB 30 are a PCB connector 32 for establishing electric connection with a mother board 60, an LD driver 33 formed as a semiconductor IC for driving the LD module 50, and variable resistors 34 for adjusting a current for driving of the LD module 50 or for adjusting the detection level of a signal received at the PD module 40. For the purpose of effectively making use of the mounting surface of the PCB 30, a surface mounting type of PCB connector 32 is employed and the variable resistors 34 are mounted onto the rear side of the PCB connector 32. Since the surface mounting type of the PCB connector 32 is used in the fiber optic module of the present invention, the need for the step for manually soldering a connector, which has been necessary in the prior art, can be eliminated with the result of realization of low-cost fiber optic module based on automatic mounting. Further, the rear side of the PCB connector 32 may be mounted with not only the variable resistors 34 but also chip resistors or capacitors or such circuit parts as semiconductor ICs, thus realizing a compact PCB 30.

In addition, since the variable resistors 34 are disposed on the upper side of the PCB 30, the adjustment step during

assembly of the fiber optic module can be facilitated. In other words, since the PCB connector 32 of the PCB 30 is mounted to a jig substrate of the PCB 30 for assembly/adjustment of the fiber optic module, so that, when compared with such a case that the variable resistors 34 are disposed on the same side as the PCB connector 32, the case of mounting the variable resistors 34 on the upper side of the PCB 30 can be made high in the efficiency of adjusting works of the fiber optic module by a worker. Thus, the more efficient adjusting works lead to realization of a low-cost fiber optic module.

Each of PD and LD leads 47 and 57 has a relatively large land (not shown) on its PCB connector 32 side to improve its assembling efficiency to the PCB 30. Meanwhile, the mother board 60 also has a mother connector 62 to be associated with the PCB 30.

The PCB 30 mounted with the PD module 40, LD module 50 and so on is temporarily fixed by means of a snap-fit mechanism based on a projection 12 of the upper frame 10 and a recess 22 of the lower frame 20, so that a resultant assembly including these upper and lower frames 10 and 20 and the PCB 30 forms a fiber optic module. The PD and LD modules 40 and 50 mounted on the PCB 30 are fixed to the upper and lower frames 10 and 20 through PD and LD shielding plates 41 and 51 made of plate springs. Further, the PD and LD shielding plates 41 and 51 are fixedly mounted to the PCB 30 by soldering or by other means and surrounded by the lower frame 20, so that the PD and LD shielding plates 41 and 51 can be secured with very high mechanical stability. Since the shielding plates 41 and 51 are electrically isolated from the mother board 60 by the lower frame 20, any short-circuiting and leakage of the plates with respect to parts mounted on the mother board 60 can be avoided, thus realizing a reliable fiber optic module.

The lower frame 20 is provided with pawls 23 for coupling the optical signal with other fiber optic modules, so that the pawls 23 can snugly engage with optical fiber plugs (not shown).

After the temporarily fixed fiber optic module is positioned at its rough position on the mother board 60 by fitting the PCB connector 32 into the mother connector 62, the fiber optic module is completely fixedly mounted onto the mother board 60 by means of tapping screws 70. More specifically, the tapping screws 70 are passed through mother openings 61 provided in the mother board 60, lower frame openings 21 and PCB connector 32, and then tightly tightened into upper frame openings 11, whereby the fiber optic module is completely fixed onto the mother board 60.

In general, reduction in the positioning accuracy between the mother connector 62 and PCB connector 32 lead to the fact that a load is imposed on the respective leads (PD leads 47 and LD leads 57) of the PD module 40 and LD module 50. In other words, although the respective leads of the PD module 40 and LD module 50 are fixed onto the PCB 30 by soldering or the like, since the PCB connector 32 is also fixed onto the PCB 30 by soldering or the like. For this reason, if the positioning accuracy of the mother connector 62 with respect to the mother openings 61 and the positioning accuracy of the PCB connector 32 with respect to PCB openings 31 are not improved, then these positioning errors result in loads imposed on the respective leads of the LD module 50 and on lands (not shown) of the PCB 30. More in detail, when the mother connector 62 is mounted inaccurately apart from the mother openings 61 at the time of building the fiber optic module into the mother board 60, tensile stresses are imposed on the PD and LD leads 47 and

57 and the lands of the PCB 30; whereas, when the mother connector 62 is conversely mounted inaccurately close to the mother openings 61, compression stresses are imposed on the PD and LD leads 47 and 57 and the lands of the PCB 30. These stresses result in the fact that the reliability of the fiber optic module is remarkably reduced. For the purpose of avoiding these tensile and compression stresses, it is necessary to improve the positioning accuracy of the connector part, which undesirably involves an increase in the cost of the fiber optic module. It goes without saying that the similar detrimental effect takes place even for the PCB connector 32.

However, in accordance with a third aspect of the present invention, in which the mother openings 61, lower frame openings 21 and PCB openings 31 are set to have a diameter of 3.2 mm and the upper frame openings 11 are set to have a diameter of 2.2 mm and further the fixation of the fiber optic module is effected by means of the employment of the tapping screws 70 (having a diameter of about 2.6 mm), requirement of the positioning accuracy of the mother connector 62 with respect to the mother openings 61 and the positioning accuracy of the PCB connector 32 with respect to the PCB openings 31 can be reduced so that loads caused by the tensile and compression stresses imposed on the leads (47 and 57) of the PD and LD modules 40 and 50 and on the lands of the PCB 30, which has been a big problem in the prior art, are eliminated, thus realizing a reliable fiber optic module. Further, since the requirement of parts positioning accuracy can be radically reduced compared to the prior art, not only the production management of assembly of the PCB connector 32 for the PCB 30 can be facilitated but the required accuracy of parts used in the PCB 30 and PCB connector 32 can also be reduced, whereby a very inexpensive fiber optic module can be realized.

The aforementioned numeric values for the upper frame openings 11, lower frame openings 21, etc. are given as an example and thus the present invention is not limited to the specific values. With the arrangement of the third aspect of the present invention, it will be noted that values other than the above numeric values may be employed with substantially the same effects as the above.

In this way, when the fiber optic module is made compact and small in size and is provided with indispensable minimum functions, the system manufacturer can also design the mother board highly flexible. That is, since the fiber optic module of the present invention is made compact with its small occupation area to the mother board and the fixation of the fiber optic module requires only 3 small holes, the mother board can be designed highly flexible.

In addition to the above, the arrangement of the 3 openings (upper and lower frame openings 11 and 21 and mother openings 61) forms such an isosceles triangle that stress loads caused by mounting and dismounting of the fiber optic module are ideally dispersed, with the result of implementation of a fiber optic module having a high reliability.

Shown in FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention. In the drawing, the fiber optic module comprising a PCB 30 and upper and lower frames 10 and 20 is secured together with a mother board 60 by means of tapping screws 70 which pass through mother openings 61 and lower frame openings 21 into upper frame openings 11 and then fixed thereto. Electrical connection between the fiber optic module and mother board 60 is established by means of a PCB connector 32 and a mother connector 62.

The upper and lower frame openings 11 and 21 may also be used as reference holes for parts acceptance test of the

upper and lower frames 10 and 20 respectively. Since the 3 upper frame openings 11 and the 3 lower frame openings 21 are set to have a drawing taper of 0 degree at their molding time, the accuracy of the respective openings (upper and lower frame openings 11 and 21) can be maintained high. Since the accuracy of the openings can be kept high, when jigs designed for the parts acceptance test associated with the openings are prepared, the parts inspection can be facilitated. In other words, the upper and lower frame openings 11 and 21 can be used not only as holes for fixation of the fiber optic module to the mother board 60 but also as parts inspection holes.

Further, the fiber optic module of the present invention is arranged so that loads imposed on the fiber optic module caused by the mounting and dismounting of the optical fiber plug are supported by the 3 tapping screws 70. More specifically, the specification of the Japanese Industrial Standards JIS of the fiber optic module prescribes 90N (newtons) with respect to the force derived by mounting and dismounting of the optical fiber plug, so that, for the purpose of satisfying this specification, it is desirable that the tapping screws 70 have a diameter of 1.3 mm or more. Further, from the viewpoint of safety design, the tapping screws 70 are set to have a diameter of more desirably 2 mm or more. In the fiber optic module of the present invention, since the tapping screws 70 are set to have a diameter of 2.6 mm, there is realized a reliable fiber optic module having a safety factor of 3 or more.

Although the fixation of the mother board 60 has been attained with use of the tapping screws 70 in the fourth aspect of the present invention, insert nuts (not shown) may be mounted in the upper frame openings 11 and the tapping screws 70 may be replaced by ordinary small screws (such as small crosshead screws and small slotted screws) or the like with substantially the same effects as the present invention.

When the fiber optic module has such an arrangement as shown in the fourth aspect of FIG. 5 in this way, it is clear that there can be avoided not only breakage of the resin frame legs but also the improper electrical connection of the leads, which has been problems in the prior art.

FIG. 23 is a block diagram of the fiber optic module of the fourteenth aspect of the invention. The differences of the fiber optic module in FIG. 23 compared with that of FIG. 1 are to be added with serial to parallel converter 36 made of a semiconductor integrated circuit IC for converting serial data 93 to parallel data 95 and parallel to serial converter 37 made of a semiconductor IC for converting parallel data 96 to serial data 94 and to be replaced PCB connector 32 with PCB connector 38.

Describing in more detail, parallel data 96 transmitted from the mother board are transferred to parallel to serial converter 37 via PCB connector 38 on PCB 30 to be converted to serial data. On the contrary, serial data 93 converted from the optical data are converted to parallel data 95 by serial to parallel converter 36 and then transferred to the mother board. PCB connector 38 of the aspect is different from PCB connector 32 previously described and shown in FIG. 1, because the data transmitted with the mother board through are parallel type which is different from the data shown in FIG. 1. In concrete, the number of connecting pins of PCB connector 38 is larger than that of PCB connector 32 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 shows a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a fifth aspect of the present invention. The present aspect is arranged so that a

11

PCB 30 is temporarily fixed by upper and lower frames 10 and 20 by means of a snap-fit mechanism as already explained in connection with the third aspect of FIG. 3, but is different from the aspect of FIG. 3 in that the rear part of the PCB 30 is also lightly depressed under the influence of elastic deformation of an arm 14 of the upper frame 10 in FIG. 6. In more detail, a step difference (exaggeratedly shown in the drawing for clear illustration) of about 0.2 mm is provided in upper frame openings 11 in the vicinity of a contact surface between the upper frame openings 11 on the arm 14 and the PCB 30. When such an arrangement is employed, handling of the fiber optic module in its temporarily fixed state becomes more easily. In other words, since not only the front part of the PCB 30 is held by the snap-fit mechanism but the rear part of the PCB 30 is also held by the arm 14 of the lower frame 20, a stabler fiber optic module assembly can be realized, so that not only mounting of the fiber optic module to the mother board 60 but also the handling of the fiber optic module per se can be facilitated.

The prior art PCB is arranged so that the rearmost and frontmost ends of the PCB are depressed by frames, thus causing a warpage problem. On the other hand, since the PCB 30 in accordance with the fifth aspect of the present invention is arranged so that the PCB 30 is held at its foremost part and a part slightly displaced rearward from its center part, such a warpage problem as in the prior art can be solved. Further, though the prior art arrangement requires special strokes (length) for the PCB and the upper and lower frames, the arrangement of the present aspect can eliminate the need for such strokes and thus the fiber optic module of the invention can easily be made small in size.

There is shown in FIG. 7 a perspective view of a modification of the lower frame 20 usable in a fiber optic module in accordance with a sixth aspect of the present invention.

In the sixth aspect of the present invention, the upper and lower frames 10 and 20 are made of polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) mixed with 10–30% of glass, with the result that the frames are excellent in durability. In particular, the material of the frames improves the durability of pawls 23 of a lower frame 20 for mounting and dismounting of an optical fiber plug. Further, in order to reduce forces imposed on the pawls 23 of the lower frame 20, upper frame projection 16 (not shown: refer to FIG. 5) are provided in an upper frame 10 (not shown: refer to FIG. 5) to abut against associated lower frame projections 26 disposed at roots of the pawls 23. The lower frame 20 subjected to a large load caused by the mounting and dismounting of an optical fiber plug is provided with a bottom plate 25 and a rib 24 in order to increase the overall rigidity of the lower frame 20.

Although the frames have been made of PBT material in the sixth aspect of the present invention, the present invention is not limited to the above specific example but other suitable materials may be employed as necessary.

Referring to FIG. 8, there is shown a plan view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with a seventh aspect of the present invention, in which, for more detailed explanation, a lower frame 20, a PCB 30 and LD module 50 and PD module 40 are illustrated in plan view and partly in section. In case of a general fiber optic module, it is predominant practice that a spacing between the PD module 40 and LD module 50 is set to be 12.7 mm and the diameter of the PD element 45 and LD element 55 is to be 5 mm or so. For the purpose of protecting these PD and LD elements 45 and 55 and mechanically coupling these elements with the associated optical fibers, it is necessary for the PD and LD modules 40 and 50 to have a diameter of about 6 mm–8

12

mm. Accordingly, a design limit for the diameter of a lower frame opening 21 becomes about 4.7 mm–6.7 mm. In this case, when the average wall thickness of the lower frame 20 is 1.5 mm, the diameter of the lower frame opening 21 becomes about 1.7 mm–3.7 mm.

The optical fiber plug is mechanically mounted and dismounted to and from the fiber optic module by utilizing pawls 23 of the lower frame 20. The fiber optic module of the present invention has upper frame openings 21 in the vicinity of the pawls 23 subjected to the highest load during the above mounting and dismounting operation. In this case, the diameter of the upper frame openings 21 is set to be about 3 mm in order to ensure 1.5 mm of the average wall thickness of the lower frame 20. Since the fiber optic module of the present invention is highly downsized over the prior art fiber optic module, the provision of the openings for fixation of the fiber optic module disposed at the center part of the lower frame 20 and in the vicinity of the pawls 23 creates great effect of realizing a reliable fiber optic module. In the seventh aspect of the present invention, the lower frame openings 21 having a diameter of 3 mm are provided in the lower frame at positions about 2.5 mm apart from associated lower frame projections 26 subjected to the highest stress applied to the pawls 23, so that the rigid lower frame 20 having an average wall thickness of 1.5 mm is realized and therefore a highly reliable fiber optic module is implemented.

Shown in FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of a major part of a fiber optic module in accordance with an eighth aspect of the present invention, that is, an assembled state of only the upper frame 10 and the lower frame 20 for easy explanation. The upper frame 10 is provided with a thin wall part 17 to prevent surface scars generated by the non-uniform wall thickness of the upper frame 10. More in detail, the thin wall part 17 prevents reduction in the accuracy of upper shielding fit 17a for engagement with a PD shielding plate 41 and in the accuracy of an upper module fit 17b for engagement with an LD module both caused by such surface scars. With regard to the lower frame 20, similarly, a thin wall part 27 is provided in the lower frame to prevent deformation of a lower shielding fit 27a and a lower module fit 27b both caused by surface scars similar to the mentioned above. In the eighth aspect of the present invention, provision of these thin wall parts enables achievement of the upper and lower frames 10 and 20 both having an average wall thickness of 1.5 mm and thus realization of the highly reliable upper and lower frames.

FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a ninth aspect of the present invention. The present aspect is different from the foregoing fourth aspect of FIG. 5 in that the tapping screws 70 are not used and pins 71 are instead integrally fixed to the lower frame 20 by integral molding (or press fitting) and the fiber optic module is fixedly mounted onto a mother board 60 by means of nuts 72 engaging with the pins 71. For allowing the upper frame 10 and PCB 30 to be located at rough positions, the upper parts of the pin 71 are projected upwardly beyond the contact surface between the upper and lower frames 10 and 20. Further, the pins 71 are also extended downwardly through the mother board 60 to allow rough positioning of the fiber optic module as guiding pins for automatic assembling. Furthermore, in order to increase the rigidity of the fiber optic module, a rib 24 is extended toward the mother board 60.

In this way, even the arrangement of the fiber optic module shown in FIG. 10 can not only remove the loads imposed on the respective leads of the PD and LD modules

13

40 and 50 and on the lands of the PCB 30 as already explained earlier in connection with FIG. 5 but also reduce the mounting positional accuracy requirement of parts such as connectors and the dimensional accuracy requirement of the parts per se, whereby there can be realized a fiber optic module with a high reliability and low cost. Further, the pins 71 integrally formed with the lower frame 20 may be used also as reference positions for part acceptance test of the lower frame 20. Furthermore, the LD shielding plate 51 and the PD shielding plate 41 shown earlier in FIG. 3 may be integrally formed with the lower frame 20 together with the pins 71 to realize a fiber optic module with a further reduced cost.

Of course, the fourth aspect of FIG. 5 may be combined with the ninth aspect of FIG. 10 with substantially the same effects of the present invention.

Although the 3 pins 71 (or tapping screws 70) have been used in the ninth aspect of the invention (or in fourth aspect), only one pin 71 (or tapping screw 70) may be employed for the opening in the vicinity of the pawls 23 imposed with the highest stress load due to the mounting or dismounting of the optical fiber plug and resin projections extended from the lower frame may be utilized for the other openings in the vicinity of the arm 14, with substantially the same effects of the invention.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a fiber optic module (or a combination of upper and lower frames 10 and 20 and a PCB 30) in accordance with a tenth aspect of the present invention, which module is mounted with a cover 18 for prevention of electrostatic destruction. After the fiber optic module is assembled and adjusted, the cover 18 is mounted on the fiber optic module. Since most of the mounted parts of the PCB 30 are covered with the upper and lower frames 10 and 20 and the cover 18, the possible electrostatic destruction of the fiber optic module during handling thereof, which has been a problem in the prior art, can be substantially avoided.

The material of the cover 18 is not specifically restricted by the presence or absence of electrical conductive property of the material. In other words, the material of the cover is not limited from the viewpoint of resistance of the PCB 30 to the electrostatic destruction and metallic and resin material can be employed. More specifically, though the cover 18 has been made of the same PBT as the upper frame in the present aspect, the electrostatic destruction of the PCB 30 possibly caused during handling of the fiber optic module, which has been a problem in the prior art, can be eliminated.

Further, even when the cover 18 is made of iron alloy from the viewpoint of the electrostatic destruction resistance of the PCB 30 and the electromagnetic shielding of the PD module 40, substantially the same effects can be achieved. It will be noted that, even when the cover 18 is made of not only iron alloy but also iron, aluminum, aluminum alloy, copper, copper alloy or the like, substantially the same effects can be obtained. It will also be appreciated that a method for fixing the cover 18 to the fiber optic module may be the fitting method based on the arm 14, the snap-fit method or bonding but the invention is not restricted to the specific example.

In the fiber optic module of the present invention, next, the upper surface of the upper frame 10 is made flat and the bottom plate of the lower frame 20 is made also flat in order to increase the rigidity of the lower frame 20, so that an identification label 90 indicative of the place of production of the fiber optic module and a certification label 91 indicative of satisfied specifications of laser safety standard can be easily pasted or bonded on the flat surface of the upper or lower frame.

14

Further the flat part (not shown) of the upper frame 10 and the flat part or a recess (not shown) of the lower frame 20 are provided respectively with a step difference part or a recess (not shown) of about 0.3 mm to allow easy bonding work of the identification label 90 or certification label 91.

It goes without saying that, for the purpose of decreasing the cost of the fiber optic module of the invention, not only these label indications may be adhesive bonded as labels but may also be marked in the respective frames.

FIG. 12 is a plan view of a fiber optic module in accordance with an eleventh aspect of the present invention. The present aspect is different from the tenth aspect of FIG. 11 in that a cover part 18a is integrally formed with the upper frame 10. Another difference of the aspects of FIGS. 11 and 12 from other aspects is that a cover opening 19 is provided in a cover part 18a so that, even after the assembling of the fiber optic module is completed, variable resistors on the PCB 30 can be adjusted through the cover opening 19. Since the cover part 18a is formed integrally with the upper frame 10 during molding thereof or is molded therewith at the same time in this way, there can be implemented a fiber optic module which is highly reliable and more economical. It will be noted that, even when the cover opening 19 shown in the eleventh aspect of the invention is applied to the tenth aspect of FIG. 11, the effects of the present invention can be ensured.

Shown in FIG. 13A is an exploded perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a twelfth aspect of the present invention, in which an supporting plate 73 is used for fixing the fiber optic module to a mother PCB 60. The supporting plate 73 is provided with a fixing part 74 so that, when the fixing part 74 is rotated by an angle of about 90 degrees, the fixing part helps to fix the fiber optic module. The fixation of the fiber optic module is sufficient by means of the tapping screws 70 earlier given in the fourth aspect (refer to FIG. 5) or the pins 71 in the ninth aspect (refer to FIG. 10), but the additional use of the supporting plate 73 enables provision of more reliable fiber optic module. Further, when the supporting plate 73 is made of metallic material, the supporting plate 73 can have functions of protecting the PD module 40 from external electromagnetic noise and also of shielding electromagnetic noise radiated from the LD module 50 onto external elements. It will be appreciated that, although the supporting plate 73 has been made of iron alloy in the twelfth aspect of the present invention, iron, aluminum, aluminum alloy, gold, copper or copper alloy may be employed as the material of the supporting plate 73, with substantially the same or equivalent effects of the invention. It will also be noted that, though the supporting plate 73 has been mounted from the top of the fiber optic module to help to fix the fiber optic module to the mother board 60 in the twelfth aspect of the invention, the supporting plate 73 may be mounted from the bottom side of the mother board 60 to help to fix the fiber optic module to the mother board 60, with substantially the same effects of the invention.

FIG. 13B shows a perspective view of the assembled fiber optic module of the twelfth aspect of the invention. As shown in FIG. 13B, the fiber optic module assembly including the PCB 30, the upper frame 10, the lower frame 20 and other components is assembled by being fastened to the mother board 60 first with the tapping screws 70 and other fasteners as shown in FIG. 5 then being mounted with the supporting plate 73 having fastening wings 74 at the both ends. The fastening wings 74 are twisted at about 90 degrees to fix the fiber optic module assembly on the mother board 73.

15

Referring to FIG. 14, there is shown a perspective view of a fiber optic module in accordance with a thirteenth aspect of the present invention. A module cap 80 is attached to the fiber optic module for preventing dust from invading into LD and PD modules in the non-operative mode (during shelf-keeping, transportation, etc.) of the present fiber optic module (i.e., an assembled combination of upper and lower frames 10 and 20 and a PCB 30).

Next, the module cap 80 will be detailed in connection with FIG. 15 showing in plan view the fiber optic module of the thirteenth aspect of the invention. For more detailed explanation of the module cap 80, parts of the LD module 50 are shown in section. In FIG. 15, and PD element 45 is fixed to a PD module 40 by bonding (or welding) or the like and an LD element 55 is fixed to the LD module 50 by welding (or bonding) or the like, so that the PD and LD modules 40 and 50 are temporarily physically or mechanically fixed to a lower frame 20 and electrically connected to the PCB 30 through PD and LD leads 47 and 57, respectively. The module cap 80, which is arranged not to contact with pawls 23 of the lower frame 20, is provided with cap projections 85 for holding the module cap 80 to the fiber optic module and also with a handler 87 for easy mounting and dismounting of the module cap 80 to and from the fiber optic module. When the module cap 80 is mounted to the fiber optic module, cap end surfaces 82 are not brought into contact with a ferule abutment surface 56 of the LD module 50 and module abutment surface 84 of the module cap 80 is brought into contact with an LD module end surface 53 of the LD module 50, thereby preventing invasion of dust into an LD module opening 52. Further, the diameter of a cap projection 83 is designed to be sufficiently smaller than the diameter of the LD module opening 52, so that the module cap 80 can be easily mounted and dismounted while preventing dust or foreign matter from generating in the opening 52 during the mounting and dismounting of the module cap 80.

Shown in FIG. 16 is a perspective view of the fiber optic module in accordance with the thirteenth aspect for clearer illustration of the module cap 80. Elastic parts 86 ranging from the module abutment surfaces 84 to the cap end surfaces 82 for preventing dust from invading into the LD and PD modules 50 and 40 are elastically deformed through the cap projections 85, so that the module cap 80 is held to the fiber optic module. The module cap 80 has a cap opening 81 for parts acceptance test. For the material of the module cap 80, relatively soft polyethylene is selected, but the present invention is not limited to the specific example and any material may be employed so long as the material is resin.

As has been explained in the foregoing, in accordance with the present invention, when there is provided a compact fiber optic module which is made to be 25.4 mm wide, 50.8 mm long and 11.5 mm high and which is provided with indispensable minimum functions, the fiber optic module can obtain the following features 1) to 6).

1) Since transfer of electric signals is carried out in the form of serial data, the number of signal lines can be made as small as 22, the configuration of the connector can be made small and further the need for such semiconductor ICs for serial/parallel conversion can be eliminated. Thus, not only the present invention can follow a recent tendency of the rapid downsizing movement of host computer but the design flexibility of mother board in system manufacturers can also be remarkably expanded.

2) The fixation of the fiber optic module to the mother board in the present invention is achieved by means of the

16

tapping screws passed through the respective openings and only 3 of small holes as the openings of the mother board is sufficient. Therefore, the design flexibility of the mother board for the system manufacturer can be remarkably expanded. Further, since the fiber optic module of the invention is structured so that force loads caused by the mounting and dismounting of the optical fiber are all imposed on the tapping screws, electrical lead connection failure can be completely avoided and thus a highly reliable fiber optic module can be realized.

In addition, since the invention is arranged so that the 3 openings accommodate variations in the dimensional accuracies of parts, stresses to be applied to the leads of the respective modules can be removed and it becomes unnecessary to increase the accuracies of the parts and to manage the parts (such as parts acceptance test), thereby realizing an inexpensive fiber optic module.

3) When the connector in the fiber optic module of the present invention is of a surface mounting type, manual works including direct connection of the signal line to the mother board by soldering can be eliminated and thus the cost of the fiber optic module can be made low.

4) When the printed circuit board is provided at its front side with holding means for holding the circuit board by a snap-fit mechanism of the upper and lower frames and at its rear side with holding means for holding the circuit board by the upper frame having a very weak elastic property, the circuit board can be prevented from being warped and therefore can be made remarkably high in reliability. Further, the need for the sufficient circuit board holding length L, which has been necessary to be long enough in the prior art, can be eliminated and thus a compact fiber optic module can be implemented.

5) The circuit board is covered with the upper and lower frames and/or the cover, therefore, worker's handling of the fiber optic module for assembly or inspection can be facilitated, the assembling and inspection efficiencies of the fiber optic module can be enhanced, the fiber optic module can be manufactured inexpensively with a high reliability while preventing the electrostatic destruction of the circuit board.

6) When an inexpensive module cap having a simple shape is attached to the fiber optic module, the cap can prevent dust from invading into the fiber optic module during a long-term of shelf-keeping time, any improper connection between the optical fiber and module can be avoided, and thus the fiber optic module can be made remarkably high in reliability.

In this way, the present invention has high practical effects.

What is claimed is:

[1. A fiber optic module comprising:

- a connector for connection with a mother board;
- laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
- an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;
- a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
- photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
- a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

17

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, wherein said connector is of a surface mounting type.]

[2. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 1, wherein leads of said laser diode and photo diode modules are connected to a surface of said circuit board provided thereon with said connector.]

[3. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 2, further comprising an laser diode variable resistor for adjusting a drive current of said laser diode module and wherein said laser diode variable resistor is provided on a surface of said circuit board opposed to said surface having said connector thereon.]

[4. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 2, further comprising a photo diode variable resistor for detecting a signal of said photo diode module and wherein said photo diode variable resistor is provided on a surface of said circuit board opposed to said surface having said connector thereon.]

[5. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 1, wherein said photo diode electric signal conversion means includes a plurality of semiconductor integrated circuits.]

[6. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 1, wherein said circuit board measures 17 mm through 25.4 mm wide, 30 mm through and 50 mm long.]

[7. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

wherein outline dimensions of said fiber optic module are 19 mm through 25.4 mm wide, 45 mm through 65 mm high and 9 mm through 25.4 mm high.]

[8. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 7, further comprising a casing, said casing comprising said first and second frames forms an outside casing.]

[9. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 7, wherein said first and second frames are made of resin material.]

[10. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

18

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, wherein said module comprises mounting means for mounting said first and second frames to said mother board.]

[11. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 10, wherein said mounting means includes a screw.]

[12. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 11, further comprising a first frame openings provided in said first frame, a second frame openings provided in said second frame, a circuit board openings provided in said circuit board, and a mother board openings provided in said mother board, and wherein screws are inserted into said first openings, second frame openings, said circuit board openings and said mother board openings to cause said first frame, said second frame, said circuit board and said mother board to be mutually fixed.]

[13. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 12, wherein said first frame openings is smaller than said second frame openings and said circuit board openings and said mother board openings have substantially the same diameter as said second frame opening.]

[14. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 10, wherein said screws have an effective diameter of 1.3 mm or more.]

[15. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 12, wherein 3 of said first frame openings are provided in said first frame and said first frame openings are arranged to form a substantially isosceles triangle.]

[16. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 12, wherein said first frame openings are used also as reference holes for parts inspection of said first frame and said second frame openings are used also as reference holes for parts inspection of said second frame.]

[17. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 11, wherein said screws are tapping screws.]

[18. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 10, wherein pins erected on at least one of said first and second frames are used as said mounting means.]

[19. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 18, wherein pins erected only on said second frame are used as said mounting means.]

[20. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 19, further comprising first frame openings provided in said first frame, a circuit board openings provided in said circuit board, and a mother board openings provided in said mother board, and wherein screws are inserted into said first frame openings, said circuit board openings and said mother board openings to cause said first frame, said circuit board and said mother board to be mutually fixed.]

[21. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 20, wherein said first frame openings are larger than a diameter of said pin and said circuit board openings and said mother board openings have substantially the same diameter as said first frame openings.]

[22. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 19, wherein said pin has a diameter of 1.3 mm or more.]

[23. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 19, wherein said pin is made of metallic material.]

[24. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 19, wherein said pin is integrally formed with said second frame or press fitted therein.]

[25. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 20, wherein 3 of said first frame openings are provided in said first frame and said first frame openings are arranged to form a substantially isosceles triangle.]

[26. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 20, wherein said first frame openings are used also as reference holes for

parts inspection of said first frame and said pins are used also as reference holes for parts inspection of said second frame.]

[27. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

wherein said circuit board is temporarily fixed to at least one of said first and second frames.]

[28. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 27, wherein said temporary fixing means is a snap-fit mechanism.]

[29. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 28, wherein said circuit board is temporarily fixed at an end thereof by said snap-fit mechanism.]

[30. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 27, wherein an elastic arm is provided to at least one of said first and second frames and said circuit board is temporarily fixed to the other frame by said elastic arm.]

[31. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 27, wherein said circuit board is temporarily fixed at a front part thereof by a snap-fit mechanism and said circuit board is temporarily fixed to the other frame at a rear part thereof by an elastic arm.]

[32. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

wherein said module further comprises supporting means for tightening to fix said first and second frames and said mother board from their outer periphery.]

[33. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 32, wherein said supporting means is made of metallic plate.]

[34. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 33, wherein said metallic plate is provided in its both ends with recesses and said recesses are rotated to tighteningly fix said metallic plate.]

[35. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 32, wherein said supporting means is positioned at a position opposed to said laser diode and photo diode modules.]

[36. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

wherein said module further includes a cover for covering an externally exposed part of said circuit board therewith.]

[37. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 36, wherein said cover is made of resin material.]

[38. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 36, wherein said cover is made of metallic material.]

[39. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 36, wherein said cover is made in the form of said first frame.]

[40. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 36, wherein said cover is provided therein with an opening.]

[41. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;

photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;

a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

wherein said module further comprises indication parts indicative of a safety certification and a place of production provided respectively onto said first and second frames.]

[42. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 41, wherein said indication part provided onto said first frame is opposed to said indication part provided onto said second frame.]

[43. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 42, wherein said first and second frames have a recess and said indication parts are provided to said recesses.]

[44. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 41, wherein said indication parts are seal labels.]

[45. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 41, wherein said indication parts are provided integrally to said first and second frames respectively.]

[46. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;

laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

21

an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;
 a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
 photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
 a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,
 wherein a data transmission rate of said optical signal is 130 Mbits/s or more.]

[47. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 46, wherein the data transmission rate of said optical signal is 200 Mbits/s or more.]

[48. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 46, wherein the data transmission rate of said optical signal is 500 Mbits/s or more.]

[49. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 46, wherein the data transmission rate of said optical signal is 1000 Mbits/s or more.]

[50. A fiber optic module comprising:
 a connector for connection with a mother board;
 laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
 an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;
 a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
 photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
 a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,
 wherein said fiber optic module further includes a module cap to be inserted into light outlet and inlet openings defined by said first and second frames along a light inlet and outlet direction.]

[51. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 50, wherein said module cap has cap fixing means engaged with part of said first and second frames and fixed to at least one of said first and second frames.]

[52. A fiber optic module comprising:
 a connector for connection with a mother board;
 laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
 an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;
 a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
 photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
 a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,

22

wherein said fiber optic module includes a shielding member for shielding at least one of said laser diode and photo diode modules.]

[53. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 52, wherein a shielding plate for exclusive use of said laser diode module and a shielding plate for exclusive use of said photo diode module.]

[54. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 52, wherein at least one of said first and second frames is provided integrally with a shielding plate.]

[55. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;
 laser diode electric signal conversion means for converting serial data received from said mother board to an laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
 an laser diode module for converting said laser diode electric signal to an laser diode optical signal;
 a photo diode module for converting a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
 photo diode electric signal conversion means for converting said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
 a circuit board for carrying thereon said connector, said laser diode electric signal conversion means, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 first and second frames for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,
 wherein elastic pawls to be engaged with an optical fiber plug are provided to at least one of said first and second frames and said pawls are provided at their root parts with first projections extended toward the other frame.]

[56. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 55, wherein second projections for protecting said first projections are provided to an opposite frame being opposite to the frame provided with said first projections.]

[57. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 55, wherein said first and second frames and said pawls are made of resin material.]

[58. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connecting with a mother board of a computer;
 a first semiconductor integral circuit for converting a first parallel data provided from the mother board into a first serial data for a laser diode;
 a second semiconductor integral circuit for converting said first serial data for the laser diode converted by said first semiconductor integral circuit into a first electrical signal;
 a laser diode module including a laser diode for converting said first electrical signal for the laser diode into a first optical signal of the laser diode;
 a photodiode module including a photodiode for converting a second optical signal received by said photodiode into a second electrical signal of the photodiode;
 a third semiconductor integral circuit for converting said second electrical signal of the photodiode into a second serial data of the photodiode;
 a fourth semiconductor integral circuit for converting said second serial data of the photodiode converted by said third semiconductor integral circuit into a second parallel data;
 a circuit board for furnishing with said connector, said first semiconductor integral circuit, said second semiconductor integral circuit, said third semiconductor integral circuit and said fourth semiconductor integral circuit;

23

a first shielding plate for electrically shielding said laser diode module;
 a second shielding plate for electrically shielding said photo diode module;
 a first frame for holding said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 a second frame for cooperating with said first frame to hold said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module.]

59. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;
 a laser diode driver to convert serial data received from said mother board to a laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
 a laser diode module to convert said laser diode electric signal to a laser diode optical signal;
 a photo diode module to convert a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal;
 a semiconductor integrated circuit to convert said photo diode electric signal to photo diode serial data;
 a circuit board to carry thereon said connector, said laser diode driver, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
 a frame to hold said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module,
 wherein said fiber optic module further comprises a module cap to be inserted into light outlet and inlet openings defined by said frame along a light inlet and outlet direction.

60. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;
 a laser diode driver to convert serial data received from said mother board through said connector to a laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;
 a laser diode module including said laser diode, to convert said laser diode electric signal to a laser diode optical signal, said laser diode optical signal adapted for transmission to an optical fiber connected with said laser diode module, said laser diode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;
 a photo diode module to convert a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal, said photodiode optical signal adapted for transmission from an optical fiber connected with said photo diode module, said photodiode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;
 a semiconductor integrated circuit to convert said photo diode electric signal to a photo diode serial data, said photo diode serial data adapted for transmission to said mother board through said connector;
 a circuit board to carry thereon said connector, said laser diode driver, said laser diode module, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit; and
 a frame to hold said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, said frame comprising an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard.

61. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;
 a laser diode driver to convert serial data received from said mother board through said connector to a laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

24

a laser diode module including said laser diode, to convert said laser diode electric signal to a laser diode optical signal, said laser diode optical signal adapted for transmission to an optical fiber connected with said laser diode module, said laser diode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode module to convert a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal, said photodiode optical signal adapted for transmission from an optical fiber connected with said photo diode module, said photodiode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a semiconductor integrated circuit to convert said photo diode electric signal to a photo diode serial data, said photo diode serial data adapted for transmission to said mother board through said connector;

a circuit board to carry thereon said connector, said laser diode driver, said laser diode module, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit;

a frame to hold said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, said frame comprising an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard; and

a module cap adapted to be inserted into light outlet and inlet openings defined by said frame along a light inlet and outlet direction and adapted to prevent dust from invading said laser diode module and said photo diode module in a non-operative mode of said fiber optic module.

62. A fiber optic module comprising:

a connector for connection with a mother board;
 a laser diode driver to convert serial data received from said mother board through said connector to a laser diode electric signal for a laser diode;

a laser diode module including said laser diode, to convert said laser diode electric signal to a laser diode optical signal, said laser diode optical signal adapted for transmission to an optical fiber connected with said laser diode module, said laser diode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode module to convert a photodiode optical signal to a photo diode electric signal, said photodiode optical signal adapted for transmission from an optical fiber connected with said photo diode module, said photodiode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a semiconductor integrated circuit to convert said photo diode electric signal to a photo diode serial data, said photo diode serial data adapted for transmission to said mother board through said connector;

a circuit board to carry thereon said connector, said laser diode driver, said laser diode module, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit;

a frame to hold said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, said frame comprising an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard; and

a supporting plate to fix said frame to said mother board.

63. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 62, wherein said supporting plate is made of metallic material.

64. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a computer comprising:

a connector for electric connection with the computer;

25

- a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber;
- a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;
- a photo diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode module adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a photodiode electric signal;
- a semiconductor integrated circuit to output an electric digital signal according to said photodiode electric signal, said electric digital signal adapted for transmission as serial data to the computer through said connector;
- a sole circuit board to mount thereon said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit; and
- a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
- a module cap adapted to be inserted into at least one of light outlet and inlet openings defined by said housing and adapted to prevent dust from invading said laser diode module and said photo diode module.
65. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 64, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.
66. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 65, wherein at least a part of said projection is adapted to be inserted into at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.
67. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 66, wherein said projection is integrally formed with said module cap being made of resin.
68. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 64, wherein said module cap is adapted to be attached to said fiber optic module in a non-operative mode of said fiber optic module.
69. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 64, wherein said housing further comprises an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard.
70. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 69, wherein said laser diode optical signal and said photodiode optical signal are adapted to have a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more.
71. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 70, wherein said module cap is made of resin, and further comprises a pair of projections adapted to be inserted into said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.
72. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 69, wherein said indication part comprises a label.
73. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 72, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.
74. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 69, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.
75. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a circuit board of a computer comprising:

26

- a connector for electric connection with the circuit board of the computer;
- a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber;
- a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;
- a photo diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode module adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a photodiode electric signal;
- a semiconductor integrated circuit to output an electric digital signal according to said photodiode electric signal, said electric digital signal adapted for transmission as serial data to the computer through said connector;
- a sole circuit board to mount thereon said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit; and
- a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and
- a supporting plate to fix said housing to the circuit board of the computer.
76. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 75, wherein said supporting plate is made of metallic material.
77. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a circuit board of a computer comprising:
- a connector for electric connection with the circuit board of the computer;
- a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode optical signal having a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;
- a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;
- a photo diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode module adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a photodiode electric signal, said photodiode optical signal having a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;
- a semiconductor integrated circuit to output an electric digital signal according to said photodiode electric signal, said electric digital signal adapted for transmission as serial data to the computer through said connector;
- a sole circuit board to mount thereon said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit;
- a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, said housing comprising an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard;
- a module cap adapted to be inserted into at least one of light outlet and inlet openings defined by said housing

and adapted to prevent dust from invading said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

a metallic supporting plate to fix said housing to the circuit board of the computer.

78. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 77, wherein said indication part comprises a label.

79. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 77, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

80. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 78, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

81. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a computer comprising:

a connector for electric connection with the computer;

a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber;

a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;

a photo diode module having a photo diode element and an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode element adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a current signal;

an amplifier to convert said current signal into a voltage signal;

a shaping circuit to convert said voltage signal into a digital signal, said digital signal adapted to be transmitted as serial data to the computer through said connector, said amplifier being located between said photo diode element and said shaping circuit;

a sole circuit board to mount thereon, said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module, said amplifier and said shaping circuit;

a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

a module cap adapted to be inserted into at least one of light outlet and inlet openings defined by said housing and adapted to prevent dust from invading said laser diode module and said photo diode module.

82. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 81, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

83. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 82, wherein at least a part of said projection is inserted into at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

84. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 83, wherein said projection is integrally formed with said module cap being made of resin.

85. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 81, wherein said module cap is adapted to be attached to said fiber optic module in a non-operative mode of said fiber optic module.

86. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 81, wherein said housing further comprises an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard.

87. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 86, wherein said laser diode optical signal and said photodiode optical

signal are adapted to have a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more.

88. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 87, wherein said module cap is made of resin, and further comprises a pair of projections adapted to be inserted into said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

89. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 86, wherein said indication part comprises a label.

90. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 89, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

91. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 86, wherein said module cap further comprises at least a projection adapted to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

92. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a circuit board of a computer comprising:

a connector for electric connection with the circuit board of the computer;

a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber;

a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;

a photo diode module having a photo diode element and an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode element adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a current signal;

an amplifier to convert said current signal into a voltage signal;

a shaping circuit to convert said voltage signal into a digital signal, said digital signal adapted to be transmitted as serial data to the computer through said connector, said amplifier being located between said photo diode element and said shaping circuit;

a sole circuit board to mount thereon, said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module, said amplifier and said shaping circuit;

a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

a supporting plate to fix said frame to the circuit board of the computer.

93. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 92, wherein said supporting plate is made of metallic material.

94. A fiber optic module adapted for use between at least one optical fiber and a circuit board of a computer comprising:

a connector for electric connection with the circuit board of the computer;

a laser diode module having an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode module adapted to output a laser diode optical signal to the at least one optical fiber, said laser diode optical signal having a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a laser diode driver to drive said laser diode module according to serial data received from the computer through said connector;

a photo diode module having a photo diode element and an opening adapted for insertion of one of the at least one optical fiber, said photo diode element adapted to receive a photodiode optical signal from the at least one optical fiber and to convert said photodiode optical signal into a current signal, said photodiode optical signal having a transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

an amplifier to convert said current signal into a voltage signal;

a shaping circuit to convert said voltage signal into a digital signal, said digital signal adapted to be transmitted as serial data to the computer through said connector, said amplifier being located between said photo diode element and said shaping circuit;

a sole circuit board to mount thereon, said connector, said laser diode module, said laser diode driver, said photo diode module, said amplifier and said shaping circuit;

a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module, said housing comprising an indication part to indicate a satisfied specification of a laser safety standard;

a module cap adapted to be inserted into at least one of light outlet and inlet openings defined by said housing and adapted to prevent dust from invading said laser diode module and said photo diode module; and

a metallic supporting plate to fix said frame to the circuit board of the computer.

95. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 94, wherein said indication part comprises a label.

96. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 95, wherein module cap further comprises at least a projection to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

97. A fiber optic module as set forth in claim 94, wherein module cap further comprises at least a projection to oppose at least one of said opening of said laser diode module and said opening of said photo diode module.

98. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal, wherein the laser diode optical signal is transmitted at a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal, wherein the received photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to receive the photo diode electrical signal from the photo diode module, to generate the serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode electrical signal, and to transmit the generated serial data to the serial connector;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module;

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and

the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

99. The optical module of claim 98, wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter comprises a transformer impedance amplifier circuit integrated circuit and a shaping circuit integrated circuit.

100. The optical module of claim 99, wherein;

the photo diode module transfers a current signal as the photo diode electrical signal;

the transformer impedance amplifier circuit integrated circuit converts the current signal to a voltage signal; and

the shaping circuit integrated circuit converts the voltage signal to the serial data to be transmitted.

101. The optical module of claim 98, wherein the serial connector extends from the circuit board and comprises a plurality of pins.

102. The optical module of claim 101, wherein the plurality of pins are positioned substantially parallel to the second edge of the circuit board.

103. The optical module of claim 98, wherein the serial connector comprises a plurality of contacts located on a surface of the circuit board.

104. The optical module of claim 103, wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the circuit board.

105. The optical module of claim 104, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board through a plurality of leads.

106. The optical module of claim 105, wherein the optical module further comprises a metallic holder to fix the frame to the mother board, to protect the photo diode module from external electromagnetic noise and to reduce electromagnetic noise radiated from the laser diode module.

107. The optical module of claim 106, wherein the metallic holder comprises a fixing part to be engaged with the mother board.

108. The optical module of claim 104, wherein;

the plurality of contacts of the serial connector are located on the bottom surface of the circuit board; and

the laser diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the top surface of the circuit board.

109. The optical module of claim 108, wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the top surface of the circuit board.

110. The optical module of claim 108, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board through a plurality of leads.

111. The optical module of claim 104, wherein;

the plurality of contacts of the serial connector are located on the bottom surface of the circuit board; and

the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the top surface of the circuit board.

112. The optical module of claim 98, wherein the optical module further comprises a metallic holder to fix the frame to the mother board, to protect the photo diode module from external electromagnetic noise and to reduce electromagnetic noise radiated from the laser diode module.

113. The optical module of claim 112, wherein the metallic holder comprises a fixing part to be engaged with the mother board.

114. A fiber optic module for transmitting serial data to and receiving serial data from a computer, the fiber optic module comprising:

a surface mount type connector for connecting the fiber optic module to a computer;

a laser diode driver to convert serial data received through said surface mount type connector to a laser diode electrical signal for a laser diode;

a laser diode module including said laser diode, to convert said laser diode electrical signal to a laser diode optical signal, said laser diode optical signal adapted for transmission to an optical fiber, said laser diode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal from an optical fiber, and to convert the photo diode optical signal to a photo diode electrical signal, said photo diode optical signal having a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a semiconductor integrated circuit to output a photo diode serial data according to said photo diode electrical signal, said photo diode serial data adapted for transmission through said surface mount type connector;

a sole circuit board to mount thereon said surface mount type connector, said laser diode driver, said laser diode module, said photo diode module and said semiconductor integrated circuit; and

a housing to accommodate said circuit board, said laser diode module and said photo diode module;

wherein said laser diode module and said photo diode module are mounted proximate to a first end of said circuit board, and said surface mount type connector is mounted proximate to a second end of said circuit board that is opposite said first end of said circuit board.

115. The fiber optic module of claim 114, wherein said surface mount type connector comprises a plurality of contacts located on a surface of said circuit board.

116. The fiber optic module of claim 115, wherein said laser diode module and said photo diode module are electrically connected to said circuit board through a plurality of leads.

117. The fiber optic module of claim 115, wherein; said plurality of contacts of said surface mount type connector are located on a bottom surface of said circuit board; and said laser diode driver is mounted on a top surface of said circuit board.

118. The fiber optic module of claim 117, wherein said semiconductor integrated circuit is mounted on said top surface of said circuit board.

119. The fiber optic module of claim 117, wherein said laser diode module and said photo diode module are electrically connected to said circuit board through a plurality of leads.

120. The fiber optic module of claim 117, wherein said optical module further comprises a metallic holder to fix said housing to the computer, to protect said photo diode module from external electromagnetic noise and to reduce electromagnetic noise radiated from said laser diode module.

121. The fiber optic module of claim 120, wherein said metallic holder comprises a fixing part to be engaged with the computer.

122. The fiber optic module of claim 115, wherein; said plurality of contacts of said surface mount type connector are located on a bottom surface of said circuit board; and

said semiconductor integrated circuit is mounted on a top surface of said circuit board.

123. The fiber optic module of claim 114, wherein said optical module further comprises a metallic holder to fix said housing to the computer, to protect said photo diode module from external electromagnetic noise and to reduce electromagnetic noise radiated from said laser diode module.

124. The fiber optic module of claim 123, wherein said metallic holder comprises a fixing part to be engaged with the computer.

125. An optical module for transmitting and receiving serial data with a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to convert the photo diode electrical signal into the serial data to be transmitted to the motherboard;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame;

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board;

the frame at least partially encases the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module; and the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

126. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are substantially thermally isolated from the circuit board.

127. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are positioned such that they extend beyond the first edge of the circuit board.

128. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are substantially separated from the circuit board.

129. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are proximate to and substantially separate from the circuit board, and are electrically connected the circuit board through a plurality of leads.

130. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are proximate to and substantially separate from the circuit board to reduce noise.

131. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the laser diode module and the photo diode module are located outside a perimeter of the top surface of the circuit board.

132. The optical module of claim 125 wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the circuit board.

133. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the serial connector extends from the circuit board and comprises a plurality of pins.

134. The optical module of claim 133, wherein the plurality of pins are positioned substantially parallel to the second edge of the circuit board.

135. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the serial connector is positioned substantially parallel to the second edge of the circuit board.

136. The optical module of claim 125, further comprising a module cap, wherein the module cap is removably attached to the frame such that the laser diode module and the photo diode module are at least partially covered by the module cap.

137. A method for protecting the optical module of claim 125, the method comprising removably attaching a module cap to the frame to protect the laser diode module and the photo diode module.

138. The method of claim 137, wherein the module cap is formed such that when the module cap is inserted into the frame the laser diode module and the photo diode module are at least partially inserted into the module cap.

139. The method of claim 137, wherein when the module cap is inserted into the frame, at least a portion of the module cap is inserted into each of the laser diode module and the photo diode module.

140. A method for protecting the optical module of claim 125, the method comprising removably attaching a module cap to the optical module to protect the laser diode module and the photo diode module.

141. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of at least 1000 Mbits/s.

142. The optical module of claim 125, wherein the serial connector is surface mounted.

143. The optical module of claim 125, further comprising a metallic holder to fix the optical module to a motherboard, to protect the photo diode module from external electromagnetic noise and to reduce electromagnetic noise radiated from the laser diode module.

144. An optical module for transmitting and receiving serial data with a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode driver to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal and to drive a laser diode according to the laser diode electrical signal, producing a laser diode optical signal such that the laser diode transmits the laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to convert the photo diode electrical signal into the serial data to be transmitted;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame;

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board;

the frame at least partially encases the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module; and the serial connector is positioned proximate to and in parallel with a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

145. The optical module of claim 144, wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the circuit board.

146. The optical module of claim 144, wherein the photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of at least 1000 Mbits/s.

147. An optical module for transmitting and receiving serial data with a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module comprising a laser diode to produce and transmit a laser diode optical signal based on the laser diode electrical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to convert the photo diode electrical signal into the serial data to be transmitted;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame;

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board;

the frame at least partially encases the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module; and the serial connector is positioned proximate to, and in parallel with, a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

148. The optical module of claim 147, wherein the photo diode electrical signal converter is mounted on the circuit board.

149. The optical module of claim 147, wherein the photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of at least 1000 Mbits/s.

150. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal, wherein the laser diode optical signal is transmitted at a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode to receive a photo diode optical signal and produce a photo diode current signal, wherein the received photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

an integrated circuit electrically coupled to the photo diode to produce serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode current signal, and to transmit the produced serial data to the serial connector;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the integrated circuit;

35

wherein the serial connector, the laser diode electrical signal converter, and the integrated circuit are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and

the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

151. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal, wherein the laser diode optical signal is transmitted at a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a photo diode to receive a photo diode optical signal and produce a current signal, wherein the received photo diode optical signal has a data transmission rate of 1000 Mbits/s or more;

a first converter to convert the current signal to a voltage signal;

a second converter to convert the voltage signal to serial data, wherein the serial data is based on the current signal, and to transmit the converted serial data to the serial connector;

a single circuit board having a top surface and a bottom surface; and

a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the second converter;

wherein the serial connector, the laser diode electrical signal converter, and the second converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and

the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

152. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to receive the photo diode electrical signal from the photo diode module, generate the serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode electrical signal, and to transmit the generated serial data to the serial connector;

a single circuit board having a first surface and a second surface; and

a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module;

36

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and

the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

153. The optical module of claim 152, further comprising at least one variable resistor to adjust the laser diode electrical signal.

154. The optical module of claim 152, wherein the laser diode optical signal has a wavelength of 780 nm.

155. The optical module of claim 152, wherein the laser diode optical signal is emitted with a maximum power of 5 mW.

156. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to receive the photo diode electrical signal from the photo diode module, generate the serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode electrical signal, and to transmit the generated serial data to the serial connector;

a single circuit board having a first surface and a second surface; and

a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module;

wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;

the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and

a plurality of pins to mount the optical module to the motherboard are fixed to the frame.

157. The optical module of claim 156, wherein the pins are integrally fixed to the frame.

158. An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, the optical module comprising:

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;

a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal;

a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;

a photo diode electrical signal converter to receive the photo diode electrical signal from the photo diode module, generate the serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode electrical signal, and to transmit the generated serial data to the serial connector;

37

a single circuit board having a first surface and a second surface;
a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module;
a laser diode module shield to shield the laser diode module; and
a photo diode module shield to shield the photo diode module
wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board;
the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board proximate to a first edge of the circuit board; and
the serial connector is positioned proximate to a second edge of the circuit board that is opposite the first edge of the circuit board.

159. *The optical module of claim 158, wherein the laser diode module shield and the photo diode module shield the laser diode module and the photo diode module, respectively, from electromagnetic and electrostatic noise.*

160. *An optical module to transmit serial data to and receive serial data from a motherboard, and to transmit optical data across an optical fiber having an optical plug, the optical module comprising:*

a serial connector to transfer the serial data;
a laser diode electrical signal converter to convert the received serial data into a laser diode electrical signal;

38

a laser diode module to convert the laser diode electrical signal into a laser diode optical signal and transmit the laser diode optical signal;
a photo diode module to receive a photo diode optical signal and to convert the photo diode optical signal into a photo diode electrical signal;
a photo diode electrical signal converter to receive the photo diode electrical signal from the photo diode module, generate the serial data to be transmitted, wherein the serial data is based on the photo diode electrical signal, and to transmit the generated serial data to the serial connector;
a single circuit board having a first surface and a second surface;
a frame to at least partially encase the circuit board, the laser diode module and the photo diode module; and
a plurality of pawls to removably engage a fiber optic plug to the optical module;
wherein the serial connector and the laser diode electrical signal converter are mounted on the circuit board; and
the laser diode module and the photo diode module are electrically connected to the circuit board.
 161. *The optical module of claim 160, wherein the pawls are formed from the frame.*

* * * * *